

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



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Founders and Editors
F. S. Joel

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

WHEN East Africa ...

Why East Africa ... and Rhodesia ...

... pioneer white settlement ... Our tasks will be to report ...

... PROAGANDA of Colonial ...

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 co-operator with responsible public bodies.

Following something of the difficulties experienced by Government in the past in filling unofficial vacancies on the Legislature, Difficulties of we write with diffidence of this Government. We have known cases in which Government has issued one order after another to people unable for one reason or another to accept the proffered honour of membership of the Council, and it may well be that in some difficulties has again been experienced, and that these arguments 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 maining community, and especially of the rank and file, with the Legislature by the appointment of Major Grundy. As to Mr. Kassim Sander, Samir, few Indians in Eastern Africa are so firm 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 candid, painstaking, dispassionate document, meticulous in detail and broad-minded in principle. It points out the need for a 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 money 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 £300,000, 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 £500,000 per annum and propose to bring 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. These three ideas might appear to support fairly

The only recommendation that has aroused much opposition in the Colony is that in favour of the introduction of income tax, which in place of the soudest form of basic taxation for Other Taxes, the Colony, and which we first advocated, a minority of one among the East African Press. It is considered, 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 unhappy 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 presumably 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-seeing statesman, whose innovations have so greatly influenced Imperial affairs. Sir Alan Pim examines in detail the obligations 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 sign-post to the road which Kenya must make up her mind to travel.

WELCOMING "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

The Rt. Hon. W. G. O'NEIL, M.P.,
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 the 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 some common problems. However diversified by reason of history or the composition of their population, I am sure the change in the title of the paper will be welcomed as much, if not more, 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 'pull' of Africa, may I wish all success to Mr. Joelson 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 sure 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 that part of the British Empire. I wish to congratulate every success in its new form.

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

"I am glad that one of the best things you will do as Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies is to write your line to congratulate 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. SIR WALTER HUGHES, P.C., M.P.,
Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia since 1935

"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 eulog 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 related and we are all members of the same Empire. Working on the All-Red route as we do, the time is coming when more attention should be paid to co-operation and the ultimate goal of a united East Africa."

"Recent events in Europe have brought certain parts of East Africa into the spotlight of international politics, reminding us all of our weakness from a defence point of view, and showing how dangerous it would be for all of us if we came under the control of a foreign Government. I am sure we can thank our fortunate British way and be grateful to the United Kingdom for providing us with the necessary arms and equipment."

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 since 1930

Every message to East Africa and Rhodesia whose new title is an indication of the ever-growing community of interest which is destined to link the British territories in Eastern Africa in common material progress in the attainment of European civilisation, and in the eventual addition to the number great and characteristic elements 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 widely East Africa, showing the trend of thought and progress of events in Rhodesia, the latter."

His Excellency Sir HAROLD KILMERMASTER, G.C.M.G.,
Governor of Nyasa since 1934

"I, as representing Nyasa and, particularly 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 Provisionate in which it is to link between East and Central Africa, is a splendid and wonderfully well connected with the Rhodesian in many respects. We have closer and ties with the East African group of territories, the Empire, and the economy, and in general, the same, and the same, and the same. Africa has suffered in the past from too local a study, the unimpaired progress of anything which tends to widen her point of view, an advantage. I hope the extension of your activity will to the each of the territories, and the progress of the Empire."

His Excellency Sir HENRY D'ARMS MICHIELL, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
Governor of Tanganyika since 1934

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

His Excellency Sir WALTER B. GIBSON, P.C.,
Governor of East Africa since 1935

"The change of title to East Africa and Rhodesia will be avidly welcomed in the Colonies. It is an indication of the growing feeling of common interest throughout British Africa. The strength that is being grown, and the greater the solidarity of this part of the Empire, the better will be the lot of every race who lives in its communities and enjoys the benefits of freedom, justice, and opportunity, which are the only ones to be diminished in our world."

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

British Resident in Zanzibar since 1920

I wish *East Africa* all success in the execution of its activities. It is a journal highly respected 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 1915 and first Governor of Northern Rhodesia, 1922-1924

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

Mr. S. J. DANIGAN O'KEEFE, C.M.A.

Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia since 1924 and former 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 C. H. ZALE, O.B.E.

Commissioner for the Eastern African Dependencies, Freetown, and Information Officer in London.

From experience I know how much you can do to help the interests of East Africa at heart, and need to further them through the impartiality of your report, and one of the opinions about anything which tends to bring about closer cooperation between the various East African Colonies and Southern Rhodesia, particularly from an economic point of view, can only be for the benefit of all interested in that continent.

Mr. J. P. L. SUGAR, B.C.

C.M.A.

The Great African Journal, Chairman of the Empire Guild, British Member of the Council of the Mandate Commission, 1922-1926.

I welcome our dear publication, and hope it will extend the influence of the Empire.

The Rt. Hon. Lord GRANVILLE, M.C.

Secretary of the Colonial Office and author of 'A History of the Colony of Malaya'.

It is a pleasure to read of the interest you are showing in the economic interests of Rhodesia, and I am glad to see that you are excited on behalf of the Empire, East Africa and Rhodesia, without doubt being of enormous help to all these, and faces leading to a better future, and it seems right that the Rhodesias should also have the benefit of the services you are offering. The heretofore neglected interests of this Colony would seem to be of an hour when you can serve, and a step that does something to give them to speak with one voice when the occasion warrants, must be to be invaluable.

Sir WILLIAM F. GOWERS, K.C.M.G.

Senior Crown Agent for the Colonies since 1915 and Governor of Uganda, 1922-1924

My former personal service was in East Rhodesia, my first years 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 in different parts of the continent, and the value of the study of those of one part as a help to the solution of those of another part. 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.

Major Sir WILLIAM LEED, M.C.

Leader of the Unopposed Members of the Transvaal Legislative Council.

I am glad that you should 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 South of Eastern Africa, I feel sure that a broadening of the basis on which your paper has worked up steadily in the past will be an invaluable help. May every success attend your new venture.

Sir GEORGE JOHNSON, J.P.

President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, African Representative of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce and of the Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, Ltd.

It is a pleasure to learn that *East Africa* will lodge a new and broad basis on Rhodesia and the Old Country. It will be warmly welcomed by all interested in the relations between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Britain, as a new channel is opened for the circulation of news regarding the present and future of the materials and manufactured products of the Colonies for increasing both imports and exports from Southern and Northern Rhodesia to the Old Country.

The circulation of the journal in the Colonies will also provide a new and useful advertising medium for manufacturers who wish to establish themselves in Rhodesia, and for those who are already established there, particularly as the same reach East Africa and the Rhodesias in the same journal.

I wish you the greatest success. I am sure you will

Mr. LIBERT O'RY, O.B.E.

Managing Director of the London Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of the Board of Beira Development Co., and the Transvaal Chamber of Commerce, and director of several other Eastern African companies.

I am glad to hear that *East Africa* 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 feel that it will increase the services it has rendered to the development of that part of Africa to which it devotes its energies.

I am sure that similar and greatly appreciated notices have been received, and a further selection will appear in the next issue.

East Africa and Rhodesia

Some Impressions of a Long Tour

By F. S. JOYSON

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 of which the Rhodesians are an excellent recognition of the fact that the two are so interdependent that to consider the affairs of either group alone is to produce a distorted picture.

Regionalism has been, and in lesser degree still is, one of the main obstacles to progress in the British East African territories. Though there general conditions and problems are similar, they are not the same. The Nile and the Congo basins can only be gained by a common approach on a broad inter-territorial basis. The Nile has been first and so seldom seen as a single entity when on the spot who are responsible for the official policy have not done so. The British territories are doing

The vast majority of Southern Rhodesians do not seldom remember that they are joined by more than ten thousand the total population of all the other British East African Dependencies together are looking upon the small territories which still hankers a connection with Africa is losing ground. First, because the white causes that it would be a great danger to a flood of poor whites from the South; secondly because the Rhodesian tradition is still so powerful an amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia has a strong sentimental attraction; and, thirdly because it is increasingly felt 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.

As to such advertised objection that the Rhodesians want to embrace Nyasaland in order to retain control of their Native labour has no substance. How can there be when there is at present a more than adequate voluntary outflow of such labour? Almost all the Rhodesians with whom the subject was discussed and they included members of all shades of public thought—felt that for some years after amalgamation there would be enough to do to bring all Rhodesian administration into a state of greater efficiency. They certainly do not covet Nyasaland, and it will have to be that Protectorate which seeks incorporation, not the other parties which will demand it.

The 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 other company, if given control of them, would be capable 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 fanciful.

For the British Council Africa and Rhodesia, down to the end of Northern Rhodesia. All such splendid public services that more than a few of the old Rhodesian officials and officers, declare that the Rhodesians will not be less good in that of today.

Not only the substance of the complicated assertion of Rhodesia alone precludes union. The geographical complications of which are, run many miles compared with those of the territories and a distance of some 1,300 miles from north to south, with a distance from the north-western extremity of Nyasaland to the south-eastern corner of Tanganyika of more than 1,000 miles, which any attempt to effect a better settlement of any importance in Tanganyika, Nyasaland can now be secured well with the same or similar problems. In any distance, each adds a real obstacle. In the air age, the distance is not the same, which, count, the geographical complications already provided with the same or similar type of Government. The Rhodesians are to be seen rapidly an important and generally a real unity of union.

There is a measure of agreement that the need for such rationality of Government should be tried without further delay. Since Sir Joseph Byrne's term of office as Governor of Kenya, drawing to a close, the moment is ripe for the United Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika and the would be general satisfaction at such a step and most practical which could be taken to count the present Colonial propaganda, the Imperial Government's failure to answer which has so disturbed Britons overseas, that certainly nine-tenths of the people met during my absence from London touched the topic at an early stage of conversation.

Complete union is desired, but if it is not to be implemented at present, why should the territory of Uganda be merged, leaving the Mandara 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 ignore the bankruptcy of British Statesmanship. Our far-fetched and probably examples of many different institutions, each designed to meet special circumstances, and there is no reason to suppose that a change suitable to East African conditions could not readily be made.

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Do Not Explore the Ground?

Indeed, in the present Governor of Uganda was entrusted with the task of favouring by consultation with all the interests involved. There are a few of union generally satisfactory, there is little doubt that his constructive ability and frank face of facts would overcome such fears as Uganda harbours, and induce a practical scheme. His 20 months in his present position have won Mr. Mitchell universal respect in the Protectorate and a wide measure of recognition in Kenya, where his long service in Tanganyika gave him an unparalleled knowledge of that State. He is thus peculiarly fitted to explore the ground. Or, as a suggestion in a reader's note in this issue, to experience an administrator as Sir Herbert Stanley might approach the problem from Kenya.

If this problem be not faced now, it may be too easily prejudiced by the vested interests created by the nomination of a new Governor of Kenya who would be benefiting more than that, a communitarian which is the East African opinion is most anxious to be provided. The great constructive work waiting to be done in Eastern Africa is inter-

Special, and the best man available to him, also good. Indeed, if the two best men of the Empire, with tact, judgment and the right-minded determination to do the utmost for the benefit of Africa and Rhodesia as the King's Representatives in the two projected groups, will be an excellent piece of practical Empire-building, Africa is likely to be in the generation after next a representation of Thinking Department heads on Plains, Districts, for the territories; Temporary posts in the direction have been taken by some Government in the 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 likely to be thinking much 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 energy, 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 time for the 'African Progress' studies!

The ignorance of some Departmental heads of what has been or is being done in the engaged and unengaged territories is astonishing. It is well kept close to their own property and the subject is 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 general air services—for no part of the Empire is more air-minded than Africa—there should be easy to arrange annual inter-territorial conference of senior officers of almost all the technical departments, the results of which would be enhanced by the careful preparation of agendas and the printing and circulation of the main papers in advance, so that the discussions might be the fruit of considered thought rather than of momentary inspiration. Selected members of the general public might with advantage be invited to attend miscellaneous meetings when specialists foregather there is often an inclination to treat their subject as in a vacuum, to which tendency the presence of that class would afford a healthy corrective. It is especially to be invited to this year's Provincial Councils and conferences in Northern Rhodesia, with excellent notes from the Government standpoint, and that pretentious one 'North of the Main'.

Anything which will encourage co-operation between governors and government is to be commended. In some territories great studies have been made in the recent past, but elsewhere relations are far from satisfactory. Thus the Janits are by no means one-sidedly hostile. The point is certain is that the right spirit could speedily bring harmony.

An African Colonial Service.

Numerous 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 softening of the British Africa and themselves. They would not

to think as good Africans, a highly desirable development.

The present able young man, having started in the Colonies, may be posted in succession to Fiji, Barbados, and the Falkland Islands, and then, when he has been brought back to Africa as a senior officer, he can surely not be disputed that he would have been a far more useful servant of the Empire and of all human probability a far more useful man if he had been allowed to follow his own calling in different parts of Africa, which offer an endless variety of conditions for the development of the specialist, whether in the administration, law, medicine, agriculture, mining, husbandry, finance, or transportation. If a young Colonial Service were formed, it would be composed of a select élite from which it might 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 volume. It is, however, a matter of life and death to British Africa, and is recognised as such everywhere between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia.

Life is Grow

*as new birds put forth
For glad new men.* Kipling

The swelling seed put forth its foot,
The bursting bud its leaf,
Massed blooms bedeck the sap-led shoot,
The grain weighs down the sheaf,
And brims the sacks in very truth
The Nature clamours: Life is Grow!

When the great Founder, toward the East,
Looked out with eagle eye,
And sent his youthful workers forth,
To prove his Desires,
'Twas he, prophetic-voiced, who
Claimed "Life is Growth" for Empire.

III.

Where I hung, along the bank, the trees
Like giant, gables gleam;
A room, Suddas's wampy, by the
To the sea's stream,
The Ben's wall foriora's
Zomba, Lusaka, Abercorn.

Thither, on the bank, the trees
Like giant, gables gleam,
A room, Suddas's wampy, by the
To the sea's stream,
The Ben's wall foriora's
Zomba, Lusaka, Abercorn.

Our New Cover Design.

The cover adopted by East Africa and Rhodesia in this number, the first of a new annual volume, was designed by Mrs. H. S. Johnson, who has requested that the prize of five guineas offered for the best 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 services to British Africa in general and to British East Africa in particular. He is one of the two outstanding men who, though they brought 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. Inquiries are acquired anything like such status. Who, for instance, would compare Stanley's work for Africa, despite all its faults, with that done by Lord Lugard? It was the innate modesty of Lord Lugard, as it was his Sir Alfred Sharpe, the second of the pair—which kept them in the background. They were concerned and concerned only to work for the good of that East and Central Africa empire of the future, of which they believed so fully, and they lay the foundations. Concern their share of credit in the building had no worry to them. Less worthy folk could be engaged or 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 Uganda, with that thought in mind, be so graceful, as it would be a very richly deserved gesture of a little presentation in token of its gratitude? There is no thought of any article of intrinsic worth to be written on the idea behind the idea, or the various aspects 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 the English language about his experiences during the War, I wish to say a few words about "Koenigsberg," a good deal of which has appeared in print in Germany, and which, in the course of my influence, I have at a later stage in the dancing in East Africa, examining several maps, nearly officers and men of the "Dartmouth," was surprised to find that Mr. Malcolm Smith, in the book, had written for the "Journal," called "Koenigsberg," a new conception of the extent to which the German fleet favored the Germans. His record should be read by a German who served aboard a German lieutenant and whose narrative rings true, and to it, only immediately prior to the outbreak of hostilities, a German surveyor's use of two or three barges into the sea, which could be negotiated by the cruise and then only at the exact moment of spring-tide, when the water on the bar was 17 ft. of water depth, which left the "Koenigsberg" a narrow margin of time to the minute and a half.

So I am surprised to find this discrepancy as so opposite a fact from the German standpoint was it that the "Pegasus" scurrying to cover after sinking the "Pegasus" in Zanzibar, roadstead at Zanzibar, should have a live over the bay of the Rufiji precisely at the moment of the "spring-tide" on September 24, 1914. Had she appeared bearing the ships of the "Dartmouth" crew, which were searching the coast for her, might have put paid to her account of our being her, as she had outranged 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 cruise would have been driven ashore by the fast flowing sub-stream. The chance decision of the pilot was right. For long the engines had been clanking on, and they kept going until the ship was moored, nine miles distant from the sea, but thirty miles according to her. That was the end of the luck for a crew of which the boss now began to make heavy to and for a modern battleship which had to remain both in the bay that should prove her death when in the following summer, the motor ship "Severn" and "Severn" arrived from Europe, and speedily put an end to her career. No, there was still the consolation that when British gunners had set her afloat from stem to stern, the survivors of her crew could take to the forest after preparing to fire two torpedoes at her, but the magazine, thus, from her sinking her.

When the Judge Sits Up—in Bed

COURT cases are quite frequently held in long court-houses in East Africa. Mombasa has now provided an instance of a court, and no lesser in importance than that of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa—being held in a hospital. Mr. Justice of Uganda, who 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 conjecture on the measure of success which might have been achieved with hostile witnesses if the operating table had become the witness box, and if X-rays had been obtained upon natives giving their version of the latest witchcraft outrage. The Court of Appeal, having seen the fashion, the local authorities might usefully capitalise the idea in their campaign for a new hospital. Cannot they invite the Legislature to meet in the hospital, or stage within its walls an inter-territorial medical conference?

