

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, September 22, 1905
Vol. 73 (New Series). No. 67

100 per Week
per Number
Aluminum
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Editor and
F. S. Nelson

Editorial and Publishing Office:
107 Fleet Street, London

Carry 10/-

Principal Content

Editor's Moment	1	The Editor	27
News by the Way	2	Who's Who in Africa	28
Black Death	3	Johnson	29
African Pim. on Income	4	Personal	30
Business in Johannesburg	5	Culled from the Press	31
Latest Mining News	6	Latest	32

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THOUGH the full text of the new statement of policy issued by the members of the African members of the Native Legislative Council has not yet reached London, the "Press" of Rhodesia has printed in another page of politics, makes it clear that strong opposition to the introduction of income tax, which is to be referred to the Colony at the next session of parliament, as it is three years since the last election, the elected members have qualifiedly been asking for many settlers will in 1903 showed themselves to be stanch foes, signing the petition against such a tax. We have no reason to believe that it was an error which they would certainly not repeat to day. By paying lip-service to the principle—or, at any rate, by refraining from attacking it—the elected members presumably hoped to earn the support of their brothers in no me who had so serious an almost unanimous view that the cost of government should be as low as possible, and that nothing less than in the framing of the budget should be undertaken. There is no doubt, good motives, but it does not follow that good statesmanship to couple it with the statement that the Government has decided to carry on only such parts of the Bill Report as will be strongly to its advantage.

There is never anything to be gained by whitewashing the worst motives to your detriment, and the political issue of the new measure of taxation is now well known. It has fallen into evil repute. Politics is a bad psychology. More trouble and trouble and trouble is the result of playing off one party against the other side—of the country needs and does not a feasible scheme of

short-term and certainty. The return of Mr. G. W. F. G. to the Colonial Office as Secretary of State, and his visit to England of Lord Francis Scott, the殖民官, might, however, in combination of circumstances favourably result in a new birth and is intended to be just that. If a new atmosphere of good-will and trust, that life atmosphere of no secret charges and no secret charges. To gain an apparent advantage by such means is difficult. But its value would be wholly illusory. Instead of contributing to the spirit of conciliation and cooperation, which are among Kenya's best interests, it would merely increase irritations, which could easily become mutual and which might even be healed by the loss of mutual understanding. Alas! Pim could not give a greater personal guarantee of the aims of his party, whom he clearly sympathises with, whom he evidently anxious to serve, and it would be most deplorable for his recommendations to be misinterpreted by the elected members.

It is a remarkable thing of the tax in such young countries as the Rawai and Dependencies that it is carried on at great length, in detail, in the budget, and in the statement of the accounts, which has now been agreed to. The sum total of the tax should not be added up in the budget structure, but reserved for the purpose of providing a more equitable alternative to the present unequal and haphazard system of taxation, among the less satisfactory manifestations of which is the hotch-potch of poll tax, the education tax, and trades taxes,

accidentally. The adoption of income-tax by Kenya seems to be accompanied, or closely followed, by its implement in Uganda and Tanganyika, the Governments of which have long been persuaded of the wisdom and necessity of such a measure. The result was appointed by the Secretary of State in response to the specific request of the European elected members in Kenya, who impressed by his friends' work elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, desired that he should be entrusted with the duty which they intended to be financial functionaries in their association in Kenya.

We fully appreciate the complaint of the settlers that approximately £500,000 per annum in revenue and perhaps half that sum at short range, when the Commission has shown it possible to save £1,000,000 annually in comparison with an annual budget of some two million pounds. But such a criticism entirely ignores the vital fact that the Government itself has during the period of the depression reduced its expenditure by about half a million a year. The three different committees, the Economy Committee, the Expenditure Advisory Committee, and the Economic Development Committee, have contributed to the success of the Government's own financial endeavours. It would have been a serious reflection upon the Government and upon the settlers in particular officials and committees such as Sir Alan Wilson, had it been easy to suppose of propinquity to their great economic task that it has proved difficult and even irremediable to cut expenses and to make acknowledged and genuine economies already taken by the authorities. In one point of detail, and in one case of principle, stretches are hotly disputed.

Elsewhere in this review we dealt the question of the grant which covers the land and estate of moderate size combined with a minimum annual rent. This is payment of £100 per six shillings per acre for European Indians, Chinese students, who now possess a sum by way of tax and education tax both of which is to be offset against it. Given such a minimum, the Government is confident that a scale of taxation will be adopted which, when compared with the responsibilities in other countries, would be so moderate as not to discourage the creation of capital in the country. As it is emphasised that the franchise and the ordinance will require the most careful consideration, in order to meet the special local conditions of the soil and of finance, and it can surely be presumed that the Central Government, with the minor exception of the fiscal committee, will, on his occasion of repetition, satisfy the leaders which then drove a rearguard of the principle into the camp of the opponents. We have always believed that income-tax would be preferable to other substantive and unscientific substitutes to the Kenyan reform, and when have fallen so fast from the claims made for them by the unofficial classes.

It is an old truism to ungrasp the honesty of some and lightly to censim its unusual move, and some may say that those who could come up as good as out of the affair are the settlers. A test of the moral infection which the country suffers is to be no doubt other before than the financial, suggesting that the Government, in view of the present just those sections of the Steptoe which appear palatable to it—such as the introduction of income tax and the revision of the levies on official salaries and studious avoid adopting the rest of the recommendations, procrastinating where it cannot achieve its ends, or proof that this suggestion or that is impracticable. We are not prepared to assume in advance such tactics on the part of an Administration which, in other instances, and which have sometimes been dismally evident, has greatly curtailed its own expenditure, and which, moreover, in other general conduct of a Secretary of State like Mr. White whose care is proof of his fairness of mind in judging between officials and officials, and where great anxiety it is to see Kenya as a well-classed and communities co-operating to maintain of the most attractive country. A country wide campaign has been launched against the recommendations of the expert specially selected by the settler leaders would bring damage to the settler cause, perhaps seriously, and it is to be hoped that any such action, if any, can be deterred until the intentions of the Government have been made known.

BETTER late than never; as is scarcely likely, be the general comment on the transfer of the provincial administrative headquarters from Mombasa to Nairobi. There was a time when Lusaka, when the change would have been considered, fully justified and probably developed as a recognition of the increasing importance of Tanganyika, south-western gold-fields, designed to bring the higher administrative authorities in the Province into closer contact with the realities of life in Lusaka. Mbeya, however, Plunya has sprung up and is swiftly ouphing most of the functions which have hitherto been previously performed, and either Plunya or some other township still to be created will originally become the centre of gold-fields activity. Mbeya has admittedly served, and to some extent is still serving, as a base for operations until the permanent township is definitely established, and this present move of the Provincial Commissioner and his staff, who are to be temporarily posted to Mbeya on the fields, the mining areas, and the tenant organization to see the site of the new township settled, and it is to be hoped that in the considerable delay not presented by the removal of remote senior officials from Mbeya, a new town will be under construction and been made ready for the future administration, which must assuredly also demands the provincial head-quarters.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Sir Alfred's Error.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has no post corresponding to Provincial Commissioner, declares Sir Alfred in his report on Kenya. That must be one of the very few inaccuracies to be found in this long and important document. What is true is that the Southern Rhodesia Ministry of Native administration *now* has a provost for a number of Provincial Commissioners, one still survives in Matabeleland—though "his" title is Superintendent of Natives. He uninitiated would certainly not suppose that that designation conveys the dignity of a senior administrator whose duties *vis à vis* the Native are precisely those assumed further north by a P.C., but he does.

Identification—Official and Otherwise.

MY DEAR ALFRED SHARP'S invitation to tell readers in Nyassaland to suggest names for his dog which (now finally named) "Puffin," his master the owner thinks that best describes it, is really an unusual Britisher's habit of naming canis such as "The Devil," in which diminutive, but very popular, nameabouts are known in some of the coast towns. In the same spirit, I suggest a staff inspector of the Tanganyika Police could, and in his time did, name in a different sense practically every car in town, remembering with amazing accuracy number, description and ownership of each. A useful asset, surely, but if he could state definitely that, say, Dr. 152 belonged to Mr. Smith, or D.S. 1666 to Mr. D. A. Harrington-Jones, the P.W.D. Inspector, he would be a good man. He was a veritable *oak* of a Limpopo Town "The Black Death" of "The Medicine Man," nor could he be expected to identify more than 555 (splendid little veteran) what was known, in other than police circles, as "The Star Express."

Honor or Brute Powers.

NATIVES are animals. Most Europeans and Africans are animals. The Don Pacific transports of "When you want it, buy it" are the rule of sight. Rhodesian despotists would prefer a sensible reduction in the numbers of their subjects, and other African territories have their trouble with puff adders, spitting cobras and such like. But there is danger, as not only for the snakes, in the news that the fashion trade has hung its tentacles towards them. "The snake family will provide women with gloves for the first time this autumn," we read. Manufacturers have at last succeeded in producing reptile gloves that are soft and comfortable—if the job of collecting enough snakes to supply the market falls to Natives, they will certainly not go for snakes with the very probable chance of self-inflicted miseries, and far less for the venomous breeds, than for pythons. What plantations have become overrun with voracious vermin and dwellings with rats, profits will rise to high heaven. They can be foreseen. If the trade is to be supplied, let snake skins be sent, as with all copper and silver taxes. Make that grey and black marked snakes are at present the main, which is no guarantee as to your future needs. And now select your breeding stock and get right in on the ground floor.