An Elephant Gunned by a Rifle

IT IS a little remarkable for the machine-gunning of a herd of elephants in the bush, the herd of Nankulu, in the Southern Sudan, which has been slain or more ago? Reference to this case, the slaughter is made in the current report of the Game Department, which surprises the fact that the survivors of this episode formed the nucleus of a herd, and the natural tendency of which is to run away on the hunt of a shot at last and as far as it can be their memories stimulated with never-to-be-forgotten horrors of the past. What reference, if to be given, credits the elephant with a memory of some decades, an interesting speculation. The report recalls that the Southern Sudan herd of 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 disgraced episodes 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. ROBERT FORD

OWACHI, Chief of the Kitosh, had been so long with the "rending 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 Mumiias for a cure he returned insolent replies, and Muiwas saw him not. The D.C. was determined to humble Owachi's spirit and give 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 for 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 truculent chief to a friendly visit to Mumiias on the following Wednesday, bringing a number of presents and coloured beads for his many wives. It was a cunning move. Owachi had only guessed that he would come to Mumiias, and he accepted the promised present.

The D.C. brought his plans to fruition by blinding Owachi and chastening his spirit on the noon of the day of the chief's visit. Light penetrated the darkness. Then a Government inspector and telegraphists arrived to test the line. The D.C. explained his difficulties. The telegraph inspector suggested a plan 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 blind Owachi 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 Mumiias at the appointed time, accompanied by his numerous wives and the elders—an assembly of almost naked savages. His escort was a body of fifty spearmen. The D.C. made a short speech of welcome and handed over the presents of beads, when 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 covetousness.

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

The chief arose apart from where he squatted on the D.C.'s veranda, and walked in dignified strides to the enamel basin. The D.C. and telegraphists watched, face set in broad grins. The chief plunged his hand swiftly into the basin 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 as his foot 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, again advanced to the basin and lowered his hand into it cautiously. This time nothing happened. Sleepily he withdrew the hand and shook his head in astonishment.

"Pick up the money and it is your own," she suggested the D.C. with a smile, and signalled the telegraphist to reconnect the battery, which action passed unnoticed, yet 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 at them, but saw nothing unusual. Then, his face fearful and greatly puzzled, he confronted the D.C., who stifled his amusement and pretended not to see the man's acute fear.

The chief questioned all in dignity, and asked in a hoarse voice: "What is this thing that bites, and again does not bite?"

"Unless you have an evil conscience, Owachi, you cannot bite you," the D.C. retorted, crushing his

finger. Owachi tried to grab up the silver coin, 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 his body quaked with 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. told him sternly. "You see the no harm befalls me, but to you he shows the hand of wrath. Look at that ponderous box. Within is the god. When I call upon him in the god acts. You have heard 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. suggested, 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 the wires in each hand with a "do or die" expression on his face. He must not show fear before his warriors, who had crowded close up and watched the proceedings awe-struck.

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 current to be 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. His wishes 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 faint signs of unrest.

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

"THE SCANDALOUSLY FUNNY BOOK."
That is "Our Empire's" opinion of "In the Heart of Africa and Darker Europe" by G. Williams. 13s. 6d. from "Lippincott and Co. Ltd."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An Appropriate Quotation

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—Your paper, under its more comprehensive title, will be increasingly welcomed in Rhodesia, where, although we are relatively removed from the daily twistings of European diplomacy, we are made aware of the gathering clouds by the wireless, the telegraph, and the cinema.

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 nodding nod Kenya, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, and the Belgian Congo—these bear the stamp of world-wide trouble, and makes one cry with a woe:

Of this world's business, I know not a word,
Some boundless empire, some trade,
Where rumour of oppression and deceit,
Of injustice and successful war,
Might never reach me more, my year as pain'd,
My soul sick, with every day's report
Of wrong and outrage with which earth is fill'd,
That is no flesh and man's obdurate heart,
It does not feel for man, the natural bond
Of brotherhood, and so I say,
That this is sad.

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 appears to be the earliest recipe for making Kenya coffee. It occurs under some songs which were sung at Swahili wedding festivities at Lamu in the early seventeenth century.

The recipe mentions a small cup and a small drinker, reads:

*Mumiani, mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani,
Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani,
Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani,
Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani, Mumiani.*

(Translator)

Take the portions of *mumiani*—simple honey is put in a cup of cloves and nutmegs, only found in your coffee truly, which is found to be drunk by an excellent without blemish for presenting a visitor.

Of the flavourings mentioned, honey, cloves and nutmeg are all East African products easily obtainable. The *mumiani* is a pseudo-practical medicinal herb to be bought in the bazaar of Mombasa and Zanzibar, and said to be composed of a mixture of honey, cloves and nutmeg ingredients. It is a victor in the bazaar, and draws its from hook and line, and from the sea, and drains.

When Swahili householders find short of a supply of coffee, they use *mumiani* seeds as a substitute. With this flavouring, most people would doubtless feel that the coffee is a substitute for coffee, without the usual of *mumiani* to make it robust.

many Kenyan coffee planters, he assured me, however, that they sweat and produce their crops and are drained dry in the process, *mumiani* on the sideline should present to them.

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

The old Swahili custom of drinking coffee in courses at weddings and other public functions—when everyone from the Sultan downwards used to join in the refrain—seems to derive the close attention to the Trade Councils.

In London, for instance, the Kenya Coffee Choir, composed of players home on leave, might sing a roundelay of *Mumiani* at a rehearsal to the *Arora* and recite outside St. Margaret's, Westminster, at the time of popular matrimonial events. They could scarcely fail to attract widespread attention to the *mumiani* and its delectable bean.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya.

Feeding Habits of Snakes

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—In looking for a considerable loss of eggs from my chicken runs, I tried to take more intimate interest in the activities of my poultry, and one day I discovered a large snake in one of the runs. I had previously observed an egg, of the shape of the egg was present and the snake certainly looked somewhat like I called the snake—and found, inside it, a small, round, white had been removed from a nest.

This incident has convinced me that snakes do not see their food by means of their sense of smell, but also by sight.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony.

March of an Army of Ants

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Some time ago I was engaged in a certain kind of work, and I was sitting in a tent near Ngeregere, Kenya Colony. A column of ants, of the size of a finger long, and of the black ants, approached the tent, and as they did so, I was standing in front of it, I poured a quantity of water into the column. There was a great deal of noise, and the ants, as they passed, they came out of the column, and in less than five minutes the whole column was four or five feet in length. The march continued, and was perfect.

Yours faithfully,
Kenya Colony.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

General Collins writes to the editor on his East African tour. Such an undertaking is much more likely to draw together the East African people than stereotyped and stereotyped "arm-chair critics." From a former East African, he writes on the West Coast.

Our morning columns seem to have been extra ordinarily well done, and I hope you who have served on various newspapers will be of some use in giving the impression of being the result of a very large amount of work. From a former East African.

OUR BOOKS

"Matabele" Thompson.

Stirring Times for Rhodes.

THE name of Francis Robert Thompson is kept alive by the descriptive appellation "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 Ruddard. 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." He is a young and ardent patriot, he fired my imagination when we were merely lads together.

Matabele Thompson was born in South Africa in 1877, was trying his luck as a singer at 13, and four years later had his first claim in Griqualand West. The claim 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, and three Natives held out for several days, but 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 her evolution from barbarism; affording him as another instance, that a humble shaft in that task, and the irony of being murdered by those he had befriended. Yet such are among the authentic memorials of Africa, from which none heretofore can be truly told."

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

In 1886 Rhodes asked him to organise the native compounds in Katanga, where things were chaotic. Before the institution of Thompson's compound system, little or nothing was paid by the diamond mining companies, and De Beers' £10 shares were obtainable for between 30s. and 40s. In the first year under the new system £125,000 worth of diamonds were recovered, and the company was soon paying a dividend of 30%.

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

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

Rhodes's scheme was that Thompson and C. D. Rudd should go to Bulawayo to try to get rid of the all-powerful Lobengula the sole obstacle to mining minerals in his country, and to arrange 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 co-operation, and how careful Rhodesia's founder was in matters of detail, even in so vast an undertaking.

"My first reply to Rhodes's suggestion," he writes, "I must ask my wife, a somewhat weak one of saying, 'I must think it over.' Rhodes with a smile said:

"Matabele Thompson" (Paper and Cloth, 2s. 6d.)

pulled a letter from his pocket. 'I knew you would say that,' he said. 'Here is how many contents I got it 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 as the King's kraal, and, in the 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, however, was to no avail, including Oxford. . . . entered Ketter College where . . . I was promptly named Grandee . . . in many slightly unorthodox situations, which, mistaken by the "placers" of the time, were authorities.

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, disappointing end that his other finished works—namely "The Life of Rhodes of Africa"—on 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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Sir Alan Pym's Report

Administrative Recommendations

The recommendations of the Commission are set out in the following chapters of the Report. The Commission has also issued a number of advisory reports on the Colony, including a report on the investment of the Government of Kenya.

General Recommendations. The Commission has issued a Report on the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of the Colony. The Commission has also issued a report on the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of the Colony. The Commission has also issued a report on the Commission of Enquiry into the Administration of the Colony.

Revenue. The Commission has recommended that the total revenue of the Colony should be increased by 10 per cent. This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the introduction of a new tax on the profits of companies, and the introduction of a new tax on the profits of companies.

Expenditure. The Commission has recommended that the total expenditure of the Colony should be reduced by 10 per cent. This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the reduction of the salaries of public officers, and the reduction of the salaries of public officers.

Administrative Reforms. The Commission has recommended that the administrative structure of the Colony should be reorganised. This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the reduction of the number of public officers, and the reduction of the number of public officers.

Financial Reforms. The Commission has recommended that the financial structure of the Colony should be reorganised. This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the reduction of the number of public officers, and the reduction of the number of public officers.

Other Recommendations. The Commission has recommended a number of other measures, including the introduction of a new tax on the profits of companies, and the introduction of a new tax on the profits of companies.

and the other special charges of the Secretary. The Commission has also issued a number of advisory reports on the Colony, including a report on the investment of the Government of Kenya.

Financial Commission. The Commission has recommended that the number of District Commissioners should be reduced from 10 to 8. This can be achieved by a number of measures, including the reduction of the number of District Commissioners, and the reduction of the number of District Commissioners.

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Some Rhodesian Problems. A League of African States.

Proposals and Criticisms

From Our Rhodesian Correspondent

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

Their competing of the auction floor will not be a free market, but legislation will prevent export of tobacco to Great Britain. Tobacco is the main cash crop for most, and although it is not as profitable as other crops, it has more than 100,000 acres of it in the Colony. The quota system has been a heavy burden on the tobacco growers, and they are now being offered a new opportunity.

Farmers as a Profession

Their own proposals for conditions for a class of farmers to be known as a profession. This is a sense of profession which should be limited to those who can carry on with a certain minimum business of agriculture. It is a suggestion which 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 profits, and some experienced case-law is cited to show that only control of their industry, not the enforcement of licences and trading in order to regulate it.

Their suggestion is that farmers should receive licences to sell cattle only to other farmers and to be placed on a list of regular traders. It is a proposal that is a little crude, but they seem to be of conviction that the Colony in which recurrent outbreaks of disease have so handicapped the beef industry.

Road Traffic Problems

Should a low-grade motor be more heavily taxed in any respect than a high-grade property yielding twice as much income? Should a motor merely because he requires a large area of pasture have to pay 15 times as much as a small-bearing arable farmer when their earnings are equal?

Such questions arise out of the new Roads and Road Traffic Act, which is expected to be passed in the next few weeks. It is a question which has been raised in the House of Assembly, and it is a question which is being raised in the House of Assembly.

The second is that the basis of taxation adopted for the motor should be on the basis of the capacity of the motor to carry, in the case of the motor, it is based on the number of his employees, so that a low-grade motor may pay more than a more profitable high-grade

Union Has No Designs on Rhodesia

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

"We are sometimes suspected of designs upon our former British neighbour to the South." A significant reference to the formation of a League in Southern Rhodesia to oppose the incorporation of Rhodesia in the Union.

"Let me assure you that the Union does not approach me, or any of you, with any such invitation. It is the firm determination of the Union to keep its hands off a foreigner's hands. Let us in Africa be the equals of a small League of Nations, from whose membership and from which we have been excluded. Let us be a League of Nations, from whose membership and from which we have been excluded. Let us be a League of Nations, from whose membership and from which we have been excluded."

Mr. Pirie was unable through illness to preside over the annual conference, which was opened by Lord Clarendon, Governor-General of South Africa. At the first African Governor-General conference, which has been held in Johannesburg, the South African Air Force, the Minister of Finance, read Mr. Pirie's presidential address, which emphasised the value of co-ordinating air services, and prophesied that the services would be able to "deliver" services within the next 10 years.

Farmers' Commodity Committees

Mr. G. E. Fletcher, presiding at the annual meeting of the Eastern and District Farmers' Association, said they have at the moment in forming commodity committees through the principal branches of the district, the committees have been established in schemes that have received much support throughout Southern Rhodesia.

A Concluded from the previous column

PROPERTY Agriculture, the basis of the farmer's life, that a farmer who owns (and needs) a large area of pasture may pay more than a neighbouring farmer who has a smaller area of pasture and is engaged in other income.

On the other hand, when a farmer has another crop of animals, for instance a goat, which is an animal valued at 1,000 a year may be taxed by the local road board at exactly the same figure as a farmer making 500 a year. These discrepancies are being aroused discussion. The Minister of Mines and Water is to be asked to enquire into the suggestion in regard to the tax on scheduled motor cars, which is in its present form.

The third suggestion is that the local authority should be the central authority, too high, and is intended to cover the whole of the district. The suggestion is that by the exercise of the power of the central authority, who has the so much to provide these services for farmers, especially in the case of the railway, which is by the own road board.

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Statements Worth Noting

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

They chose new gods, then, and war in the gates." *Judges v. 25*

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

There are more elephants in 1935 to-day than in 1932, more than in 1924, when elephant hunting began, and more bulls and ivory as good as new. *The Uganda Gazette*

It has been estimated that in some districts of Nyasaland as many as 60,000 males between 18 and 25 are abroad. *The annual report of the Medical and Sanitary Departments of Nyasaland*

Wages are not the element which appeals to Native eyes. Food, ample and of a fine nature, coupled with kindness and consideration, being factors which excite them as employers. *The New Rhodesia*

Perhaps the time is not far off when the natives of Uganda, both African and European, will have their opportunities afforded by a road which will pass through which has so close a relation to Mr. D. C. Tomblin's "Principles of Marketing College."

With the full support of the Government and the Japanese Government, the trade, determined efforts to level up inter-trade, and I think a fair amount of success has rewarded our efforts. *Mr. T. Sakeda, a Japanese shipping line representative in Mombasa since 1933*

In my 18 years' association with the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, I have often expressed the view that all business advocates should not be permitted to engage in trade or in any activities which may bring them in conflict with their clients. *Mr. H. R. Rogers, 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 Learning 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 by which he founded a name which lives on the map of the world. *Herbert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, speaking in Salisbury*

A stock farmer of South Africa wishes to commemorate putting up a monument to their greatest benefactor, those from the setse areas in Natal who voted solidly for a amendment to Mr. P. R. N. Harris' inventor of the Harris trap, which has proved a completely effective means of controlling the fly. *The Cape Times*

The destruction of the land and agricultural land in Africa has already set in an alarming extent. The remedial measures are: (1) The introduction of a conservative system of farming in place of shifting cultivation; (2) compulsory reduction of herd stock for pastures, and other conservative methods to reduce run-off; African Colonies involve responsibilities to the Natives, and led far from being assets, acquire a long-term plan to ensure their increasing liabilities. *Dr. David H. Smithing, Royal*



Mr. Ormsby Gore, who has answered the call of Africa, travelled widely in the Colonies, maintaining close personal contact with African affairs since the end of the War, and officially and privately has always retained his influence and authority of a scientific approach to the problems demanding Africa's outstanding example of his association with the initiation of the African Research Survey.

After serving in the War, he became Parliamentary Under-Secretary to Lord Milner and Assistant Secretary to the War Cabinet, was Parliamentary Under-Secretary for the Colonies from 1922 to 1923, Chairman of the Inter-Departmental African Parliamentary Commission, the report of which remains one of the outstanding State papers on African Affairs. Under-Secretary to the Colonies from 1923 to 1924, he then, after doing excellent service as an overseas member of the House of Commons, became Secretary of State for the Colonies in the middle of 1924.

Mr. Ormsby Gore has been a distinguished member of the Colonial Office, and his work has been recognized by the people of the Colonies, who have sought to know that their countrymen in the Colonies are being looked after by a man who has long been a member of the House of Commons, and whose development of the British Colonies, Protectorates and Mandates has been

PERSONALIA

Mr. William Cross has been visiting Southern Rhodesia.

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

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

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

Lieutenant Colonel B. C. Hamley, C. B. C. C. Southern Rhodesia, is now in this country.

Mr. Tom Campbell Black will pilot Liverpool ferry in the London-Johannesburg Air race.

Major G. L. (Andy) Anderson and Major D. Egan are recent arrivals from Nairobi.

Dr. J. E. Harmer, the well-known Northern Rhodesia District Officer, has arrived in England.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. are taking over a new Tanganyika hotel, the Cambridge, near Moshi.

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

We regret to report the death in Beirut of Mrs. R. M. wife of the secretary of the local club.

Mr. R. E. Robins and Mr. R. M. Baker recently held out in one on the Dar es Salaam Gynakhandi golf course.

Captain Lane Pursons of Wilson Airways, has left Dar es Salaam for London to return to Imperial Airways Ltd.

Prince Alfred von Bismarck, who has an estate in the Northern District of Tanganyika, has been holidaying in Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Owen has been appointed to the same post as Mr. J. J. Sanders in the same post.

Mr. J. J. Owen and Mr. H. Pursons, who has been placed on the retired list, took part in the small-land campaign of 1949-50.