Memories of Rhodes.

MATABELE THOMPSON treasured a number of quaint letters from Cecil Rhodes which are fine for their brevity, forcefulness, and queer means of punctuation. When Rhodes was in London working on the formation of the Chartered Company, and Thompson was endeavoring to make in Africa contact with the chief of the former, wrote:

"Sick out—I trust to you to receive my concession to offer your work; the Charter made up about the latter, the former unknown." Nature seems a vacuity. I ask you, is there a better icharacter in the world? Besides being one of the richest men in the colony, you achieve the kudos. Napoleon was prepared to share the world as long as he got European support on these lines. I feel safe without you me. Sick to the post."

Rhodes, according to "Matabeler," was always looking for the practical in life: he brought the brains of the best men available to carry out his work, generally paying four times as much as any hooligan would think of paying. But he had a heart. Once he wrote:

"My dear Thompson—If you and the friendship of years should be broken, you must, being hot-tempered, come and see me Sunday."

That is one of the many men still alive who knew and worked for Rhodes, and you will hear statements as near to hero worship as possible.

How to You Spend Those Shillings?

THOSE on leave to England from East Africa too suddenly often have to solve a minor currency problem: they may have a few odd African shillings in their jeans and wonder how to get value for them—or who can be trouble to exchange so small a sum at a rate which can't be told. A Wedgwood equipped a cloak-room attendant with a asthetic tablet and got away with it. There is a nicely bad there but it passes on temptation to a man who cannot understand that he is on leave. Then there are various machines. So thought a fellow sufferer from West African inserting a West African shilling in the slot, withdrawing a packet of fags, and lance into himself. Tommy Hanley before the Cenotaph in Grosvenor Square protested that the shilling—an Empire coin this pea was turned down by the dustbin with contempt. Perhaps you'll be as fortunate.

Hoffmann and Heligoland.

BESTORE Lydia Johnson, the "England of the Germans" in 1890, in exchange for a free island in Zanzibar, that North Sea island was happy refugee for political exiles from the Fatherland. Among them was Hoffmann van Fallersleben, though in 1891 under "Deutschland, Deutschland mein Heimat" the official national anthem of the German Reich itself. Hoffmann has just given 35,000 marks towards the restoration of Hoffmann's house, however—but nothing has been said about the small room in a small cottage on the Island of Heligoland where Hoffmann wrote the lyrics. To the British mind there is something curiously humorous in the fact that the author of the Nazi anthem had to seek British protection to write it.

Mr. T. Campbell Black's

Trans-Africa in Liverpool

Great Achievements in Short Life.

HERE will be widespread sorrow at the death on Saturday, quickly following an accident, of Mr. T. Campbell Black, of Miss Tom Campbell Black.

He has given an account of flying in the machine in which he was shortly to have flown the Trans-African Air Race, and which had been purchased in the city of Liverpool by Mr. John Moores. After speaking to the officers in the centre cockpit and taking to the corner of the aerodrome from which he was to start another flight. At the same time an R.A.F. machine landed and crashed. Black's little aeroplane, which was only a "bi," - the propeller cutting through the metal-covered cockpit - so severely injuring his pilot that he passed away soon after reaching hospital.

His wife, Miss Florence Desmond, accompanied by his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Moore of Brighton, left for Africa on Friday, when they were met by Miss and Mrs. Moores. The conquest was opened on Monday and adjourned for a week, and the funeral took place yesterday at Golders Green Cemetery.

Mr. Campbell Black - "Lammy" to his many peers of people - was one of the most popular and famous pilots of his generation, and in his youth at the early age of 16 years he sustained a great loss. After leaving Brighton College and the Naval College, Greenwich, he served during the War first with the Royal Naval Air Service and later with the Royal Air Force. Having flown Handley-Page machines to Cairo, where he was stationed for some time.

A Settler in Kenya

After demobilisation he took up land near Nairobi, Kenya, in 1923, in company with his brother Frank, but five years later he decided to go again to aviation, and with two friends, one of whom was Mr. G. F. Skinner, of Hammarby, he purchased

Mr. Kenya, one of the earliest planes to take people up for "joy flights" in the Colony.

In early 1929 he sold Mr. Kenya to Wilson, and accepted an offer from him to go to his home - a trip he did in the then record time of eight days. So well did she with his skill as a pilot that she invited him to become managing director and chief pilot of Wilson Aerotaxis, after which site then bought a new machine, the three-engined Knight of the Cloud, which was purchased and on October 24, 1929, the first England-wings machine to inaugurate the new services in East Africa.

While serving with the company Black established records after record. His best-known flight was of linking the four East African capitals - Entebbe, Nairobi, Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam - and back to Nairobi within 24 hours. The conclusion of that flight was nearly disastrous, owing to smoke screens put up to scare off locusts, he failed to locate Nairobi, and finally landed his machine in a coffee plantation in the dark - only a few yards from a sudden fall in the ground. Nairobi has also been the first to land an aeroplane in Zanzibar.

In 1931 he was at Mombasa when he heard that Ernesto, the famous aviator ace, was missing

on one route. He飛ed down. He so bumed eventually rescued Ernesto, who was on the verge of starvation when found.

His greatest achievement in Africa was when he was asked to pilot the present King, Peter of Yugoslavia, on flights from his camp near Von. In both 1930 and 1931 he was invited to the Mansfield Club in Nairobi by the Aero Club of East Africa for their annual meetings throughout the year.

The Highest Altitude

On returning to England in 1933, he resigned from Wilson Airways and became private pilot to Lord Furness, whom he had flown in East Africa. Then came the achievement which made him a minor hero when with G. W. A. Smith flew from England to Australia in 10 hours 20 minutes. On his return to England he was received a function after luncheon, and with Miss co-pilot was presented with the Britannia Trophy for 1934 and the British Silver Medal for outstanding achievement in aerial nautical science. Forced to reply to many public congratulations, he developed quite bluntly as a speaker, and was soon doing a deal of freelance journalism which showed that he understood the news-value of his exploits.

In March, 1935, he married Miss Florence Remond, the actress, and in August of the same year he made an attempt on the Cape Record, but his machine developed engine trouble, so that he had to return. The following month saw him again in the air, this time in a Comet, bound for Cape Town. This time he circled Cairo in a glass and left an hour later, but when he and his co-pilot, Lt. H. G. McArthur, were over the south, both engines failed and they were fortunate to land in the desert by parachute. Black has been persuaded by his wife to take one with him only a few moments before leaving England.

On his return, he registered a new company, Campbell Black Aviation, Ltd., to undertake all kinds of aerial transport, in which his wife and he were the two directors.

Then he was for a time associated with a firm of stockbrokers, and early this year he became circulation editor to a leading company producing news-reels, one of his first tasks being to supervise the pictures taken from the air of the Football Cup final at Wembley. When the Spanish civil war broke out Black, who knew Spain well, led England on a special charter to fly to that country.

For the Johannesburg race he had been selected to pilot Lawrence's machine, and many experts favoured his chances, for Black knew the road thoroughly and the machine was capable of 25 m.p.h.

A Great Sympathy

There will be deep sympathy with his widow, his father and mother, and his sister and brother. Africa has lost one who did a great deal for civil aviation, and the African world loses one of its most courageous figures.

Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Air, has said in a telegram to Mrs. Campbell Black that her husband's career "was a credit to one of the best traditions of British aviation." The French Minister for Air and the Director of Civil Aviation in Great Britain have expressed their sympathy, and the Governor of Kenya, Sir Joseph Byrne, telegraphed expressing the sympathy of himself and the people of the Colony on the loss of a gallant aviator.

Campbell Black: The Man.

A Happy, Modest Spirit.

By H. C. DRUET.

Never a man was blessed with a happy spirit than was Tom Black. His sunny nature won for him hosts of friends everywhere. He always looked on the bright side, and he always found a ray of overcoming difficulties.

This modesty was no pose; it was the real thing, despite the high position he had won for himself in aviation. Dapper, dandified, soft-spoken, with a pleasing sense of humour, that was Tom Black, whom his friends will remember as a man who always kept smiling.

As a pilot he could not have been surpassed. I say that with vivid recollections of sitting behind him, watching him handle a little machine in the teeth of an 80-mile-an-hour gale. His hand moved on the "joy-stick" like lightning, and none but a born pilot could have brought his machine through the storm which struck us when we left Croydon for Nairobi just seven years ago. It was my first flight, and I still marvel at his navigation, as I admired his nerve.

The courage in the air had been proved again and again, and though sometimes people said he took unnecessary risks, his uncanny skill brought him through.

We were flying at 100 ft. over the Savoie Plateau, Soudan, when about 50 miles from Le Bourget all three engines cut out, and we began a series of spirals until we made a perfect landing on a field. "How's that for a forced landing?" he called back. I asked why a forced landing. "We haven't any petrol," became the reply. There was really none; we had to burn the machine over to the shelter of some trees.

On another forced landing near Rome, he made the aeroplane wings skimming the field, not more than a foot. He knew it, and knew that he had to do it to put the machine down safely in the night. Yet there was no boast, nothing beyond, "Well, here we are."