Mr. Francis Scott, the Kenya settler leader, is coming from Nairobi on September 24 to Johannesburg for about 20 days.

Captain and Mrs. J. J. Owen, who have settled in the Natal district, Captain Owen retires from the Army on September 24.

Mr. H. Miller, who has been the foundation stone of the Jamulana being built by the Shikanda Trust, is now in London.

Mr. R. G. M. Francis, who has served with the G. A. in Nyasaland since 1945, has been appointed District Officer of Shire.

Mr. E. Williams, British Consul in Lobito, who is well known to many Rhodesians, sails again for Africa on October 9.

Mr. J. Radmayer has been elected President, and Mr. E. Mackay, Vice-President, of the Eastern Victoria Farmers Association.

Lieutenant J. N. Sturges, of the Coldstream Guards, has been appointed to the Naval and Southern Rhodesian Mission Committee.

Mr. E. Perry Webber, who designed the new Southern Rhodesian Parliament House, is the architect for Portborough's new £21,000 town hall.

Mr. L. E. Carter is expected back in London after the middle of October from his present visit to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

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

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

Lord Hewart, Lord Chief Justice of England and Lady Hewart, were greatly impressed by the magnificence of the Victoria Falls, which they have just visited.

Mr. C. Kellman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railway, is on holiday in Switzerland. He expects to arrive in England towards the end of October.

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

Major L. E. M. Wolcott, who has appeared for some time in the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya, is now in England.

Mr. Peter Blair, resident director in Rhodesia of Messrs. Balfour & Co., sails to meet his wife at Edinburgh Castle for the Cape Peninsula Jubilee.

Mr. Osborne Mance, who is investigating East African transportation problems, was 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 producing company in Nyasaland.

Mr. W. R. Bennett, Superintendent of the East African (Commercial) Exhibition, for East Africa and East England, is about to say on the conclusion of his leave.

Has a baker in Africa ever previously competed at an exhibition in England? Miss F. M. Howells of Bulawayo, was a leader in the Baker's Exhibition in London last week.

Mr. C. A. Saker, who was formerly with the Central African Transport Company in Nyasaland, is now an instructor-pilot with the Aerive-Autogiro Company at Hanworth.

The board of the Simon-Castle Mail Steamship Company has now co-opted Lord Carto, Sir Ernest Harvey, Sir Campbell Stuart, and Mr. C. D. Dalziel as directors of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Elsom, of Tunbo, Natal, are now living in the Ardenia Club area of Johannesburg. Mr. Elsom having been appointed to the management of the Kiyung, Sisal Estates.

Major Kraff, who was at one time second-in-command to General von Helldorf 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 Linnard, 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. G. Jones, a member of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who has long taken a keen interest in East African affairs, is to represent the Chamber at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

Colonel H. W. Hornby, M.C., O.C. Northern British Somaliland, and his Staff Captain, Major H. M. Whitty, have left Berbera on termination of their appointment 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.B., K.C.B., K.C.D., and Lady Gough.

Captain H. A. J. Kershaw, who recently commanded the "Fort Castle" in New York, where for the past several years he has acted as marine superintendent of the Union-Castle Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius O.B. Conolly, who travelled 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 Collyer & Co., Ltd., and of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., left London yesterday with Mrs. Procter for Nairobi. They will spend three and four months in East Africa.

Mr. F. L. Townshead, who for the past few years had farmed in the Shamva district of Southern Rhodesia, taking a leading part in local affairs for many years, has left the district and is now hotel-keeper in Cape Town.

To commemorate the life work of Cecil Rhodes, it is proposed to establish a Rhodesian museum in the house of his birth in Bishop's Stortford, Rhodesia. Koreans are attempting to perpetuate a similar project.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, was temporarily blinded by a dash of lightning last week while motoring in Scotland. He is, however, affected; the accident and his eyes skidded violently across the road.

Lieutenant Colonel C. G. Mackenzie, who has taken place at the age of 27 as a private in the Nepaul War of 1824, in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, and in the Sudan in 1898, is now taking part in operations against the Galla in Uganda in 1900.

The new Board of Directors of the Chartered Bank of Southern Rhodesia is composed of Mr. A. W. Robinson, Chairman of the Board and Bank Board, and Messrs. W. B. Currie, Duncan Black, John Brenner, F. J. Brooks, and E. W. Popkiss.

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

Mr. Gordon Barton, former Senior Assistant Colonial Secretary in Kenya Colony and Colonial Secretary in Tanganyika last year, has taken over the Government of that Colony and the Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. 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, Mozambique, Rhodesia, has made some gramophone records of African hymns sung in the Bemba language by boys of the college. Some may be obtained from the U.M.C.A. in London at a special leaflet giving the English translation of the hymns and supplied with each record.

Mr. R. Mosley, an Australian farmer who went to Tanganyika shortly after the War and developed shere-handed farms of the most efficiently organised sisal estates of the Central Railway, will visit England 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 Sutherland Memorial (route to Jimmy Sutherland) has been made by his East African friends.

When news of the death of his best friend from heart failure in the Southern Sudan and announced it many messages of sorrow reached us from East Africa and at the suggestion of Mr Basil Bell of Tanganyika we expressed willingness to accept donations for the erection of a memorial over his grave at ...

Subscriptions, totaling £200, £100, had were spent wholly on the bronze memorial plaque illustrated by the accompanying photograph. The memorial was carried free of charge from Port Sudan to the place of erection by the Sudan Government Railway and Stern ... on the photograph we are indebted to Mr H. J. ...

The contributors were as follows: Major O. H. Anderson, £5 5s.; Mrs. M. C. Booth, £5; B. Mackenzie, and Sir Evers-Mosley, £5 each; Basil Bell, £5; Mr. Messrs. West, £10; and Col. J. H. ... and Colonel W. S. ... Major J. H. ... Captain ... Major Cecil ...

Captain James Sutherland, whose name as an infantry officer ranks with those of Selous, ... and Karamoja Bell, had probably shot over a thousand of the great pygmies ... at the Cape in 1895 ... moved steadily northwards through Portuguese East Africa to Nyassaland, where he set up a store ...

Soon, however, he returned to the ... and he went through the Rhodesias to the ... Capt. ... then ... assisted the ... the Maj-Mari Rebellion in 1905 that he had given ... to shoot elephants where and when he pleased, and of that freedom he took such advantage that he ... 147 ... Eastern ... has recorded that on one occasion Sutherland shot four ... on one ... the ...

Mrs. Markham's Flight

Kenya is not only closely associated with Mrs. Berd Markham's solo flight across the Atlantic for she has lived in the Colony for many years, and was the first to fly in that country by the now East African. Mrs. John Cartery, who organised the support syndicate, has lived in Kenya for years, while Major R. S. Mounier, who has business associations with ... several times visited the Colony, handled the publicity side of the flight.

Leaving Wbington at 6.45 p.m. on Friday, Mrs. Markham reached Nova Scotia in the Percival Gull ... the ... of ... 2,000 miles ... head ... and ... 100 ... 100 ... possible. Her plane was badly damaged when she was forced to land near Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, owing to a ... of petrol, and she sustained slight facial injuries. Afterwards she ... New York ... aeroplane ... newspaper ... We ... Mrs. Markham relied principally on Kenya coffee (black) for sustenance during the flight.



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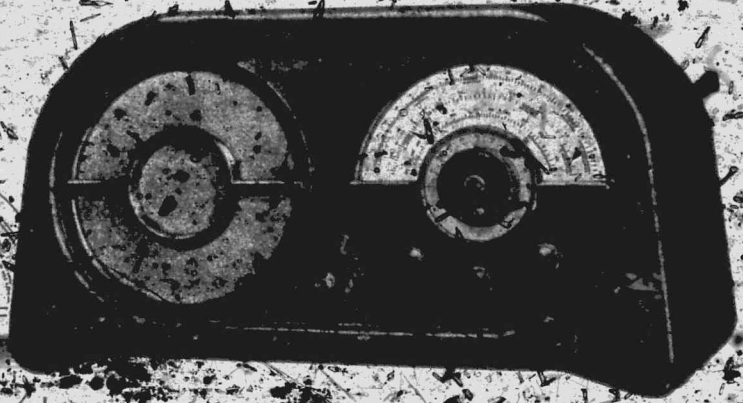
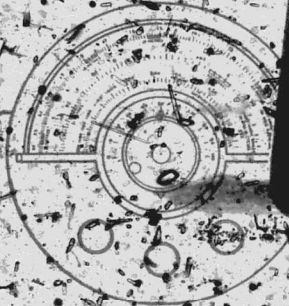
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The ingenious case of Model SW88 as illustrated above, is illuminated by a pilot lamp. The tuning mechanism in operation. Tuning is by light-beam shadow-pointer. Shows two scales marked in megacycles and medium band in kilocycles. Broadcast bands are indicated in metres on each scale. The lower scale (left) is for the short wave band for each short wave station. Large station selector controls condenser drive through a 60/1 ratio spring-loaded click gear. Rapid traverse tuning scale device enables quick tuning, permitting fine adjustments by means of the vernier pointer of the large milled scale.

Big sales all over the world. Wherever you market you will sell this wonderful new receiver. It gives world-wide reception in 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. mains)
 Three waveband ranges:
 15.5 to 25 metres
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 100 to 560 metres
 Waveband changing by switch. No plug-in coils are used.

Automatic volume control circuit on short wave bands.
 Continuously variable tone control and tone-compensated volume control.
 Gramophone pick-up sockets, with switch.

Nine-inch high-fidelity moving-coil speaker free from resonance.
 Magnificent moulded cabinet. Superior to the best. Bold, strong, on executive design and in exact proportion to a classic shape. 244 standard finish and 244 standard.

External speaker sockets with internal speaker switch.
 For A.C. voltages of 100/235 and 200/250.
 1000 cycle/s compensation coils wax-sealed transformer. 1000 cycle/s field coils wax-sealed. Improved dry-type laminated core transformer. Solder throughout. Soldered joints. Trip-free output switch.

Simple to install and operate. Only one control. Works on the standard earth system.

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Germany and Africa.

Pointed Question at Geneva

DO 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 in the air. Was it not the more towards pacification in the Mandatory Power were to state definitely once for all that this is out of the question?

M. Orts, Vice-Chairman of the Permanent Mandates Commission, asked the question at the last session in Geneva of that body when it had before it the reports on the administration of Tanganyika and South-West Africa. Mr. C. F. Water, representing the South African Government as Mandatory for South-West Africa, replied that that was a question fraught with the most far-reaching consequences, that the Government administering the territories were exercising the greatest caution in making pronouncements, and that the Mandates Commission must be aware of their difficulties. M. Orts's proposal to have the immediate consequences suggested in the report on South-West Africa applied to Tanganyika, but Mr. Water's declaration would not settle the matter. 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 comparatively large, 317 German subjects having entered the Territory, 120 as visitors or persons in transit. He asked what was true that Germans had formed a settlement there, and had set up their own courts to administer the law there? Had the accredited representative any knowledge of the arrival of agents from Germany to stimulate the national sentiments of Germans in the Territory? Had rumors that the country was to be handed back to Germany involved any trouble, and had hopes expressed in German quarters would any of them among the Native population?

Mr. C. F. Sawyer, replying as Deputy Chief Secretary for Tanganyika, said that so far as he was aware, the 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 impede the entry of capital and discourage investment. He had been told in 1934 that courts of honour had been 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 Fin's Report.

Continued from page 1

of economy in the progressive training and employment of African service. Co-ordination of medical research and of some other branches of research in Africa on an East African basis is recommended.

Local Government. Local Government is proposed to reduce the number of Commissioners. Local Government Inspectors, Surveyor-Generals, and other superior posts and the critical post of a Member. It is suggested that the contributions of local bodies require explanation.

Prisons. The strength of the prisons is not excessive but the cost is relatively heavy as the result of the special local conditions. It seems likely to be increased by the increasing problem of the tribalised Native, and of the possibility of the introduction of the "fencing" of additional responsibility for inspection and assistant inspectors is recommended, also an improvement in the training of the subordinate staff, and a financial contribution from the African States.

Prisoners. The organization of the prisons is in various respects defective, more especially in regard to the management of the prisoners and the separation of different types of prisoners. Economies are possible in the amount of staff employed, but unless the revised proposals are carried out to level, the saving may be only a small one. The organization of the detention camps is not defective, but the **Judicial Department.** It is suggested that the District Magistrates and District and District should be given

more authority in the administration of the Territory. On the subject of economic development, the Commission on the clerical staff and the systems of education for the four communities, European, Asian, Arab and African, are discussed and the reasons for their relatively heavy cost are explained. The organization of certain types of co-operative societies and the promotion of the **Game Department.** The abolition of the post of Chief Warden is recommended, the existing savings of £2000 **Customs and Excise.** The existing territories and Excise organization and its effect on the territories of Tanganyika and Uganda are described, and the possibilities of economy are discussed.

Income and Poll Tax. In both places, the system of income taxation requires amendment by an extension of the system of assessing the production of the taxable amount of expenditure, and the raising of the taxable base. These suggestions are only preparatory to the revision of the present system of taxation. The existing territories of Tanganyika and Uganda are described, and the possibilities of economy are discussed.

Local Native Councils. Local Native Councils should be relieved of expenditure in connection with Native Tribunals, and a share of expenditure on Native Courts and tribunals should receive some increase of payment. The abolition of their increased responsibilities.

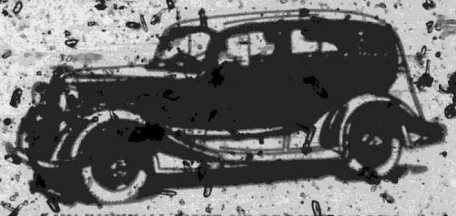
Native Registration System. The abolition of the system of native registration is suggested as a possible economy. The retention is considered as essential by a large majority, both of official and of non-official opinion. The system of registration of domestic servants is more questionable.

Additional Reference to the Report is made under Matters of Moment.

An Abino Baboon. During a safari in the region of the Murchison Falls game ranger saw a group of water buffaloes, but he was interested, and expected to see a lion, but it was only a pure white baboon which stalked in among them, he recalls in the annual Game Report of Uganda. An old male, he was a complete albino, with the exception of four black hairs round his lips.

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Uganda's Farm Schools

Why a Stereotyped Plan is Undesirable

AS any sound Native agricultural policy must be based on the family unit and the economic development of small holdings, the instruction now being given in Uganda is, according to the Agricultural Department's last annual report, "largely experimental, it being 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 be necessary, but the basic principles of conservation of fertility by the rational use of livestock, of soil fertility by periodic withdrawal of land from cultivation, of residues under grass, or other soil cover, and the prevention of erosion are essential elements, and these principles are the foundation of the holdings at the several training centres.

The Native, like every agriculturist, is very conservative and resists change, and in such a situation the instruction must be given in a carefully selected demonstration is essential. The policy is to train selected intelligent natives, who, at the completion of their course can be established at practical points, and as there is a definite line in the methods of instruction, to act as the force for the spread of this knowledge amongst the surrounding peasants. The model is the Uganda application of what Dombosawa has been doing throughout the Native instructors in Southern Rhodesia. Short courses of two or three months' duration have been given to teachers from the secondary middle, and elementary schools, and the secondary schoolmasters know how to show the students how to set up the garden and to show them how to work them, and to teach the principles of correct cultivation and soil conservation. The study is strictly practical, and in many schools, and these courses, although of a few months' duration, do more than such a fringe of a large subject, but they do at least something to all the parts.

It is also to be ploughing a factor in the new agriculture. The Advisory Committee on 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 means on the whole have been beneficial, and that there would be no objection to all reasonable means.

Building Activity Nearly Done

The activity of the building trade in Southern Rhodesia may be judged by the value of building permits granted. In the six leading towns during the first six months of this year, the figures in parentheses showing the corresponding figures for the same period last year are: Salisbury (£1,883,400/25) (Salisbury, £6,650,000/29) (Harare, £1,231,000/25) (total £2,114,400/25) (total £2,171,700/25). The country, which is so generally British in its character, is during the extension of building, and the greatly increased opportunities for the sale of many articles manufactured in the Old Country.

LET US ACCOMMODATE YOU IN CORNWALL

PARTIES ARE recommended to those who are on the move during the winter. Delightful to stay in that most beautiful and sheltered part of Cornwall - St. Anthony in Roseland - easily accessible from Falmouth and Truro. For information apply to Mrs. Roberts, Free Farm, Port Isaac, Cornwall.

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TO LET FURNISHED, 3 or 4 months, North Devon coast, country, large garden, garage, 2 bath, 2 sitting, main electricity, hot water, drainage, large garden, garage, 2 bath, 2 sitting, main electricity, hot water, drainage, fishing district. Suitable for leave. Rent's gas, water, electric, motor, books recommended. Apply House, Brickwall, North Devon, Gussell.

HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL

27, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S.W.7
 One minute Tube Station, quiet, but easily accessible, with a large garden and liberal terms. P.O. Telephone all rooms. Executive. Telephone 736. Please note the number - 27.

Occupation of Ethiopia

Military Activities Resumed

BAD weather continues to impede Italian military movements in Ethiopia, but some anticipates the early and widest resumption of the task of occupation. A third of the country, remainder of the country, remains under Italian control, and the Italian armed groups under Ras Tafari have been attempting raids on Italian outposts.

Italian troops under whose officers the levies under Haile Selassie have already been changing operations over the area of the highlands. The Emperor has returned from Addis Ababa, has received a letter from Goro, Western Ethiopia, reporting the arrival of the Italian army, acting as leader of the Government, and that the western areas remain calm and peaceful. The letter adds: "In conformity with the instructions given by Your Majesty, the Government has been set up, and with the aid of a Council composed of officials and representatives of the provinces, and which among themselves, all the Government affairs are carried out."