When we took off from Mongalla aerodrome, the rain had stopped; he knew we had to be air-born half-way across the field in order to clear a range of trees. But in his mind it was plain that we could not go to Nairobi and nearer time a low speed, very low indeed, of 50 ft. He said necessary to hit Soudan, so I was forced to me that we must break, so we did the stop back and after having clamped into the car. In front was a gap in the row of trees, and by one of the most marvellous steering he went through the gap, with the smallest possible margin on either wing.

He was justly proud of his part in winning the Australia race. As I sat beside him as his lawyer on the morning after his arrival in London, he told me simply that he felt he had achieved something for aviation. But there was no boasting; to him it was a very great part he had played in winning the race. He had a fine descriptive power in conversation, and for an hour he held me spellbound with the story of how Scott and Scott had huddled across Australia with one engine out of commission.

It was not the first time such a thing had happened to him, for on our flight to Kenya an important part of the plane had rushed past the window of our cabin as we flew over Egypt. Yet he managed to keep control and at practically the same height on the other two engines until we reached Cairo.

One of his last flights had been paid to two members of his family who were entertained by the Royal Aero Club when their return from Australia. Two hundred people came to do them honour, and among the guests were Black's mother, of whom he was very fond, and his father, and his wife. It is "rarely to few aviators" to witness such an explosion of enthusiasm for a son as occurred when the roars of the twin engines began.

Tom was fond of children, and during many photographs of a group of children seated in the cockpit of his "Knight of the Grill," after a forced landing, he went to the off the following morning, only to find several French peasant families gathered round the machine. He asked if the kiddies would like to go for a ride, and helped to get them up into the machine and to the sea. Then he stood with them, while one of the parents took a picture—and true to her promise, afterwards sent it to him. He treasured it.

An ardent sportsman, he was an expert rider, and often rode in the team Marconi and Black. He was good at squash, and at least one man in the Sudan knows of his skill at table tennis. We had dinner at Villa Alana in the early evening and a hand game to the club for an hour before dinner. The local champion invited him to a game of table tennis, and was summarily beaten.

A Keen Sportsman Indeed.

Black was not a man who could normally be relied upon to be punctual. This, however, was notable exception. In 1929 he was chartered to two Americans in Nairobi, but his machine would carry only one, and that one (who was, suitably nicknamed "Tiny") found it difficult to fit himself into the passenger seat. So his friend left by ship, arranging to meet Black and "Tiny" at La Raphaele at noon, 12 or 13 days later. Owing to various private matters Black did not leave Kenya until six days before he was due to reach the South of France, but he kept to his time schedule so accurately during the journey that he reached St. Raphael with five minutes to spare, and characteristic地 announced that five minutes by flying over the town and alighting just as the clock struck.

This quickness of humour won him many friends of all nationalities. With French airmen he was thoroughly at home, and he amused some Italian peasants so much when we were forced to spend an evening at their farm that they insisted on writing their names and addresses on the back of our aeroplane, promising a promise that whenever he flew over their farm again he would at least circle round with his knowledge of Italian was almost nil.

Once he reached the office of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, at which he was a frequent and welcome visitor, driving a magnificent car. As we entered Marybone Road policemen were seen to be posted at each corner, and from the people who lined the street it was evident that Rovalta was due to pass. It was Black's opportunity. As he passed each policeman he solemnly raised his hat in greeting, and the constables, bewildered but equal to the occasion, bowed smartly to attention.

It is as much that he would wish his friends to remember him as a jovial, witty, sometimes perhaps happy-go-lucky personality. These memories were not fade, but they will be blended with recollections of a man of great aeronautical skill and outstanding personal courage, whose name will be recorded in the history of aviation and of the development of East African communications, in which he has so notable a singer.

Why Sir Alan Pim Advocates Income Tax

SIR ALAN PIM, who was commissioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate the finances of Kenya, believes that Income Tax should be introduced in the Colony as explained in the following passages of the Report:

"It is frequently contended that in a pioneer country of primary production taxation should be levied on consumption and not on production or the means of production, that it should therefore be indirect and not direct. Direct taxation is, it is contended, a tax on capital.

In these districts, in which there had been built up some revenue-yielding ports, it was the necessity for the substantial direct taxation of non-Natives might have arisen, though it has not been suggested that the same principles should be applied to native direct taxation. In fact, however, the Customs tariff has been largely governed by the policy of assisting producers by the free import of articles necessary to their industries, and of making it difficult to establish local industries by restricting the import of raw materials or the export of the products of the industry.

At present there are no real import duties, so clearly unavoidable, more especially in those areas to which largely required by the poorer classes in the community. Export duties on all kinds of sale are impossible on commodity sales in the competitive markets of the world, although the government in Kenya and Uganda approaches this stringently. Some form of direct taxation for non-Natives as well as for Natives, has become essential. It is the only necessary because of the fluctuating receipts from customs, and of the uncertainty of the future financial stability of the country. It is also the only balanced budget, and the budget of a responsible government is the best of standards."

Direct Indirect Taxation

The actual form assumed by the system of direct taxation in Kenya has been the test of its practical application of any fundamental principles of the technique of meeting immediate requirements. The results show that, even possible, form of new taxation has been considered and most of them rejected as impracticable or undesirable in the circumstances of the country. Land tax, for instance, and, more generally, a tax on undeveloped land, has received some support, but has been finally given up as impossible. It is equally impossible to-day, though it may be necessary to consider again when development has reached a further stage. A graduated or graduated poll tax has been similarly rejected and rejected. As Lord Milner has remarked, an overwhelming objection to taxes of this kind in a community where agriculturists of such great importance as in Kenya is that they would fall with heavy incidence upon the industry, and upon many individuals, who are making a living and from whom nothing could justly be exacted.

Unfortunately, therefore, the direct taxation imposed on non-Natives took the form of a poll tax plus an education tax of the same type, and of licences of various descriptions. The first poll tax was a uniform rate, and the licences were also at fairly low rates. When, however, the recent necessities made it imperative to raise additional revenue, while the proposed re-introduction of income tax met with strong opposition, the custom poll tax was transformed into the graduated or "sliding" poll tax, and trade licences were considerably increased and were extended to the professions. The levy on official salaries was imposed at the same time. It is to be said that these taxes have worked satisfactorily in practice.

The graduated poll tax has made some provision, as recommended, whether companies or individuals or firms, it leaves out of its net a large proportion of the taxable income derived from the profits of trading, the professions, and from no recognisable item in the public expenditure. As part of those fundamental drawbacks, the graduated has shown itself effective in various ways, and if retained, would give the undermentioned considerations. In education, the African Departmental account which has ceased to balance and has to be balanced in a different rate, and in different terms, from the non-tax.

The trade and professional licences, again in their present form, have been strongly criticised as inequitable, unscientific, and discriminatory to the high standard of our post-colonial. The levy on official salaries, finally, though essential in the circumstances of the time, has been

abolished both in the neighbouring territories and on the Kenya-Uganda Railway. Its retention in Kenya is anomalous and is set as a hardship.

The present system of taxation can therefore not be regarded as satisfactory for permanent retention, but at the moment, as the present taxes are to be abolished or modified, some substitute is essential in the interests of financial stability.

The only practical alternative which has been suggested is that of income tax. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the sorry history of this tax in Kenya. The experience of India cannot be taken as any guide to its probable working, but it must be recognised that there are real difficulties in its application to Kenya. There is, in the first place, the difficulty experienced in all countries in the production of a census in such a way as to make it available to the circumstances of farmers, more especially if they are still engaged in the building of their industry. The resources of agriculture often include the expenditure, essential to this industry, difficult to define, and his profit is very easy to ascertain. An income tax, which is allowed to become a tax on capital, is serious obstacle to development.

Other difficulties are probably from the mixed character of the population in Kenya, and from the methods of accounting in the Indian manner, while further problems may arise in connection with the method of rating in municipal areas, the definition of residence and personal liability, and the transformation of many businesses and farms into limited liability companies. The expense of collection has been represented as a serious obstacle.

Such difficulties and problems are not peculiar to Kenya, although they may there take somewhat unusual forms, but it is clear, nevertheless, that the main difficulty is existing systems, and that are the main serious consideration. In the present case, however, it is not the creation of superimposed additional taxes, but in finding a more equitable substitute to an established and familiar system of direct taxation.

Superimposition

It is, however, clear that, as far as possible, the graduated poll tax, and the education tax, should be replaced by a general, graduated, progressive tax on the total income of the community. It should be possible, provided the population of the Levy on official salaries, and to reduce this by half. Another gradual change would be the reduction of the rate of tax on excesses under the New York City Tax Ordinance, so that the present rate is 10 per cent. It can be further contended that one of the most urgent needs is the interest of producers in the production in the family peasant class. This, however, is really a grievance of the no-country area and will hereafter deal with by approaching the Railway Commission for a reduction in the late charges for the carriage of petrol. Membership has no necessary or intrinsic responsibility.

A simple tax which would produce the results appears to be a definitely preferable alternative to the present unsatisfactory system of direct taxation. It is moreover not possible to anticipate such improvement in the revenue from indirect taxation as would occur in the conversion of many of these taxes, concomitantly with securing financial stability and making a commitment towards the economic regeneration of the country.