The Italian army is reported to have been in the area of the highlands, and that the Emperor has received a letter from Goro, Western Ethiopia, reporting the arrival of the Italian army, acting as leader of the Government, and that the western areas remain calm and peaceful. The letter adds: "In conformity with the instructions given by Your Majesty, the Government has been set up, and with the aid of a Council composed of officials and representatives of the provinces, and which among themselves, all the Government affairs are carried out."

For a further report on the Italian army, see the article on page 97. The Emperor has received a letter from Goro, Western Ethiopia, reporting the arrival of the Italian army, acting as leader of the Government, and that the western areas remain calm and peaceful. The letter adds: "In conformity with the instructions given by Your Majesty, the Government has been set up, and with the aid of a Council composed of officials and representatives of the provinces, and which among themselves, all the Government affairs are carried out."

Nothing so soon the drooping earth

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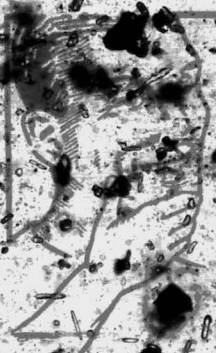
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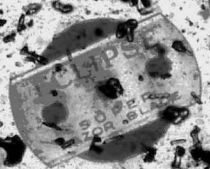
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Farming & Mining in Kenya

Mr. D. K. Williams, who writes in the Eldoret district long before the Kasin Casha, who has been and who has latterly interested himself in gold-mining in the Kakamega and Nya-Nya Areas, districts of Kenya, recently gave a most interesting broadcast by courtesy of the B.B.C. We are able to quote the following passages:—

"The land occupied by European farmers in the Africa was not taken from the Natives. Practically the whole of what is now known as the White Highlands was cleared of the wild animals. The Natives were driven from the most fertile lands to lower altitudes, where they have large crops of food crops, such as the maize, the Nya-Nya, for example, which grows very well in these months. In the months preceding the rainy season, the soil is here in abundance and a good yield can be obtained. A minimum of labour and a few clothes are all that is necessary for protection against the sun and the cold climate of the high mountains."

"The Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes. The Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes. The Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes."

"In spite of the fact that the Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes. The Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes. The Government has not taken up any land for itself, but has left the private farmer to do as he likes."

"In 1892, General Sir Evelyn Wood at Eldoret shot, and in 1892, a gentleman who won the Great National... first went to Uganda in 1892. In 1892, Sir Evelyn Wood at Eldoret shot, and in 1892, a gentleman who won the Great National... first went to Uganda in 1892. In 1892, Sir Evelyn Wood at Eldoret shot, and in 1892, a gentleman who won the Great National... first went to Uganda in 1892."

...readers regard...elve outstanding pioneers of East Africa and Rhodesia?

"Idea of Rhodes and Livingston together and in the... policy, into practice, the problem of the relationship between the... and... community... long to be a theoretical question, but... of a basis... that... could...," said Sir... Governor... Rhodesia... the Rotary Club... last month. "The... settlers," he continued, "are... stay... their... and they are increasing... not... the same rate as the Natives. Their... importance is... to their... but it is... only... capital and... that the... of... their own..."

Great East Africans

The "Travellers' Guide to Kenya and Uganda" published by the Kenya and Uganda... Harbours, and... from Mr. Richard... London... the... of... with a... of... is sensible and... of..."

"When the... and... Railway was a... line, the... were... who counted... and... as part of... experience. The modern... is... and... does... wife... do... the way... of... of... from... of... makes... and... of..."

"A few interesting... of... great... Africa... of... the... to be... the... of... Sir... Sir... Lord... Sir... H... and... few... would... if... would... though he was the man... for... journey... and... would... (Roddy) O..."

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The Secretary, Kenya Association
(1962), P.O. Box 825, Nairobi,
Kenya

LATEST MINING NEWS

East African Mining

The Gold Mines of Southern Africa. Owen Letcher's latest book (Ward, Lock, 1949) has been published to commensurate with the publisher's Johannesburg and most of the 312 pages are majestically devoted to South Africa, but it includes brief chapters on the East and Central African territories as well. A highly interesting and useful, are in general, and sometimes misleading.

For instance, the Kenton Gold Areas, Ltd., easily the most important gold mining company operating in East Africa, receives a mention of only three lines in the Tanganyika section, in which 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 fields (more curious still, East African Goldfields, Ltd., is not even mentioned in a section devoted to the Lake) though it has done its more development there than any other company, and the leadership is of great importance to that mining field.

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

It is, however, good news that a screen for the discovery of the Namanga goldfields, after the suggestion of the late Sir James G. Thompson, Director Geological Survey of Kenya, which was followed up by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Mr. Bernard Lee, Fred Statton, and Misses A. J. and Arnold, J. L. Collins, and General H. Hillwood.

The Report has been very favourable and satisfactory.

Watende Disappointments

Chairman's Explanation to Shareholders

Chairman L. E. B. Roman 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. L. E. B. Roman, said the company was formed to work certain concessions and claims in Kenya and Tanganyika and wherever it was possible to do so to prove the existence of the results gained in developing a mine of sufficient size. Since East Africa has a mining history, the behaviour of development could not be regarded as other mining results in the district.

Over 700 ft. underground sinking and drilling and 3000 ft. of diamond drilling had proved the deposits to consist of short lenses, varying greatly in width near the surface with values steadily decreasing in depth. The earliest test section gave the following results in the same vertical cross sections: Level 100 ft. 10 ft. of ore over 31% level, at 160 ft. 75 ft. of ore over 21% level, at 250 ft. 30 ft. of ore over 12% level, at 300 ft. 10 ft. of ore over 8% level. In Borehole 1, at 300 ft. 10 ft. of ore over 8% level, at 300 ft. 10 ft. of ore over 8% level.

The Borehole sections continued only for a short distance below surface and in the sulphide rope the are carrying no proportion of mineral pyrites, which rendered it impossible to obtain a reasonable gold extraction in the present mill.

Original estimates of reserves were founded on the expectation of reasonable continuation 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 inside, or bank, reserves had been treated, which could be done within three months.

Equitation of a New Poller

The board was faced with two possibilities—liquidation of the company, or a change of name. They preferred the latter with the possibility of obtaining other propositions, and the chance of ultimate success. The first business which appeared sound, was acquisition of the lease of the Barr Road mine in North Wales, where active operations were being carried, which seemed promising. Other proposals were before the board.

The company has about £17,000 in cash and to that could be added £10,000 for the purchase of machinery. The directors at Watende, Mr. James B. Ward, Leaky had the opportunity to acquire those assets on the best advantage. The proposals came before the board, and it was decided that the people responsible for the liquidation of the company. He knew how disappointed they were, and he was very anxious to get the largest shareholders in the company were to set the company on a sound basis.

A shareholder asked when it was discovered that a report had been made to the company? It may have been known for some time, but it was not put before the board. The company was then in a position to inform shareholders. The board had to inform shareholders. The board had to inform shareholders. The board had to inform shareholders.

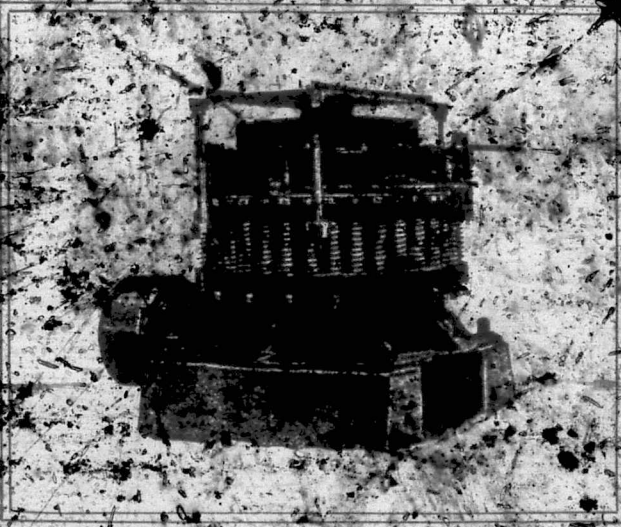
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Prospecting in Rhodesia: Company Progress Reports

Exploration areas in the former Rhodesia of Northern Rhodesia have been prolific in prospecting and permits of mineral locations for all minerals other than coal, minerals, oil, diamonds and precious stones and stones for industrial purposes. The areas of Murchisonia, Makana and Lunsfordia, all held by the Rhodes-Katanga Company and cover 2,000, 6,000 and 1,310 sq. km respectively. The areas have been surveyed by geologists and geographers have been logged with the Director of Mines and the Commissioner of the Department of Geology.

Department of Geology

The geology section of the Department of Geology has been divided into four sections: separate mining by the Department of Mines on the site of the proposed uranium, isolation health and Central Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia. The Department has been examining the certain people have alleged that a major of effects of uranium is a cancer, another of the municipal council that the times a permit should protect to assist in the fact the result was discovered at one spot of the area. The geology section has been carrying out these operations. The Department has been under a tight competition to allow them in the area of the uranium.

Mining Personnel

Mr. H. H. Gwynne was Director of Geology in Nyasaland. Mr. David R. H. Gwynne was Director of Geology in the Northern Rhodesia. The results of the Department of Geology are being published in the Journal of Geology. A director of the Department of Geology for Northern Rhodesia is Mr. H. H. Gwynne. The Department of Geology is under the control of the Government of Rhodesia. Mr. H. H. Gwynne is the Director of Geology in Northern Rhodesia. The Department of Geology is under the control of the Government of Rhodesia. Mr. H. H. Gwynne is the Director of Geology in Northern Rhodesia.

Geology

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Territorial Division

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Land Titles

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Geological Progress

The Department of Geology is under the control of the Government of Rhodesia. Mr. H. H. Gwynne is the Director of Geology in Northern Rhodesia. The Department of Geology is under the control of the Government of Rhodesia. Mr. H. H. Gwynne is the Director of Geology in Northern Rhodesia.

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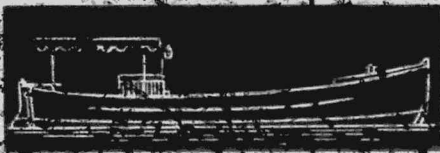
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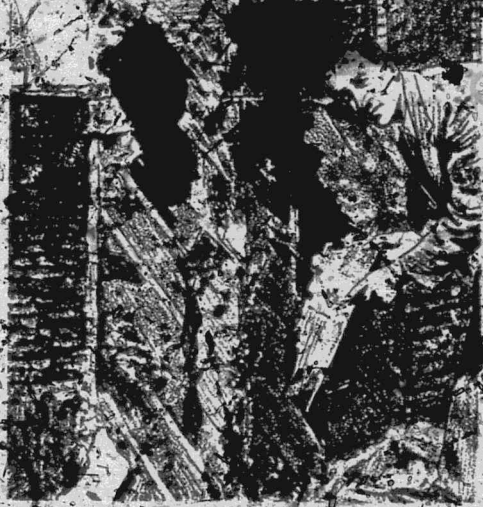
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Of Commercial Concerns

Rising prices for iron, oil and many building materials are forcing factories and shops in Mombasa and Mpele to close.

Osaka Town Council is offering a prize for the best of the proposed four-hall.

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

The extensions of the Kilindini Coffee Curing Works have been formally opened by the Governor of Kenya.

The Upper Congo Great Lakes Railway Company has extended its Great Tanga-Nika steamer service to Malindi.

A three-day local auction was recently held in Fort Jameson to allow growers to dispose of the surplus of their crops.

Four stands for which no possible use is available, have been obtained in Muenzenberg for seaside home for Rhodesian children.

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

200 kilograms of surplus tea from the Ruanjo estate were exported last year from the Ruanjo estate to the place of the Belgian Congo.

The project to form a Red Bull Cattle Association in Kenya has been abandoned due to the dispatch of this country to the Colony of nine Red Bull bulls.

Total estimated revenue of the Kenya and Uganda Railways during July amounted to £34,210, compared with £29,420 during the corresponding period of 1935.

Mombasa Municipal Board proposes a 25-year loan of £3,500 at 4% for the building of municipal offices at Nairobi. Municipal Council is prepared to advance a loan on those terms.

Exports of European produce from Tanganyika during the first half of this year amounted to £1,704,250 compared with £1,201,538 during the corresponding period of 1935. Imports amounted to £1,447,220 compared with £1,351,474.

The Native population of the Belgian Congo is now given as 9,671,643, and at the beginning of this year there were 18,683 Europeans in the Congo, of whom 12,654 were Belgians while the Portuguese numbered 1,147, Italians 975, British 501, Greeks 600, and Americans 523.

News Items in Brief

European visitors to Nyasaland during May totaled 12. A Kenya motorist recently encountered a price of 13 lions on the Kisumu road.

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

A committee is investigating the question of the pollution of Kenya rivers by effluent from coffee factories.

I.C.M.S. Enterprise and H.M.S. Emerald officers in the East India Squadron are now at Colombo.

The Development Committee sponsored by the Governor of Uganda has submitted its Report.

The s.s. "Wingshore" and the s.s. "Lugard" carried 310 travellers to the Murchison Falls, Uganda, in 1935.

A fourth experimental shipment of Rhodesian wool, consisting of 40 packers and 140 bales, has just reached England.

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

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

Two place in the Imperial Boy Welfare Challenge Shield Competition was given to Uganda (Uganda) health exhibition.

The June issue of the International Labour Review contains a summary of the recent report on emigration and Native welfare in Nyasaland.

An African employee of the Veterinary Department in Tabora from Tabora in Tanganyika recently, this being the first instance in which human rabies has been confirmed in Tanganyika.

The plans for reproduction in Mr. C. Gilman's population map of Tanganyika are entirely the work of an East African Native draftsman trained in the engineering department of the Tanganyika Railway.

Kiriako, the Matabele chieftain who saved the part of King Lobengula in the Rhodesian war, was recently shown the full length film of Bufayayo. He showed no emotion or 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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East African Market Reports. Passengers for East Africa.

Sisal Seed.—Quietly unchanged at 3d 1/2 per 100 lbs. (1934-35).
Clones.—Quiet, with values unchanged at 3d 1/2 per 100 lbs. (1934-35).
Coffee.—No auctions were held during the week.
Copper.—The market has a firmer appearance, with cash prices for standard 138 1/2 and for electrolytic 137 1/2 (1934 standard 137 1/2). (1934-35 133 1/2 to 6d.)
Copra.—There has been a steady demand and prices have risen to 2 1/4 1/2 per ton for East African.
Cotton.—There has been a good inquiry for East African, prices for American middling varying between 6 00d and 6 7/8d per lb. (1934-35 5 1/2 to 6 1/2d.)
Cotton Seed.—Steady at 25 2s. 6d. (1934-35 25 7/8d.)
Gold.—Lower At 175 1/2d per oz. (1934-35 175 1/2d.)
Kenya Beans.—Higher at 10 1/2s. (1934-35 10 1/2s.)
Kenya Beans (Lower).—Steady, value of Kenya Beans unchanged at 10 1/2s. (1934-35 10 1/2s.)
Sisal.—Quiet, Tanganyika and Kenya, 2 1/2s. per ton, quoted 2 1/2s. per ton buyers. Oct. Dec. 2 1/2s. 6d. sellers. 2d. Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s. buyers. Oct. Dec. 2 1/2s. 6d. No. 3, Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s. buyers. One port. (1934-35 2 1/2s. No. 3, Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s.)

Tanganyika exported 7,501 tons of sisal during August of which 7,330 tons were sent to this country, 150 tons to Belgium, 100 tons to Germany, and 22 tons to Canada. Kenya exported 3,005 tons of sisal during July. One port.

Kenya Beans.—Demand fairly active, 577 packages of sisal and sold at 10 1/2s. per ton. Kenya Beans, 10 1/2s. per ton. (1934-35 10 1/2s.)

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Sisal.—Quiet, Tanganyika and Kenya, 2 1/2s. per ton, quoted 2 1/2s. per ton buyers. Oct. Dec. 2 1/2s. 6d. sellers. 2d. Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s. buyers. Oct. Dec. 2 1/2s. 6d. No. 3, Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s. buyers. One port. (1934-35 2 1/2s. No. 3, Sept. 2 1/2s. 5 1/2s.)

Tanganyika exported 7,501 tons of sisal during August of which 7,330 tons were sent to this country, 150 tons to Belgium, 100 tons to Germany, and 22 tons to Canada. Kenya exported 3,005 tons of sisal during July. One port.

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The "Edinburgh Castle" which left London on September 3, 1936, East Africa, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

- Cambridge.**
 Askwith, Mr. T. G.
 Ballantine, Mr. W.
 Barron, Ireland, Mr.
 Bellhouse, Mr. J.
 Belcher, Mrs. J.
 Benney, Mrs. D.
 Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Boyd, Mrs. J.
 Butler, Mr. J.
 Campbell, Mr. J.
 Cannon, Miss J.
 Carey, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Carr, Mr. J. A.
 Chamberlain, Miss J.
 Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Chorley, Mr. & Mrs. J.

- Connaught.**
 Cope, Mr. J.
 Doherty, Mr. J.
 Devlin, Mr. J.
 De Bronck, Mr. P. J.
 Deane, Mr. J.
 Ellis, Mr. J. E.
 Evans, Mrs. S. E.
 Faithfull, Mrs. J.
 Faithfull, Miss A. M.
 Gray, Mr. G. C.
 Hallows, Mrs. M.
 Hatton, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
 Harcourt, Mr. & Mrs. F.
 Harcourt, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Harcourt, Mr. & Mrs. J.

- Dar es Salaam.**
 Humphrey, Mr. E. E.
 Jefferys, Mr. O.
 Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. L.
 Josselyn, Mrs. H. E.
 Kerr, Mrs. L.
 Knapman, Miss A. M.
 Lester, Mrs. J. B.
 Lewis, Mrs. E. M.
 Lewis, Mr. & Mrs. C.
 Macalman, Mrs. C.
 Macritchie, Mrs. M.
 Magner, Mr. & Mrs. M.
 Marshall, Mrs. E.
 Marshall, Miss E. M.
 Maxwell, Mrs. R. M.
 Maxwell, Miss M. A.
 McGill, Miss M. B.
 Mehan, Mr. & Mrs. S.
 Nair, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
 Nelson, Mr. H.
 Newton, Miss O.
 O'Connell, Mrs. O.
 Owen, Rev. W. E.
 Page, Rev. W. E.
 Parker, Mr. & Mrs. S. E.
 Peck, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.
 Perry, Miss E. E.
 Perry, Miss J.
 Perry, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Pollard, Mr. J.

- Edinburgh Castle.**
 Procter, Mr. & Mrs. A.
 Pursewote, Miss W.
 Ryan, Miss J.
 Saffery, Mrs. M.
 Samington, Capt. C. G.
 Schofield, Mr. H. A.
 Smith, Mr. H.
 Smith, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Stephens, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Sutherland, Mr. J.
 Thompson, Mr. J.
 Tighe, Mr. J.
 Vair, Mr. & Mrs. J.
 Vaughan, Mr. J.
 Venables, Mr. H. D.
 Watson, Mr. J. M.
 Webber, Mrs. J. R.
 Wells, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.

Passengers marked * embarked at Marseilles.

Another Sisal Group.
 Is another grouping of Tanganyika sisal estates to be anticipated? It is quite, on the cards. In fact, two different schemes are under discussion. One is the Major H. C. Breckenridge is now in Dar es Salaam, the formation of a new company to take over a Greek estate outside the Tanganyika capital, and another plantation at Kidogallo is a possibility.

South Trip to Seychelles.
 The three-crewed schooner "S. S. S. S." outward-bound for the Seychelles, reached Cape Town a week after a long voyage from Zanzibar, during which she covered 12,000 miles and built up a fine reputation. At one time the ship was only 100 miles from the Brazilian coast.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
 2-11-36 (See Page 1) September 10, 1936

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EAST AFRICA

AND RHODESIA

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F. S. ...

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

There is no one except the British Government which could force this happened. The Hitler—who has always thought it his duty to attempt to recover the territories lost in the 1918-19 peace settlement—has written and published a frank and honest political pamphlet on the subject. He has said that if of them put together an idea worth the name of a single German and the world would only be jeopardised the more so by an African Government which has no desire for the same thing in which he does not personally believe. This Hitler has been forced to refer to his own colonies.

It is not only clear on the issue of "Compensation" for the re-admission of Germany to Africa, but 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 its procrastination and weakness of the British Government in withholding the clear explanation that Africans have demanded, which have led to the Nuremberg trials.

It is not that British Secretaries of State have failed in their trust in this matter vital to British Africa—and the British Cabinet was indeed to the British Empire. It was not in 1918, but in 1936, that a beginning was made in giving away parts of the Empire, what other member of the Commonwealth will consider that it is of trust its destiny. Whitehall's administration has been more

outspoken in its policy of surrender. German Colonial claims in East Africa, Germany, and Dr. Sauer, who have shared between the two main pillars of the Colonial League, the last dozen years or so, and Mrs. H. Thomas, Mrs. Malcolm MacDonald, and Lord Passfield, the three Colonial Ministers of the period were so far as the public eye judges, equally so, of less ready to speak their honest mind in public. It is not a reflection on the Cabinet system that one Secretary laterally, the he could have definitely persuaded the Cabinet which had departed to him the control of Colonial Affairs, that the African Colonies Protectorates, and African Affairs, were to be world as final beyond any other danger.

There is no more liberal, less heads, and in 1936, the Minister in the Union of South Africa than Mr. H. H. Holmeys, and all the more so. He has been in the world to be regarded to his friends, on African "interest" as he passed, and his way to go through the eyes of South Africa, of what we call East Africa and is to be regarded as a "territory". He said in effect, that East Africa must and would start together. British Ministers would be foolish enough to attempt to prise apart if not the "The Red River" and most timely warning to the Imperial Government, and in particular, a Prime Minister whose refusal to listen in this matter to the advice of his best friends has been their demand—that South Africans, by and by, should East Africans and Rhodesians in this matter.

determination of Tanganyika Territory shall not be retained by Germany which forfeited her Colonies by her action in respect to the system 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 and Strategic Base, 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 Pass 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 Colonies furnished together supplies 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 a deficit.

If a mandate were transferred to Germany, it would not be honestly implemented, and it would not be one whit better off from the standpoint of the backward or backward Real Desire. The stipulations of the mandate is that no real difference should be made in the commercial life of the territory. It is not a mandate that Germany wants, but a monopoly control which would allow her to trade with the territory on a very small scale, so small that the possible gains are not worth much financial gain. Her strategic reasons that Germany as militarist as that of 1914 desires to obtain hundreds of pounds of the mineral which she needs to be the dominant of the twentieth century. On every territory which she could have over, she has chosen to have a mandate. In British Africa she has what she can and will permit it to be a frontier.

THE Natives at once fritter away all he earns, say some superficial observers glibly. That the African is free, and even careless, spender is true, but thousands are beginning to appreciate and practice thrift. To cater for such a development some of the common banks have started Native deposit accounts, and as small as a shilling can be opened, and, as our columns have shown, the business done by the Government Savings Banks in the different territories has grown substantially even during these last few distressful years. The Uganda figures of 1935 have just been issued, and very impressive they are as reflecting not only the growth of the industries, but the protective, but also the spending capacity and

financial reserves. They were for the year 1935 30,000 transactions during the twelve months, the total amount involved exceeding £12,500. Deposits again outnumbered withdrawals, and the balance due to depositors at the end of the accounting period, during which 2,100 new accounts were opened, was over £104,000. Taken as an index of Native prosperity, and for that purpose it obviously provides a more useful index of the bank's transactions over the past five years, most encouraging, was the expansion in the past five years has been quite short of remarkable. At the end of 1931 £98,000 was standing to the credit of depositors, in the following years that figure grew to £144,800, £150,300, £181,750, and last year jumped to over £200,000, the average sum to the credit of each of the eight thousand accounts being approximately £25, 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 artificial and secure methods of banking, but it is that the also true of the French treasury.

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. This report, too, has been quite contrasted, and is obviously a supplement to the Official Gazette dated August 14, 1936. We have repeatedly pleaded with the Northern Rhodesian Administration to inculcate in its Departmental heads an appreciation of the importance and value of the prompt publication of official documents, and this also is a related 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 loss in issuing reports long after the period to which they refer, but this is certainly one of the worst cases on record, and here it is to be expected 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 habit of procrastination, which not merely withholds from the public prompt publication of information which it has a right to expect, but encourages officials to the "to-morrow is also a day."

A NOVEL, interesting and valuable means of comparison is used by Mr. A. J. Wakeford, Acting Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika, when discussing in the annual Useful Points report of the Department of Trade and Commerce the soundness of a policy of increasing the production of a territory which has not nearly reached its limits of development in relation to efficient human and land factors. In relation to the higher and better standard of Native life, the purchasing power of the people, and the steady upward trend in the value of exportable commodities since 1932, he declares that the average C. B. value

percent of the total...
...and...
...grow more...
...the wise decision...
...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-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 exports, 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 connection 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.

MR F. GRIMBLE, who arrived in the...
...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...
...From Governors. It has been fortunate enough to...
...secure a worthy successor to one...
...who strove much in a short term of office. Thus...
...the West Indies, which deprived the islands of an...
...Administrator whom they would have had...
...seem to have supplied a suitable substitute. Mr...
...Grimble announced soon after his arrival that he...
...would normally serve at the meetings of Monday...
...Thursday and Friday, which work for interviews with...
...members of the public, which was thus given a...
...clear indication that it would be its own...
...the head of the Government were in an ignorant...
...of public feeling and public wishes. In the last...
...years there has been a...
...possibility to East African Governments, and it is...
...development, greater to be...
...people will...
...Government...
...Bank

...cannot...
...a suggestion, whereas most...
...discussed, and we think reasonably...
...an...
...with an issue of importance to them...
...they are denied the opportunity of putting their...
...personally to the...
...representative of the...
...Government. To do them justice, most...
...Governors...
...share this view, and are fully aware that, however...
...much they endeavour to...
...themselves informed...
...of an official opinion, they must...
...stand by it, so many people...
...tell them what they...
...will presumably find...
...palatable, rather than the...
...unadorned truth. The corollary of...
...national accessibility should be...
...by those whose views are invited.

The...
...Albansen 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 finding suitable...
...Occupation...
...Generations for the rising generation, which...
...a problem of the future will be...
...the recruitment of skilled men of the right...
...age for the mining industry. The...
...scheme, providing for the training...
...of youth...
...in mining, offers a common solution. This...
...proposed Rhodesian School of Mines...
...is suggested, not to be developed along the lines of...
...class-room instruction, but to be...
...based on an...
...actual mine, where the students would live...
...working and learning under conditions...
...identical with those in which they will...
...subsequently use...
...their livelihood, the scheme providing for training...
...in field geology, metallurgical research, surveying...
...and designing, wood and electrical work, in power...
...units and on recondition plant. It is certainly...
...too early for East Africa to consider a...
...proposition on...
...such 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.

...rejection by the Secretary of State for...
...Colonies of the scheme proposed by the...
...Board of Economic Development of Kenya for...
...the discharge of mortgages of...
...Government Bonds...
...farms by the issue of the...
...Scheme Rejected. Government...
...lands will surprise...
...no one in the Colony and...
...appoint every few...
...It is true that one of the...
...matters which Lord Francis...
...was urged to...
...press in London was this...
...Bond Scheme, but it is...
...evident that 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...
...and Colonial Secretary's...
...dispatch, which the Governor...
...has now been...
...authorized to publish, outlines...
...many fundamental...
...objections, and states why the...
...Minister considers...
...that the introduction of the...
...scheme would...
...fall in its...
...aim of alleviating the...
...position of the...
...Settler. The dispatch shows...
...understanding of...
...the...
...settlee position, and will not...
...be likely to arouse...
...any...
...general...
...anxiety. In commercial circles...
...it will have been cordially...
...welcomed.

WELCOMING "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA"

FURTHER MESSAGES

The Excellency Major Sir HUBERT LOUNG
K.O.M.G., D.S.O.

*Governor of Northern Rhodesia since 1934, and
Governor of Nyasaland 1922-1934*

I am very much interested in your decision to expand the scope of your magazine 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 BRIGG, K.C.M.G., K.C.V., 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 the first step possible influence and progress they form. It will do very well of all who are interested in the future of East Africa if it keeps the fore-front necessity for closer contact and understanding between all those territories.

Dr. OCHI HUNDA RODWELL, G.O.C.

Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1928-1934

East Africa is already well known to Rhodesians. Although the old title would imply the news and news have been of special interest to those residing in 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. The East Africa and Rhodesia prove a valuable aid in promoting co-operation and reciprocal trade, paving the way to closer partnership between British communities in the Lands of the South.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir JOHN CHAMBERLAIN
G.O.M., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Governor of Southern Rhodesia, 1923-1928

When you announce in your new magazine, the association of Rhodesia with East Africa will be welcomed by all Rhodesians and it will be an asset to be to the advantage of Rhodesia and of your new paper alike.

The Hon. ALLAN ROSS WELSH, M.P.

Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament

I am sure your journal does serve a great purpose in drawing the British Colonies in Central Africa closer together. The new title and scope of your paper will assist in this. Sincere wishes for every success in your endeavours.

CHESTER BEATT

Chairman of Rhodesia Selection Trust, and Roan, Antelope and Mutema Copper Mines

I wish you every success with East Africa and Rhodesia.

Colonel A. F. BLANE, D.S.O.

Commandant of the Rhodesia Group of Forces

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

Mr. W. M. DORRINGTON, M.P.

Chairman of Nyasaland Railway

Increasing intercourse between the territories makes your paper a most valuable clearing house for information from that part of the world, and ever possible with the interests there will, I am sure, wish you every success in your new venture.

MICHAEL D. FERREY

Mayor of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Your decision to change your title to East Africa and Rhodesia commends itself to me because I believe there is a need to be done in the British East African matters in the broadest possible lines. The various British African territories have always been in common, and in these complex times it is desirable that we should all be drawn together.

The Hon. Lieutenant Colonel S. GORE BROWN
D.S.O., M.C.

Bleeding Member of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council

It is indeed good news that your paper intends to represent the Rhodesian point 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 chief causes of our failure in the past, and we in 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 Joint East African Board

Since I have the interests in East African affairs in the field of the Great War I have been convinced of the advantage, both economic and economic, that would accrue to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika from their union under a single unit and under one administrative control. I have always hoped that the long term return would be closer association with Rhodesia, and the formation of a British Commonwealth capable of holding its own in a world of many troubles. For this reason I am pleased with the proposed change of title in the journal that has done so much for East African causes.

Colonel Sir W. WASTON JARVIS, G.O.C., M.P.O.

Chairman of Council of Royal Geographical Society, 1910-1932, Service through Malaya, etc.

I am glad you are extending the scope of your paper to include Rhodesia. The power of Rhodesia is great, and anything that can bring to the notice of the Empire the great resources and possibilities of this prosperous country cannot fail to be productive of much good.

Mr. JAMES GORDON McDONELL, C.S.E.

President of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce and Pioneer of Rhodesia, author of "Rhodesia: A Life" and "Brit Trustee"

"I am much interested to learn that your paper is to add to its 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 type give such admirable political, mining, and social articles as well as general news, while its editorial comments, at some times rather trenchant, are always free from prejudice. Taking an interest in the two Rhodesias will be to the benefit 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 I have no doubt I will soon find them of greater value than ever. I wish your programme would meet the complete success it so justly deserves."

Mr. DOUGAL G. MALCOLM

Member of the Executive Committee of Directors of the British South Africa Companies and a Director of many of them operating in the Rhodesias

"I am 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 Companies are so deeply interested. Your paper has rendered a valuable service to East Africa, and I have no doubt that in extending its range it will increase its usefulness."

Mr. G. WIGOL

President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa

"I am very pleased that one of the first duties of the 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 Zanzibar, 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. H. C. HAUFMAN

President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce

"East Africa and Rhodesia should step up to develop the closer contact of these Colonies. I wish the publication every success."

Colonel CHARLES RONSONEY, D.S.O., M.C.

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 believing 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 treatment and interests. I wish similar trials and difficulties."

Brigadier-General Sir GODFREY RHODES

D.S.O.

General Manager, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours

"I am sure the change is a wise one, and will bring to the credit of your journal, and also be a great assistance to those who are so vitally interested in the important sections of the Empire to the north of the Union of South Africa."

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

Resident Director in Africa of the British South Africa Companies

"An enlarging the scope of East Africa to include Rhodesia your annualizing, and contribution towards the co-ordination of interests in East Africa. Never has there been greater need for close relations between these territories, and the Press is an essential element in bringing these about. Welcome to East Africa and Rhodesia."

Lieutenant-Colonel Lord FRANKIE SCOTT, D.S.O.

Leader of the European Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council

"I think you are so right to include 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 north, which of course includes especially the Rhodesias. How I wish one could see 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 footsteps."

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. S. SCOVELL, D.S.O.

Chairman of Government Gold Mines Ltd., and Director of other East African mining companies

"I am delighted to hear East Africa is extending its wings and moving so happily. It is surprising that you have captured the hearts of mine the day nearer when Salisbury and Nairobi will each be the Capital of small independent 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. K. TUCKER, C.B.E., D.S.O.

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

"To any regular reader of your paper it must be obvious that your influence, as well as your circulation, extends beyond the accepted confines of East Africa, so your more comprehensive title is to be commended. Every day discloses some new step, small or large, towards the inevitable grouping together of African territories with aims and objectives so closely attuned, and I am such as I believe that, fortified by the results of your recent past year's editorial page, will continue to see the peaceful realization of that union."

East Africa and Rhodesia

The Johannesburg Exhibition

BEFORE the issue comes from the press, the Johannesburg Exhibition in Rhodesia will have been opened.

East Africa and the Rhodesia Association, with the opportunity for South African and Empire publicity, and it is going to be one to record that the territories have inclined towards a united and projected, not of separate entities, combined to make a very relatively small effort, which may almost be described as a Dominion base. The outcome emphasises that the co-operative and essentially a faithful and forceful representation of East Africa has been inter-departmental, inter-territorial, inter-communal, as well as inter-territorial, the result being a besting display, and with the identity of their territory in all preserve.

East Africa's display is a tribute due 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 so important a link in territorial publicity of 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

Well-known East Africans

In charge of the Pavilion is Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, than whom no better informed, more zealous and like-spirited Commission could have been chosen. What he does not know about Kenya, particularly, and East Africa generally, is little worth knowing.



Mr. C. Kenneth Archer

A barrister who preferred to be growing in Kenya, legal work in chambers in the courts, he has been a tower of strength to the coffee planting industry and to the Convention of Associations of Kenya, his years of chairmanship of both bodies being marked by vision, energy and whole-hearted 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 in the support 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, is doing similar work at the British Industries Fair, has been sent by Uganda; Mr. A. J. Hindley, Zanzibar's Director of Agriculture, acts for that island; while Mr. F. L. P. Pocke, the Kenya representative, will attend specially to matters of settlement.