It would appear to be reasonable to suppose that the difficulties of assessment and collection would be liable, though the terms of the payment would be liable, the more careful consideration to be given to local conditions of production and consumption, regarding the cost of collection. It would be necessary to get an expert from England for that, and also an officer from the Indian Income Tax Department, to assist, and Special Agents, arising from the Indian methods of accounting, or from their usual customs. Some extra expenditure would be involved, but as the education taxes and the non-native graduated poll tax would disappear, and the Trade Licensing Ordinance greatly simplified, the Central Government should be able to provide more or less necessary.

"The total sum provisions of the ordinance would be a matter for local consideration, but some amount may be suggested, which would prima facie have to be fulfilled. The income required for the replacement of the graduated non-native graduated tax and the education tax would be £200,000 and £4,000 respectively, and for the modifications of the trades and professional licences £4,000. The standard of the former trades licences should be fixed by the income from the levy on similar salaried persons in Nairobi. The reduction in the rates of the education and the Hut and Poll Tax will affect the amount to be paid in the year of the tax by about £10,000."

The statistics in connection with the income tax graduated non-Natives tell us how many of the European payers of the tax, £1,000 or more, have incomes over £1,000, £1,000 to £1,500, £1,500 to £2,000, and so on over £2,000. Companies and trusts, are not included in these figures. Of 1,151 payers of the tax, 8.8% declare incomes not exceeding £1,000, 12.2% of not over £1,500, 21.2% between £1,500 and £2,000, and only 11.1% over £2,000. Arabs and other non-Natives pay an insignificant proportion of incomes over £2,500.

Obviously, therefore, *no model can be made to retain the existing tax law*, but it should nevertheless be combined with the minimum laws. European payment tax starting £3. It would certainly be preferable to have a minimum of fifty shillings. That is the sum paid at present by Indians on account of the combined taxes, and because Goors who have hitherto paid no education will come within the scope of the new Ordinance.

Moderate Rate of Tax Foreseen.

With this minimum if should be possible to frame a rate of taxation moderate as compared with the rates paid elsewhere in other countries. It would not bear heavily on the well-to-do, but effectively it would distribute the position of any foreigner so as to make his contribution to the fresh capital which is so much needed a continuance of the present uncertainty would induce him more likely to leave than to stay, and the result would be a loss of taxation on a fiscal and permanent basis by the separation of a income tax.

The working of the tax would obviously be greatly facilitated if a similar tax were imposed in the two adjacent territories, but this is a question for decision by the two governments. It does not add to the incidence of operation even if Kenya stands alone in introducing it.

It seems however needful that there should be an exemption with regard to the importation of foodstuffs. The Colony can do little, and her income is £1,500,000 per annum, but the sum and uncertainty which would leave income tax with non-native taxpayers as a continuation of the system of fear and of social strife surely makes seriouspercussions inevitable upon the civilization. The Native population will no longer be regarded as living in a species of the town, unaffected by occurrences in the other sections of the community. The more advanced of their members are diligent students, and newspapers might apply to their aid in raising issues from time to time.

Kenya and Income Tax.

Criticism by Elected Members.

In a formal statement of the facts to the British elected members of the Legislative Council of Kenya, was issued last week by Lord Lansdowne Scott, the chairman of the unanimous decision to appeal to the country to oppose the introduction of income tax.

It is insisted, cables the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times*, that Sir Alan Pim's proposal means the destruction of the temporary measures made during the depression, in order to balance the Budget of a permanent fiscal system, resulting in an increased budget. While believing in the case for carefully considered legislation, desirability of saving the public debt and number revenue, while at the same time income tax is principles, the elected members unanimously object to the introduction of what is regarded as tantamount to a poll tax unless the public are given some measure of relief over expenditure.

They also emphatically assert they are not prepared to consider the financial part of the Bill. The Report and the White Paper of the Government, and they refuse to be induced to do nothing but to accept only such proposals as commend themselves to the Government.

The country is reminded that Sir Alan Pim's scheme of revenue, dealing with revenue statistics was adopted by the Government in spite of protests from the unrepresented members.

An editorial comment on this viewless message appears in the *Kenya Standard*.

Rhodesia in Johannesburg.

Southern Africa of Models.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has a suitably made work of engineering model of the Victoria Falls, complete with running water, spray and rainbow, which was designed by Professor Armstrong, former Director of the Technical Department of the Victoria Falls and the Technical Institute, is among the most notable displays at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

The Falls are shown in panorama, 100 ft. long by 100 ft. high, the exact scale of the falls, a specimen of the original stone, and a model of the interior part of the falls, while a miniature train runs over the perfectly copied bridge. Artistically incorporated in the general scheme are the Rock Escarpment, the Devil's Cataract and the Bridge, and the illusion is enhanced by actual growing plants, trees and grasses brought down from Africa. This is done by means of electrical devices, the cable being seen in full sunlight of midday, and the effect most impressive.