Prominence is naturally to be given to tourist display publicity, which apart from its immediate results has a lasting effect 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. J. Neilson, J. Norman, and

Mr. J. C. V. ... of the ... and ...

Mr. A. J. Allan ... is entrusted the ... of the ... and ...

So ... of ... the ... that ... to ...

their own ... of the ... of the ... is in charge of a display of Kenya ... for which South Africa offers a good market.

Rhodesian Representation

Mr. E. C. Alderson, Director of Publicity in 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 Africa and by people who will take the opportunity of their visits to Southern Africa to see something of the beauties of Rhodesia.

Captain J. F. Raymond, 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 due share of the flow of trade to the north.

It can safely be assumed that the displays of East Africa and Rhodesia will make manifest to those who see them for the first time a new way of the wealth, opportunities and attractions of Africa between the Limpopo and the Nile, vast areas of the continent of which many of us know practically nothing.

The film and broadcasting, most modern of publicity devices, have been skillfully 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 timber 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 combine to make an excellent testimony 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.

his own ideas, as far as possible, the basis of his own social organisation. It is unnecessary to say as far as possible, for the chief attraction of the reserves (before the Land Apportionment Act was unfortunately divided) the tribes go in an incurable fatherly air, and it is to be said, nor the day of yesterday. He seldom wants to be. His own clay pot is more artistic vessel than a petrol tin, but he insists on preferring the latter.

Native Administration

He is changing rapidly. The administration endeavours to preserve what is good in his own institutions which can only be done by teaching him that his own ideas to value his own things and to look forward to building up slowly a solid edifice of achievement. Reformers who take a hasty run through the country often undervalue what is being done and minimize the difficulties by assuming that a backward race can do as well as we do. All that an alien civilisation can give. They expect in other parts of Africa in particular, natives to soon acquire positions of power over their fellows have not been encouraged. In Southern Rhodesia there are many influences at work. The Native Welfare societies are sending out their graduates calculating the elements of co-operation and government by committee. In time it will be possible to think of establishing orderly Native townships, in which every stratum of social life may on a civilised basis be open to the Native. Much will depend on his own will to progress.

It is no small thing for the Government of the Colony that such a possibility may be envisaged. For it to become an actual European society in Rhodesia may be a step towards bridging the gulf between a race without a literature (the meaning of achievement of civilisation) and one like the European, with a literature. Individual cases of phenomenal progress are allowed at this stage to result in the outstanding of the Government of Europeans by their own numbers. Such cases are in no sense representative of the Native people, nor are they an adequate stable enough to be entrusted with the responsibilities of government.

The noble savage, a miserable oppressed wife, a used and forgotten thing, to many a passing visitor, but of virtues he certainly has many. He is loyal and cheerful and his Southern Rhodesia happy he is loyal and usually brave. By his former endurance of government, the savage grants, not to be renewed, and his most ardent admirer and hearer confers, in a tribute, him in the quest of a substitute.

Progress of civilisation

Before a white man came he never had a woman, found the corn. This may mean little to one who has never had a woman, it is to be put out of from justice actual facts, the policeman found the corn, when he has a good face, a major triumph of civilisation. Once having experienced him, the Native does not want to be without him. One of his nearest complaints in remote areas is that members of the police force of his own race are inclined to marry them when they get away from their own supervision.

The Native on a long long way to go before even the Government would do anything but a curse to him. Calling against the influence of the British in coming new ideas up food. They are here. They have not lost a sense of fair play. The ordinary Native on the path is for the first time in his history safe from the depredations of neighbouring tribes, and he is not allowed to be a victim of 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 himself a worthy leader of his own genius.

He has opportunities. That they are not greater may in part be due to the human imperfections of his European rulers. It is no less due to his own imperfections. It is probably true that his spoon-fed race will never achieve anything. Administration in Southern Rhodesia sometimes has to go in for spoon-feeding—for promoting a Native community, with a completed irrigation scheme, by the building of which the genius has been entirely European ingenuity. True, Native taxes have played a part on the other hand, the Natives have to employ their own brains in building the scheme to the best advantage. Government are increasing. The rate of increase must be fifty per cent. what is severely practical. And the numbers of pupils in Native schools are steadily going up.

It is time to see a change to Zambesi and to substitute Lamport of Lake Tanganyika.

Important Coffee Meeting of Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Delegates

A WEEK hence, an important inter-territorial meeting in Nairobi will consider the establishment of a joint standing committee representative of the coffee interests of Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda, and after that the achievement of that desirable development, speedily. 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 Kamujaro Coffee 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. Ganjon and D. N. Staffor. Their standing 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 the body being to consider, and bring likely to advance the East African coffee industry as a whole, 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 territory based work.

Comments on Old New Cover

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

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

"Your new 'good value' for our edition is a great improvement. One got to like the brown cover immensely, but the new design is certainly more attractive."

"The new cover design is simple but very effective, the lettering in particular being an improvement on the old. The larger size and wider margins are all 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 in Kenya."

"The new issue and scope of East Africa and Rhodesia is a vast improvement in every particular, and 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. This paper has definitely come of age after only two years' some achievement. The enlargement is particularly to be welcomed as it will enable us to restore a balance of subjects which seemed to have been upset of late. The new cover is a conspicuous improvement—shining, not finicky, and telling itself."

Bill Hider

The details of the drama and the success of the Governor were first and second prize, respectively, in the competition for the Barbara Sneath Cup for the best reading at the Salisbury Show. Mrs. Mary Sneath, who won the trophy, which was originally presented to her by Major MacLwaine, but re-christened after the death of Barbara Sneath, who had won it twice. Mary Sneath won the first prize in the jumping competition for a woman under 14.

Statements Worth Noting

520 Sir Alan William K. C. B. E. O.S.I.

"The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God." — *Salm.*

"Ought we not to be represented by a charge of affairs at Beira?" — *The Standard*, Malawi, Bulawayo.

"There is no African species which resembles the trout." — *Captain C. R. St. Pomeroy*, Game Warden of Beira.

"Bulawayo is the city that was not only the Colony and General Africa." — *Mr. D. Macdonald*, Mayor of Bulawayo.

"Over £400,000,000 of British capital has been invested in the Colonial Empire." — *Mr. H. 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. G. St. John*, *Standard*, Lusaka.

"The trend of recent world opinion allows no alternative but to regard the Congo Club of Nyasaland as the parent body of a new international economic organization." — *The Standard*.

"We are endeavouring to enrich the land of our adoption with that unique and traditional virtue of our ancestors—hospitality." — *Mr. H. I. C. Pieterse* at the South African Society dinner in Lusaka.

"There is a great similarity in many native names. The Nyanzans, for instance, have Odondo, Obongo, Obenjo, Obwango and Orongo." — *Mr. D. W. Williams*, the former secretary and manager of the Bank of East Africa.

"The intilling of the Sudan relating to Anglo-Egyptian Treaty hereto is a new and happy era in the relations between Egypt and the Sudan, and with this resolution in sight, our goal has been reached." — *The Sudan Herald*.

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

"Rhodesia's policy of recruiting only men fit to be soldiers likely to prove good settlers and administrators has borne good fruit. Ex-members of our Regiment are to-day to be found successful in every walk of life." — *Captain W. B. Thomas*, C. B., *Attorney-General*, Southern Rhodesia, speaking at the A. P. Dinner.

"The railway in Tanganyika includes the sections through unpopulated and unproductive regions. It will, of course, inevitably and probably be one of the reasons why the railways will probably always remain a financial burden to the country." — *Mr. C. S. Gilbert*, *Chief Engineer* of the East African Railway, writing in *The Standard*.

"When Germany started the War a plan had been made in which nearly all Great Britain's African Colonies were to be handed over to Germany as indemnity—that was a plan had with as little expectation. Would Germany have intended for the great to be Englishers to return the Colonies to us as a sever? — *H. Malcolm Ross*, *Dr. Tanka*, writing to the *Standard*.



Although Sir Alan's association with the East Africa Provinces is of comparatively recent date, it has been of such a character as to give him a close insight into their problems and potentialities. His contributions to the settlement of the latter of the two provinces of the latter are likely to be his work with the Government in the past year.

One of the well-known names of the East Africa Provinces is that of the Secretary of the East Africa Provinces, Mr. W. B. Thomas, who served in the East Africa Provinces from 1901 to 1905, and was a member of the East Africa Provinces in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913. He served in the East Africa Provinces in 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030.

Sir Alan's name has come into East Africa prominence when he was elected to conduct an inquiry into the finances of Zanzibar a few years ago, and the ability with which he discharged that task found recognition in his selection to carry out a comprehensive inquiry into the finances of Zanzibar, Malawi and Basutoland. This followed his investigation into the finances of Zanzibar, which was still in progress when he left for Nyasaland. It is doubtful his name will be required to conduct an investigation should he be called into their administrative finances. It is true that the investigation was the highest.

PERSONALIA

Mr. John Laws, of Northern Rhodesia, has had a holiday in Swaziland.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hobbs have moved from Cap to Oxford, Surrey.

Mr. L. H. Pakenham, Wash, of Sisk, is on his way to England on holiday.

Mr. A. J. Peters, of East Rhodesia, is on leave from the Department on overseas leave.

Mr. J. A. Hurman, Chief Engineer of the Northern Rhodesia's Home Office, is on leave.

Sir Abe Bailey has offered to take the responsibility of civil aviation in Southern Africa.

Mr. J. G. S. Johnson, Chief Inspector of the Northern Rhodesia, has settled in the Cape.

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Passing of Wm. Edwards M. A. R. Kerney - Passing.

A Most Practical Administrator

London Editor of African Papers

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

He arrived in Southern Rhodesia from Abyssinia in 1907. Four years later he became Native Commissioner for the Mrewa District and continued in that post, except for the short period he acted as an administrator ofatives in Etah, until his death in 1932.

A big man, he was a striking figure as any gamekeeper. He typified all that was best in the Colony's hunters - courageous and downright in his ways. His life work was always in the foreground.

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 quality of their cattle by introducing good blood and organising the marketing of hides can be instance two among many of his untiring activities. When on leave in Scotland he was never happier than when lecturing or talking on the country of his adoption.

Light into Native Thought

Both while in the Service and after his retirement he was sat with the Natives 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 put his light into Native custom and ways of thought in a truly remarkable and constant stream before the Court, were frequently assounded by the jury to pick out, with unerring precision, the strength or weakness in a witness's story.

Africa is continually being affected by comment by pure theorists. One objective after another is earnestly put forward as the only salvation 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.

"Wiri" is a name which is now mentioned with reverence among the Natives. At the same time he survives as a legendary figure, to be held up by the old men in the kraal as an essential part of the history of the Mrewa District.

Deep sympathy is extended to his wife and daughters.

With deep regret we record the death in London of Mr. Wm. A. R. Kerney, who died of a very brief illness of the lungs on Wednesday, October 1st, 1932. Mr. Kerney was a well-known London Editor of the African Press, and one of the best and most respected journalists in Fleet Street.

His death caused him to relinquish his post, but what his anxious friends thought would be a few days' absence, but complications arose and his death followed soon after a doctor's diagnosis of pneumonia.

Mr. Kerney was an old colleague, who is known to many of our readers.

Mr. Kerney was born in Ireland. His father was a well-known newspaper man, and he was a thoroughly trained veteran of the old school of journalism. When he was offered and accepted the post of London editor of the Argus, South African Press, he was in London and could succinctly state his views on the various variety subjects.

Of the various persons who joined the Argus Company's editorial staff, Mr. Kerney was an original and efficient one. He was a member of the Council of the Empire Press Union. He had a wide circle of friends, and was widely esteemed by newspaper men in all parts of the world. He was in constant contact in the course of his professional duties, and he was attracted by his sympathetic personality.

One of Mr. Kerney's brothers was a prominent diplomat in the diplomatic profession. He was one of the Irish Free State officials appointed to Paris in 1922. Mr. Kerney was later promoted to a consular post representing the Government in Madrid. Another brother was associated for many years with banking in South America.

South of the Equator

Continental Transport Secretariat

The Southern African Transport Conference, which opened in Johannesburg on Monday with a plenary session in which there were warm expressions of mutual goodwill. It was decided to hold a similar conference in Lourenco Marques in 1933, and to appoint a permanent Secretariat to deal with Southern African transport questions.

Fourteen representatives of the Union were present, including British, Portuguese, Belgian, and Dutch. Among those present were the Governors-General of Mozambique and Angola, representatives of the Governors-General of Madagascar and the Belgian Congo, the Governor-General of Nyasa, the Governor-General of Tanganyika, the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, the Minister for the Union of South Africa, the Northern Rhodesia, and the British Resident in Camber.

General Herzig, British Minister for the Union of South Africa, having referred to the situation in the Union, from which he pointed out the necessity for Southern Africa to take the foundation of its civilization so strong a form, that it could escape the future troubles of the world, he said, in the future, the Union would, he said, increasingly be a region of cooperation and collaboration.

The Conference will elect a delegation to the Times, which will receive a telegram from the Transport and Airways Committee, whose recommendations include the control of some of the transport facilities in all countries, and a system of control of airports in the international field. These reports will be forwarded to the Government for consideration.

London, October 1st, 1932.

The U.S. Traction will address the next meeting of the Board of Directors in London on Friday, October 5th, on impressions of the recent visit to East Africa and Rhodesia.

LEAVE ACCOMMODATION IN CORNWALL.

PARTICULARLY recommended to those who are on leave during the winter. Delightful quarters in our most beautiful and sheltered bay of Cornwall - St. Andrew in Roseland. Easily accessible from Plymouth and Truro. For information apply to Miss Swaine, Gros Pardo, Perriscombe, Cornwall.

HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL

27, HARRINGTON GARDENS, SW. 1

One minute Tube Station; one of the most easily accessible West End; excellent and liberal menu; P.O.; wireless all rooms; attractive garden; recommended for motorists.

The *Figaro* asks: "Of Hitler's four-year plan, what will be the effect on the 'normal' circle? The Colonial question? Does Hitler, with his 'normal' me colonies and in which I will not be 'normal' (status) and take my place in the 'normal' circle?"

Italian newspapers, however, which have to accept the influence of strict censorship, support the German demand and forebode 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 *Times*, which said: "Britain, although the pace of 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 disgraceful Colonial declaration addressed to Great Britain."

South African Opinion.

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

The *Capetown News* says: "Almost every member of the Union Government has since time to time during the past three or four years has stated quite clearly that the South Africa cannot support the re-annexation of either South-West Africa or Namaland, and it is difficult to understand why, on the widest platform of world policy, that the South African point of view could possibly be overridden."

"The psychological nature of Germany's expansionist fever renders the problem more acute," says the *Capetown News*. "The *Rand Daily Mail* says: "The African opinion is undoubtedly against the handing back of any mandated territory. It is, however, over the issue which the issue will be finally settled not on the very narrow platform of South African policy, but on the wider platform of world policy, and it is the issue where one of these days the balance will have to be struck."

Mrs. J. C. Gertrude Mullin, writes in *The South African Telegraph* of Gertrude's claims in Africa reminds the Empire of the "Smuts" who, at the Peace Conference, had to accept the return of German administration to the Colonies formerly belonging to the German Empire, and to the vengeance which was meted out by Germany of submarine bases in many parts of the world, and necessarily consequent to the freedom and security of all nations, the Allied and associated Powers are agreed that in no circumstances should any of the German Colonies be handed to Germany."

and that Dr. Karl Peters, who is now held in an example to young Germany, was a key figure in the administration of German East Africa, and a leader in the given of territories, plunder, burning, pillaging, robbing and changing of women and children, forced to be sold and murder. He was found guilty on all counts."

Mrs. Mullin says: "Originally Herr Hitler was a renegade South African. He knew he had no personal interest in the old Empire, but he knew that the means of Hitler's policy extended to a Middle European Empire, and that the old Empire was a necessary part of the German Empire of the world."

(Continued from next column)

Southern Rhodesia's representatives. The committee, Messrs. A. R. Ross, J. H. M. ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

The Chairman proposed that the discussion of possible new ports, among the four territories, should concentrate on the development of trade through the port of Beira.

The Port of Beira

PREPARATION consultation, expenses, and operation, not a policy of ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

clearly ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

Leading ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

various interests in Southern Rhodesia were ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

Shipping Association's Objects

In its opening speech Mr. Smith said that the ... (The text is heavily obscured and difficult to read in this section.)

Emperor's World Appeal

How Italian Domination is Maintained

The Emperor of Ethiopia has issued an appeal to the world for peace and justice for Ethiopia, and to save the Ethiopian people from the hands of the aggressor. He repeats that more than two-thirds of the country are occupied by the Italians, that the present Government is fashioning not Italy in Eastern Ethiopia, and alleges that the Italian Army is maintaining domination only by aviation and by sprinkling over the civilian population even round Addis Ababa, the deadly mustard gas in the name of "aerials".

Air raids are made whenever an aerial sky permits during the rains, and the aviators drop bombs and leaflets trying to frighten the population, to whom they announce that a massacre will shortly follow with greater rapidity as soon as the rainy season is over. By propaganda the Government's bitter enemies and that I myself are resigned to that state of affairs.

The appeal concludes: "I wish peace and justice which I believe is for the benefit and well-being of the people of the nations which are champions of Ethiopian independence to fulfil their obligations. The truth cannot be denied that ever since the Italian invasion, the people of the world have been under the tyranny of the monster which concealed much longer. I appeal to the peoples of the whole world to translate into practice the sentiments of goodwill and sympathy which are so widely spread, and to demand that there can be no durable peace, by saving the Ethiopian people from the hands of the aggressor."

Mr. A. G. S. 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 Italians attach their refusal to the League, the condition that Ethiopia must not be represented.

Miss F. de L. Collet, who was manager in Addis Ababa of the bank of Ethiopia, has returned to England, having been violently seized by the Italians to leave Addis Ababa. She states that any Ethiopian suspected of intimate relations with fighting continues, and that 10,000 Italians are spreading the railway. Ethiopian children are being taken to learn Italian, an education which she says is being put in uniform, and all relations between them is have been put in uniform. Miss Collet confirmed her report that there is a great scarcity of food in the country.

Italian suggestion of Five Million Settlers

Italy has established five special boards to control industry, agriculture, commerce, transport and labour in Ethiopia, and generally to deal with various matters relating to the development of the country. There are now about 300,000 Italians in Ethiopia, and their number will be increased by 500,000 more as the Italian Government proposes. According to the recent home report, the ultimate plan is now to settle 2,000,000 Italians in Ethiopia, most of them being Italians who are already detached outside Italy.

The Addis Ababa-Hailway has ordered from Italy special coaches for the use of His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie and the Viceroys, Marshal Graziani, and the first names are expected to visit Eritrea, Ethiopia, and the small island in the near future.

Officially, 200,000 have been sent to 20,000 titles to Italian farmers, and 20,000 of admittance for the conquest of Ethiopia.

About 100,000 have been sent from Rome for service in Addis Ababa.

Stakes of food and supplies are being in the cost of living, and extensive damage to crops by locusts are reported from Mesothonia.

The Italian War Cross has been awarded to M. Henri de Wandres, a French journalist, who sincerely supported with word and pen the vigorous action of our armies," says an Italian official communiqué.

The 5th/14th Punjab Regiment has returned to Bombay from Aden, where it was stationed during the Italo-Ethiopian War.

Mr. H. G. Reilly, who negotiated the Ethiopian oil concession, is living seriously ill in a London hospital. The Emperor of Ethiopia, on his way from Palestine to England.

Supervising the Supervisors.

An African Educational Experiment

THE importance of directing rather than of supervising in African education has been the African viewpoint that suitably qualified Natives should be appointed to the inspectorate are discussed in the annual report of the Uganda Education Department, whose proposals are to be put to employ Africans in that capacity.

While fully endorsing the policy, which for educational and financial reasons should be implemented still more in the future, Mr. H. with the Director, who was formerly in Southern Rhodesia, states that it is an extraordinary difficult to secure men of the right calibre for such work, and that the limitations of the Uganda are not infrequently increase rather than lighten the burden carried by the European inspectorate.

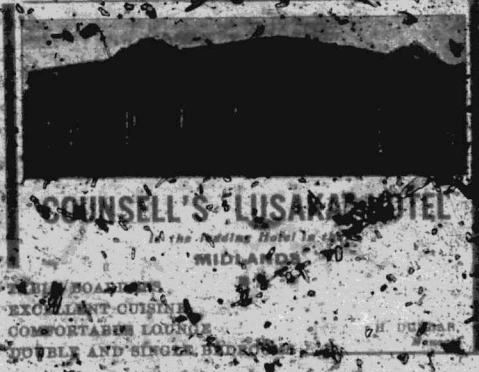
The writer remarks which cannot be issued without almost complete redrafting, that frequent conferences on an essential and demand healthful, in most of cases they are incapable of demonstrating to teachers the better methods which they advocate to replace those criticised, and it is difficult because of their lack of professional commitment to regard them as professional colleagues. In consequence, with all the goodwill in the world, they tend to remain outside our councils, which is almost an inevitable position.

This is a serious matter, and has indeed been a fact without any way minimizing the same. The position made in the past by outstanding Africans, who have served on the inspectorate, were subsequently removed, and the Bureau Native Government. The chief inspectors were put out to pasture, and the African inspectors have become chiefs in this way, a factor of definite future significance in connection with the furtherance of education by the Government, was possibly premature to use the designation African Inspectors of Schools, for men of the calibre described, it seems apparent that it will soon be necessary to have a clear definition of their functions and the proper procedure, until such time as they are replaced by Africans of fuller stature.

Financial Statement

The total expenditure on education from Government funds in respect of 1935 was 76,000, representing 4.85% of the total revenue, as against 4.76% in 1934. Native Government funds and education was produced 2,136 for elementary education in the provinces, the total expenditure of public money thus being 78,136. In addition, the missions spend large sums on the same work.

It seems frequently to be overlooked in Uganda, the report states, that since the system of grants-in-aid and the giving of support, there has been assumption of complete financial responsibility for the schools, which fear State control of education, and that they be only advisory in position. It is pointed out that the complete assumption of financial responsibility by the State does not count, unless the funds become available, the source of support has not increased, but merely that there is a demand for more, inconsistently in developing the State, and all costs will be deposited the surrendering control.



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Research Work in Kenya: E.A. Service Appointments

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has recently received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation for the promotion of post-graduate research in the fields of social studies, and a combined assignment of work is now being set on foot under the direction of the Social Studies Research Committee. Most of the research projects in the scheme are to be carried with political and economic questions in Great Britain, but it was felt that the field of political development in Kenya was not to be neglected, and one project is to deal with Kenya, as being a specially interesting and varied type of colony.

The work, which will be done by five or six qualified students under the general supervision of Professor R. Coupland, their Professor of Colonial History, will include studies in the geography of Kenya and of its political and economic history, from the outset of its colonisation; an anthropological survey by Mr. Evans Richards, Research Lecturer in Social Anthropology, who has been working for the past year in the Sudan; and an account of the administrative system by Miss Margery Parham, Research Lecturer in Colonial Administration. Her book on Nigeria is shortly to be published.

It is expected that the work will take about three years, and that the results will be published in 1940. Some of the research workers have recently reached Kenya.

New Colonial Stamp

A new issue of Colonial Stamps bearing the effigy of His Majesty is to be issued at or about the date of the Coronation.

It will be confined to the new Colonisations for each territory, and will be in the form of a common design. The stamps will consist of new permanent issues, and will not be special Coronation issues. They will be of standard size, the design comprising a three-quarter profile vignette of the King's head in a circular frame, with the name of the territory on the right-hand side. The name of the territory will be shown beneath the vignette, and the date tablet will be inscribed at the bottom right-hand corner, with the denomination appearing inwards from the base of the stamp.

Imperial Airways

Imperial Airways, the second Imperial Airways flying boat to visit the Empire services, and went her first flying trip last week, and "Caopus," the first machine, is now ready for the company's acceptance tests. The four saloons are lined in soft green, and the windows are framed with material in a soft green and a texture of blue and design. The vestibule has been painted in a richness of the best which rail road transport can afford.

London Council

London Council has again accepted proposals for the establishment of a new base in East Africa for the maintenance of a fleet of motor cars, and a permanent level of maintenance of a fleet of motor cars in East Africa. The City is prepared to meet the requirements of Imperial Airways.

Immigration offences

A European who had travelled to Mombasa in the City of New York was sentenced to seven days imprisonment for failing to report to the Immigration Officer a European trimmer who had deserted from the "Llanstephan Castle" and was sentenced to 7 days imprisonment for a similar offence.

Kenya's Greater Patrol

Following reductions in railway fares, the price of motor and motor cycles has been reduced from 25 to 50 cts. to 25 to 50 cts. per cent. The reduction will be passed on to up-country travellers, in some cases to the extent of 15 cts. per cent.

Penalty for assault on European

Three Natives who were found guilty of an assault on Mr. A. Chumbe in the Nakuru District have been sentenced on each of two counts to seven years imprisonment to run concurrently, and to 20 lashes. They were also ordered to pay a fine of 100 shillings to the complainant.

The following appointments in the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the month of August:

KENYA COLONY.—Nursing Sister, Miss E. G. Johnson; Northern Rhodesia.—Agricultural Officer, C. E. Johnson.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Nursing Sister, Miss A. G. McDonald.

UGANDA.—Agricultural Officer, Mr. D. R. N. Brown; Agricultural Officer, Mr. J. M. Watson; Nursing Sister, Miss J. G. Johnson.

Recent transfers and promotions include:

Mr. J. E. Boyd, Postmaster-General, Fiji, to be Postmaster-General, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. E. A. Carr, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Natal, to be Chief Conservator of Forests, Mauritius.

Mr. R. J. E. Church, Assistant District Officer, Somaliland, to be Assistant District Commissioner, Palestine.

Mr. E. J. T. T. Assistant Land Officer, Tanganyika, to be Legal Assistant, Land and Survey Department, Nigeria.

Mr. J. E. T. T. Assistant Postmaster-General, Kenya, to be Assistant Postmaster-General, Trinidad.

Mr. H. Harrison, Field Assistant, to be Field Officer, Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Hewitt, Sanitary Inspector, to be Senior Sanitary Inspector, Kenya.

Mr. B. Lewis, Chief Accountant, Posts and Telegraph Department, Palestine, to be Chief Accountant, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika Postal Service.

Mr. J. Y. Moggridge, Field Officer, to be District Officer, Tsetse Research Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. H. G. Morgan, Assistant Attorney-General, to be Chief Attorney-General, Natal.

Mr. J. W. Morrison, Deputy Controller of Customs, Northern Rhodesia, to be Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Kenya and Uganda.

Captain H. Decker, Northern Rhodesia, to be Administrative Officer, Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. L. A. W. Orr, Deputy Registrar, to be Registrar of the High Court, Tanganyika.

Mr. E. G. O'Connell, Senior Assistant Auditor, Uganda, to be Senior Auditor, Uganda.

Mr. E. O'Connell, Senior Assistant Auditor, Uganda, to be Assistant Inspector of Police, Tanganyika.

Royal Empire Society

At the last meeting of the Royal Empire Society, 25 resident fellows of the Royal Empire Society, and 15 non-resident fellows, including the following: Southern Rhodesia, Messrs. W. W. Hunt (Chairman), C. Bentley (Cape Town), G. W. Hunt and Mrs. H. L. Harcourt, J. G. King (Cape Town), Dr. Ernest Moolenaar, and the Hon. J. G. King (Southern Rhodesia) (Salisbury), B. H. Hill (Cherangani), J. G. M. King (Nairobi), and J. G. King (Nairobi) (Nairobi), and J. G. King (Nairobi) (Nairobi).

Tanganyika Trade Increase

Tanganyika's exports during the first 10 months of 1936 were valued at £1,424,260, compared with £1,240,000 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 20%. Imports were valued at £1,240,000, against £1,200,000 in the first 10 months of 1935, an increase of 5%.

Notice to Contributors

Accepted for publication are original short stories, sketches, and notes of events of general East African interest. Preference is given to short stories of not more than 1,000 words and the best length for articles is 550, 750, or 1,000 words.

Manuscripts submitted should be typed on one side of the paper, double-spaced, on a standard size of paper, with a margin of one inch all round. The title should be typed on a separate sheet. The name and address of the contributor should be typed on a separate sheet, and should not appear on the manuscript itself. The name and address of the contributor should be typed on a separate sheet, and should not appear on the manuscript itself.

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LATEST MINING

Copper Quota Again Raised

SOUTH AFRICA Rhodesia as a whole and its members as respects their mines will benefit from the decision of the copper producing companies operating under the restriction scheme to increase their production from October 1 from 25% to 20% of the curtailment 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 maximum tonnage restricted production was extended to July 1, 1936. The copper production outside the United States, Russia, China, Japan, and Germany representing some 250,000 tons per annum is covered by the scheme.

With the increase in the quota was announced the price of the metal receded from £30 to £28.15, but within a few days had recovered the decline and advanced to £30 5s. A year ago the price was £25 10s.

"At some time copper consumption has been running ahead of production," comments the *Financial Times* on the decision to increase output. "World stocks at the end of July 1935 were down by 26,000 tons on the previous year. It is safe to assume that the additional increase now authorised after the August addition to the quota will be allowed to increase production by 5% has had no deleterious effect, and has not diminished the satisfaction felt with the working of the scheme. It is evident, too, that a valuable lesson has been learned from the experience of the past in that the price of the metal is not so readily high prices. The market has recognised that stability at a reasonable level is best for both producer and user. The former in this case has now 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 at Kismutu

Arrangements have been made by the Rhodesia Explosives Company, Ltd., for the erection in Kismutu of an explosives factory. This decision having been taken as a result of a recent visit to Kenya by Mr. J. G. Gilding, managing director of the Rhodesian company. The intention, we understand, is to register a local company for the new East African enterprise.

Under Offer

East Africa Rhodesia is able to state that the properties in the area of Kevirondo of the late Mr. Charles W. Corkrew, J. Edwards, who was killed while hunting in the colony early in the year are for sale in connection to a London company which has other gold-mining interests in Kenya. Arrangements have been made for their prompt completion. The claims are located in the Engagwe and Kevirondo areas.

Lamae Lands Extended

We are able to state that Kambom Mines, Ltd., have extended their option over the Lamae property in the eastern district of the area Kevirondo and that development is being pushed ahead. The claims are the property of three Turbo farmers, Messrs. Lane and the brothers R. G. Macdonald and Gordon Macdonald. Kambom Mines is the London company which took over the Kibos Mine of Mr. J. K. Williams and is now the four directors.

A Well-Merited Recognition

The Lupa Diggers' and Miners' Association is organising a fund to assist the Government in their endeavours to inventing the mechanical drive-down system. It has been asked to contribute to the fund and a contribution of £500 has been offered.

Minister's Mining Luck

In his Minister of Mines, Captain W. S. Senior, Southern Rhodesia has a practical smallworker of long experience. An old miner in his 40s, Senior MBE has just told *The Rhodesia Herald*:

"My fellow miner, he discovered the patch of the mine when he was only 17. He worked his piece. The Syndicate, after his death, sold out to a syndicate in 1910. The syndicate developed the mine to the seventh level on an incline of 45 degrees. But in about 48 in wide and showed no tonnage. Good mine until the syndicate struck a dolerite dyke about ten years ago. They drilled and drilled at the dyke for 40 ft before giving up. When the claims lapsed, Senior jumped in and bought the mine. He decided to put down a claim on it at some distance away. He found the dyke again. He opened up the mine, de-watered, and went on developing through the dyke. He had only another 12 ft to get through. Now he has the reef again, still running 4 ft wide and showing a yield of 10 tons in 20 years' history working. How do I know all this? Well, you see, I was one of the syndicate that gave up the mine."

Mining Personalities

Mrs. J. L. Hendry, M.A., Secretary to the Mines Department of Southern Rhodesia, is on holiday in North Wales.

Mr. J. A. Kinibe was elected President of the Rhodesian Smallworker and Distributor Association at the annual meeting in Gatooma.

Mr. K. E. Lee, Assistant Director of Mines in Uganda, has been transferred from Uganda to the Congo. He is relieved by Mr. A. J. W. Legge, who is shortly expected from England on leave.

Working on his mine at Gatooma, Mr. J. W. Scriver, of Gatooma, has discovered a number of pieces of pure gold, this being the second finest nugget yet found at the Rhodesia mine.

Mr. Michael Hesse, managing director of Kelly's Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., arrived in London last week. Mr. Hesse is a member of the London Committee of the company, is due back from Kenya to-day.


A large photograph of Mr. W. J. Scriver, managing director of the Rhodesian company, is on the cover of the latest issue of the *Government Gazette*. The monthly newspaper published by the Government in Northern Rhodesia is the *Government Gazette*. The language of the paper is English, but the name has a native name, *Begwa Kapara*.

Robert's Smallwood

In the review last week of *The Gold Mines of Southern Rhodesia*, we were made to refer to Robert's Smallwood as one of the promoters of prospecting in Rhodesia. What was written was of course Mr. Robert Smallwood, who with no doubts has been amused at his own and uncredited promotion!

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Company Progress Reports Northern Rhodesian Notes

Business Abstracts—Production for August. P. 48
Frankie Collier's Report for August. Coal sales 46,693 tons

Tati and Fields—During August 2,500 tons were milled profit 1,720/0

Broken Hill—Zinc output 1,700 tons vanadium 1,000 tons. Production of vanadium 1,000 tons. Zinc production 1,700 tons. Vanadium production 1,000 tons. Sulfur production 1,000 tons. Total 3,700 tons.

Shoeburgh Field—A progress report giving the results of diamond drilling on the company's property in the district. A summary has been published.

Sabell—August treated 1,600 tons of ore and 1,620 tons of concentrate for a yield of 774 oz. fine gold. Estimated expenditure 1,000/0 (July, 605/0).

Perhalonga mine—No. 2 level, crosscut No. 1, 300 ft. W. shaft more shafts struck lode 40 ft. assaying 0.25 oz. gold per ton. Silver a ton over 100 ft.

Rosengarten—Development for August. 53 ft. on No. 1 level. 21 ft. on No. 2 level. Production 1,670 tons from No. 1 level. 50 tons from No. 2 level. 680 tons from development rock. 24 tons tailings. Total 2,354 tons. Gold produced 1,720 oz.

East African—General manager reports. Sasa mine, No. 1 shaft. 100 ft. on No. 1 level. 100 ft. on No. 2 level. 100 ft. on No. 3 level. 100 ft. on No. 4 level. 100 ft. on No. 5 level. 100 ft. on No. 6 level. 100 ft. on No. 7 level. 100 ft. on No. 8 level. 100 ft. on No. 9 level. 100 ft. on No. 10 level. 100 ft. on No. 11 level. 100 ft. on No. 12 level. 100 ft. on No. 13 level. 100 ft. on No. 14 level. 100 ft. on No. 15 level. 100 ft. on No. 16 level. 100 ft. on No. 17 level. 100 ft. on No. 18 level. 100 ft. on No. 19 level. 100 ft. on No. 20 level. 100 ft. on No. 21 level. 100 ft. on No. 22 level. 100 ft. on No. 23 level. 100 ft. on No. 24 level. 100 ft. on No. 25 level. 100 ft. on No. 26 level. 100 ft. on No. 27 level. 100 ft. on No. 28 level. 100 ft. on No. 29 level. 100 ft. on No. 30 level. 100 ft. on No. 31 level. 100 ft. on No. 32 level. 100 ft. on No. 33 level. 100 ft. on No. 34 level. 100 ft. on No. 35 level. 100 ft. on No. 36 level. 100 ft. on No. 37 level. 100 ft. on No. 38 level. 100 ft. on No. 39 level. 100 ft. on No. 40 level. 100 ft. on No. 41 level. 100 ft. on No. 42 level. 100 ft. on No. 43 level. 100 ft. on No. 44 level. 100 ft. on No. 45 level. 100 ft. on No. 46 level. 100 ft. on No. 47 level. 100 ft. on No. 48 level. 100 ft. on No. 49 level. 100 ft. on No. 50 level. 100 ft. on No. 51 level. 100 ft. on No. 52 level. 100 ft. on No. 53 level. 100 ft. on No. 54 level. 100 ft. on No. 55 level. 100 ft. on No. 56 level. 100 ft. on No. 57 level. 100 ft. on No. 58 level. 100 ft. on No. 59 level. 100 ft. on No. 60 level. 100 ft. on No. 61 level. 100 ft. on No. 62 level. 100 ft. on No. 63 level. 100 ft. on No. 64 level. 100 ft. on No. 65 level. 100 ft. on No. 66 level. 100 ft. on No. 67 level. 100 ft. on No. 68 level. 100 ft. on No. 69 level. 100 ft. on No. 70 level. 100 ft. on No. 71 level. 100 ft. on No. 72 level. 100 ft. on No. 73 level. 100 ft. on No. 74 level. 100 ft. on No. 75 level. 100 ft. on No. 76 level. 100 ft. on No. 77 level. 100 ft. on No. 78 level. 100 ft. on No. 79 level. 100 ft. on No. 80 level. 100 ft. on No. 81 level. 100 ft. on No. 82 level. 100 ft. on No. 83 level. 100 ft. on No. 84 level. 100 ft. on No. 85 level. 100 ft. on No. 86 level. 100 ft. on No. 87 level. 100 ft. on No. 88 level. 100 ft. on No. 89 level. 100 ft. on No. 90 level. 100 ft. on No. 91 level. 100 ft. on No. 92 level. 100 ft. on No. 93 level. 100 ft. on No. 94 level. 100 ft. on No. 95 level. 100 ft. on No. 96 level. 100 ft. on No. 97 level. 100 ft. on No. 98 level. 100 ft. on No. 99 level. 100 ft. on No. 100 level.

Shoeburgh—Output for August. Tons treated 2,100; gold yield 1,340 oz. net gold profit 1,116/0. July 2,853/0. Development 1,800. Intermediate level driven 12 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 6th level raised 42 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 6th level sunk 11 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 7th level driven 18 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 8th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 9th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 10th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 11th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 12th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 13th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 14th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 15th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 16th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 17th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 18th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 19th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 20th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 21st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 22nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 23rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 24th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 25th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 26th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 27th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 28th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 29th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 30th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 31st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 32nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 33rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 34th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 35th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 36th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 37th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 38th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 39th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 40th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 41st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 42nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 43rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 44th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 45th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 46th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 47th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 48th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 49th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 50th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 51st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 52nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 53rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 54th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 55th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 56th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 57th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 58th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 59th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 60th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 61st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 62nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 63rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 64th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 65th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 66th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 67th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 68th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 69th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 70th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 71st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 72nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 73rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 74th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 75th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 76th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 77th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 78th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 79th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 80th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 81st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 82nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 83rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 84th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 85th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 86th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 87th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 88th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 89th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 90th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 91st level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 92nd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 93rd level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 94th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 95th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 96th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 97th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 98th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 99th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt. 100th level sunk 10 ft. average 1.5 dwt.

Trust—The Selection Trust has extended its option over the Cassel Mine in Southern Rhodesia.

Rhodesian Tin—A promising find is reported to have been made in the copper fields of Southern Rhodesia.

Discovered—Discoveries of diamonds have been made in the region close to the border in Rhodesia.

Encouraging—Encouraging news regarding developments in the mining industry in Rhodesia.

Kenya—The Kenya Mining and Geology Department has issued two pamphlets for distribution at the London Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Holdings—The Kenya Mining and Geology Department has issued two pamphlets for distribution at the London Exhibition in Johannesburg.

Encouraging—Encouraging news regarding developments in the mining industry in Rhodesia.

Rhodesia Minerals Commission—As a result of Mr. Nairn's visit to the Chalange Property, it has been decided to use compressed air for the purpose of expanding the surface of the main shaft to the 200 ft. level, and the necessary plant has now reached the mine. Development results continue highly encouraging.

Broken Hill Mine—Localities in which the mine has been reconstructed and plant installed, and shaft-sinking programme started, the white labour force will be temporarily increased to some 200 men. The borehole recently started at No. 1 level has stopped at 100 ft. and is being deepened. Most encouraging news of zinc ore in the mine, unsuspected of miners' wealth, has been moved about 100 ft. where it will run along the same or body, in order to prove width.

Raymond Croft—Gold prospect—This property belonging to the Raymond Croft of New York interests, was visited by Mr. J. Mitchell of Johannesburg in August, and he left again for the property early in the month. Loaning Commission are prospecting round the boundaries of the property, which is situated beyond the Rhino mine, south of the Mumbwa river.

Hydroelectric power—It is expected here that work on the Lunsefuwa 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.

Kenya Consolidated—Shareholders have approved the scheme for the re-organisation of capital details of which appeared in a recent issue.

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Latest Share Prices.

Copper Shares Active.

AFRICAN and Rhodesian gold mining shares have been busy on the London Stock Exchange during the past week, but copper shares have been active following the higher price of the metal.

Among East African's few bargains have been Gordon and Anderson, in which practically no business had been done lately. Kenya Consolidated, Gabait and Watende are such as Liebet and Kenton are steady at 75 and East African Goldfields, Eldorado Mining Syndicate, Kavarondo and Tanganyika Minerals have been steady at and last week's prices. Two bargains in the last named were recorded at the low figure of 15.00. Taster's marked 100 shares.

Rhodesian copper shares are fairly higher values, Rhokaha leading with a rise of 75.00 to 1485.00. Rhodesian Selection Trust is bid for 100.00. Rhodesian Anglo-American and Anglo-American are 100.00 and 100.00, while Northern Trust have appreciated to 100.00. Higher shares show little change, though Bushack are higher.

Anglo-American (50)	100.00	100.00
Bushack (50)	100.00	100.00
Camden (100)	100.00	100.00
East African (50)	100.00	100.00
East African Goldfields (50)	100.00	100.00
Emmet Mining Syndicate (50)	100.00	100.00
Gabait (50)	100.00	100.00
Globe and Phoenix (50)	100.00	100.00
Gold Fields Rhodesia (50)	100.00	100.00
Kentia (50)	100.00	100.00
Kavarondo Gold Mines (50)	100.00	100.00
Kentia (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Consolidated (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Mining Syndicate (50)	100.00	100.00
Kipini (100)	100.00	100.00
London Concessions (50)	100.00	100.00
London Anglo-American (50)	100.00	100.00
London and Rhodesia (50)	100.00	100.00
Empire Gold Areas (50)	100.00	100.00
Refined (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Broken Hill (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (25)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesia Katanga (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Anglo-American (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Corporation (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhodesian Selection Trust (50)	100.00	100.00
Rhokaha (50)	100.00	100.00
Ross and Co (50)	100.00	100.00
Sandstone (50)	100.00	100.00
Sandstone Trust (100)	100.00	100.00
Sandstone (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Central Goldfields (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Concessions (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Minerals (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika Goldfields (50)	100.00	100.00
Thistle (50)	100.00	100.00
Union and Rhodesia (50)	100.00	100.00
Wander Colliery (100)	100.00	100.00
Watende (50)	100.00	100.00
Zambesia (50)	100.00	100.00
Zambesia Exploring (50)	100.00	100.00
GENERAL		
British South Africa (50)	100.00	100.00
Central Africa (50)	100.00	100.00
Consolidated (50)	100.00	100.00
East African (50)	100.00	100.00
E.A. Power and Lighting (50)	100.00	100.00
Kassia (50)	100.00	100.00
Mozambique (50)	100.00	100.00
North Charterland Exploration (50)	100.00	100.00
Sudan Plantations (New) (50)	100.00	100.00
Tanganyika (50)	100.00	100.00
Victoria Falls Power (50)	100.00	100.00

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal:

East African Mining (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Consolidated (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Goldfields (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Mining Syndicate (50)	100.00	100.00
Kenya Goldfields (50)	100.00	100.00

Hints to Alluvial Diggers.

Most small diggers in Rhodesia will have read Mr. Theo. Smith's unique alluvial workings in the Sekwedi district, but the value of value to readers of other papers in Eastern Africa will be told of in arrangements, in which Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has taken a much interest.

According to the *Bulawayo Chronicle*, the water of the workings is pumped from a mine and runs down the side of the hill, some being collected by the level alluvial plan, and the rest run through a series of furrows. These furrows are anything from 6 to 12 ft deep, the soil having been washed down from decomposed granite and other rocks. The water runs down the furrows, passing away all kinds of sand layers on the surface, and then in particles of gold. The water is then the furrows have been washed down from the natives' scrapes and carry the concentrates to the boxes to the plant, which consists of a 3 ft diameter wheel with turning handles, and a wooden box next to it. A boy at one end is provided with the wheel, and the concentrates are put in a wooden box next to it. The water is then pumped into a small boiler, and a continuous stream of water through a small pipe is run over the tray which receives the soil. The water flows through the tray, and the concentrates mixed with water are pumped into a wooden box next to it. The water is then pumped into a furrow in front of the plant, and the concentrates are Mr. Smith considers that this is a country where alluvial workings could be treated in a very profitable manner.

Discovery of gold in Rhodesia is the result of the work of the Rhodesian Mining Corporation, which is the only company in Rhodesia which is a public company in Rhodesia.

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Answers to Correspondents

1. Gold production in Rhodesia—The gold production in Rhodesia, as reported in the "Rhodesia Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

2. Gold production in Kenya—The gold production in Kenya, as reported in the "Kenya Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

3. Gold production in South Africa—The gold production in South Africa, as reported in the "South Africa Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

4. Gold production in the West Indies—The gold production in the West Indies, as reported in the "West Indies Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

5. Gold production in the Americas—The gold production in the Americas, as reported in the "Americas Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

6. Gold production in Europe—The gold production in Europe, as reported in the "Europe Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

7. Gold production in Asia—The gold production in Asia, as reported in the "Asia Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

8. Gold production in Oceania—The gold production in Oceania, as reported in the "Oceania Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

9. Gold production in the Middle East—The gold production in the Middle East, as reported in the "Middle East Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

10. Gold production in Africa—The gold production in Africa, as reported in the "Africa Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

11. Gold production in the Pacific—The gold production in the Pacific, as reported in the "Pacific Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

12. Gold production in the Balkans—The gold production in the Balkans, as reported in the "Balkans Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

13. Gold production in the Mediterranean—The gold production in the Mediterranean, as reported in the "Mediterranean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

14. Gold production in the Caribbean—The gold production in the Caribbean, as reported in the "Caribbean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

15. Gold production in the North Atlantic—The gold production in the North Atlantic, as reported in the "North Atlantic Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

16. Gold production in the South Atlantic—The gold production in the South Atlantic, as reported in the "South Atlantic Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

17. Gold production in the Indian Ocean—The gold production in the Indian Ocean, as reported in the "Indian Ocean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

18. Gold production in the Arctic—The gold production in the Arctic, as reported in the "Arctic Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

19. Gold production in the Antarctic—The gold production in the Antarctic, as reported in the "Antarctic Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

20. Gold production in the Southern Ocean—The gold production in the Southern Ocean, as reported in the "Southern Ocean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

21. Gold production in the Pacific Ocean—The gold production in the Pacific Ocean, as reported in the "Pacific Ocean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

22. Gold production in the Atlantic Ocean—The gold production in the Atlantic Ocean, as reported in the "Atlantic Ocean Yearbook" for 1963, was 1,000,000 ounces. The production in 1964 is expected to be 1,200,000 ounces. The production in 1965 is expected to be 1,400,000 ounces.

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Of Commercial Concern.

Last News Items.

Directional wireless telegraphy is now installed by Imperial Airways at Mombasa. The installation is now complete at approximately 2,000 feet, and 600 Indians, Mampese, 19 Ndiye, has been counted as wounded and killed. M. L. T. A. T. as in the case of the Sena Super Isolates, although the first year's experience has shown that the use of the Isolates is not as profitable as was expected.

The Masailand Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to investigate trading by hawkers in the Protectorate. The Masailand Chamber of Commerce has appointed a sub-committee to investigate trading by hawkers in the Protectorate.

Uganda exported 25,000 bales of cotton during the first half of this year, compared with 20,000 bales during the corresponding period of last year. Between January 1 and the end of the Tanganyika Railway and Ports Service, the total amount of goods imported into the Colony was £3,100,000, compared with £2,300,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

Mr. Maxwell, the new manager of the Kenya Business of Maxwell Bros., has been appointed to the post. He was previously in charge of the business for 10 years, and is now in charge of the business in Kampala.

The Masailand Landowners and Farmers Union has suggested the Export Marketing Bill which seeks to give a reasonable return to the Masailand producers. The bill is now being considered by the Government. The bill is now being considered by the Government.

The Masailand Landowners and Farmers Union has suggested the Export Marketing Bill which seeks to give a reasonable return to the Masailand producers. The bill is now being considered by the Government. The bill is now being considered by the Government.

Arrangements have been made by the Nyasaland Government for the issue of trypanes to motorists proceeding to South Africa. The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce suggests extension of the facility to cover all areas of the Colony.

The local port dues on the Kenya 3% loan has been increased. The Kenya 3% loan has been increased. The Kenya 3% loan has been increased.

Exports are handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railway during the first six months of this year amounted to 280,000 tons, compared with 277,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1934. Import traffic amounted to 63,200 tons, compared with 60,800 tons.

The Gwelo Cattle Advisory Committee has recommended that the Veterinary Department should, in the event of tick-infested cattle being sent to the farms, and that they should be inspected on their return to the farm of origin, which should be qualified to issue that prosecution should follow in all cases.

In the next section of the Southern Rhodesia Exhibition, Mr. W. Eberhardt won the Grand Prize for the most valuable product of the Exhibition. The award for the most valuable product of the Exhibition was given to Mr. W. Eberhardt. The award for the most valuable product of the Exhibition was given to Mr. W. Eberhardt.

The Kenya Club is being built in Bulawayo. The Kenya Club is being built in Bulawayo. The Kenya Club is being built in Bulawayo.

The New Government buildings, which have cost £2,000,000, have been opened in Umtali. The New Government buildings, which have cost £2,000,000, have been opened in Umtali.

The Bulawayo Sports Club is building a club-house at a cost of £5,000. It will provide accommodation for 1,000 members. The Bulawayo Sports Club is building a club-house 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 the stricter control of the removal of registration certificates. New rules have been introduced under the Kenya Native Registration Ordinance for the stricter control of the removal of registration certificates.

A number of birds, mainly white storks, ringed in Germany, Poland and Denmark at various dates between 1928 and 1935 were caught in Uganda last year. A number of birds, mainly white storks, ringed in Germany, Poland and Denmark at various dates between 1928 and 1935 were caught in Uganda last year.

The English Child Welfare Society has sent a party of 30 children, including an infant, to Rhodesia for the purpose of attending school holidays. The English Child Welfare Society has sent a party of 30 children, including an infant, to Rhodesia for the purpose of attending school holidays.

Shipping companies are to operate with the Kenya Association in giving publicity to the Colony and entry to its ports. Hitherto only scenes of Mombasa and its environs have appeared on the ships' menu cards. Shipping companies are to operate with the Kenya Association in giving publicity to the Colony and entry to its ports.

According to British prospectors, chimpanzees are plentiful in many parts of the Kalahari forests in Western Africa. Uganda Governor's agents to find certain specimens at a fee of £5 per head were employed last year. According to British prospectors, chimpanzees are plentiful in many parts of the Kalahari forests in Western Africa.

To educate the civic people of a section of the population of the rising generation, the Dept. of Education offering prizes ranging from 100 to 500 to the best primary and African school children in the Empire. To educate the civic people of a section of the population of the rising generation, the Dept. of Education offering prizes ranging from 100 to 500 to the best primary and African school children in the Empire.

The Southern Rhodesian Government is to introduce a course for native chiefs at Deobonhava, on the lines of the successful Nyasaland scheme, training them in improved methods of agriculture, anti-erosion measures, improved soil husbandry, and veld management. The Southern Rhodesian Government is to introduce a course for native chiefs at Deobonhava, on the lines of the successful Nyasaland scheme, training them in improved methods of agriculture, anti-erosion measures, improved soil husbandry, and veld management.

The Victoria Falls hydro-electric scheme will now in any way detract from the beauty of the surroundings; indeed, the visitor wishing to see the power-house will have to search for it, a few miles or two or three miles. Mr. ... told a ... gathering recently. The Victoria Falls hydro-electric scheme will now in any way detract from the beauty of the surroundings; indeed, the visitor wishing to see the power-house will have to search for it, a few miles or two or three miles.

The First Associations have still to appear in the territories to the north of Southern Rhodesia whose associations have not yet been established. At least 100 of the South African ... the ... collision and an ... severely injured ... The First Associations have still to appear in the territories to the north of Southern Rhodesia whose associations have not yet been established.

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