In the main Rhodesia Pavilion is a copy to scale of the famous Elliptical Empirical Zigzag, faithfully repeated in its height and width, appearing like a massive outside wall, but a certain amount of model is also taken in the case of the Benoni Power works, which is represented on the outside of the main entrance and windows, though the dimensions are not given.

On the striking relief map of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, showing the railway system, towns and points of interest, lighted stations, rivers, the fall lines, the railway lines from place to place, and similarly the various points of interest and landmarks, an amphitheatre.

A large working model made to scale of a Southern Rhodesian small miners gold mining plant is typical of the character of the scrubland over the country. There is also a model of the famous asbestos mine, asbestos, the largest and two ingenious models covered in glass of the Canute Motor and Sherwood Steel Mill. Among the visits to Johannesburg and following the South African Gold Show in the bowels of the earth.

Over 6,000 sq. ft. of tobacco, raised, dried and hogged, and its representative flowing tobacco and pipe products are displayed, visitors finding the industry from field to factory, and other exhibits show the cotton as well as the wheat-growing industries of the Colony.

Illustrating the development of local government, a striking model shows the first sanitary board office erected in 1890, standing beside a replica of a simple stone house modelled buildings, while there is an impressive framework of photographs to show the development of villages, together with a number of hand-painted posters indicating the time of the local election as gates open to the north and its importance as a commercial and industrial centre, and the various parts of the midlands, Gweru, Umtali, Quare and Masvingo, with illustrations of the local industries.

Nearby is a large building containing a tea garden, where tea products are exhibited, and the tea gardens of the Colony, and John's Mine, with its water wheel, and a gun mounted with black powder, and a number of specimens and a display of the various mining products of Native miners of the Colony, and the various forms of their mining tools.

Letters to the Editor.

A Consistent Policy

Entertainment and Sports

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—
Sir.—My dear Sir, I am gratified by your letter of 10th January, in which you say that you are sending me a copy of the "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express" for my guidance. You are quite right in your statement that the steady voice of the "Daily Mail" is in favour of our policy against the "white rhino" and that it has compelled us all to listen to you. There is no question but that the consistency you have shown in your article over East Africa affords a welcome basis to meet the acceptance by the average settler or not—but the majority of everybody.

I have had a very great trouble with your impressions of our recent visit to East Africa and Rhodesia, as the surviving young Issue of Sept. 10, 1935, as regards Rhodesia. I have tried the best knowledge to be able to alter any corrections, but so far as Kenya's concerned, I don't think the truth could have been better expressed. Personally, I am in entire agreement with what you have written.

I feel perhaps a little more strongly now than you do as to the question of our Civil Services, but it is natural that you should look at things from a more impartial point of view than we do. At the same time I shall wait for the recognition of the evils of the transfer system which sends us away to distant lands.

Wishing "East Africa" all further success in its influence on Pan-African thought, I remain faithfully,

William H. Winstanley,
Rhodesia Colony.

A Drake Gnat Ate Snakes And Cotton Candy Tolls.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—

Sir.—In reply to Mr. H. B. Lockett's letter of 1st January, I propose the small green snake which consumes many chilis, and what I saw this was not seen from the veranda of a cricket pavilion, like Mr. Lockett's son's food. A few days after I had seen the snake one of my boys killed a drake to the house, and told me that it was very fat and steaming. He added that my drake was very wary. That drake was over ten years old, and was used to being chased for him to eat. It would take him some time to get to the end of the long distance, indeed, but once he had his head over the horizon hill, then down would go the snakes and the chilis.

In Africa birds, beasts and insects have their own habitat, and often cover all the bases.

Do birds eat cotton? They won't, I suppose. No. Yet this what I was expecting when I came to the Linda district in Rhodesia. I had heard of the cotton fields, and the cotton was growing well, but was not known to cotton-eating birds. In fact, when I first came to the Linda, I found a cotton field. I noticed that there a number of holes had been made in the cotton. A Native who had come and was working said that he had seen something across the road which he called. And the next day he proved to be right, for cotton-eating birds were flying over the cotton field.

As to whether a gnat eats cotton, I think that will be very contested. I have seen a gnat eat cotton, but I have also seen white ants eat cotton.

Yours faithfully, E. W. Winstanley.

Many Lions Killed by Giraffes

Correspondent and Motor Car Club

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—
Sir.—I have heard Captain Clegg's remark for the statement that giraffes kill more lions than any other animal, their speed being too rapid for the lions to catch them, and bring them down upon the head of a giraffe and kill it by the same.

When I was in Rhodesia in 1934, I ran upon a giraffe which had been killed by the Simbida lion. I have seen the animal mentioned 1934, it ran upon a giraffe and devoured its temples. I am afraid that I paid little attention to the animal for giraffes are very numerous in that part of the country of Langanya. I have recently charged. The rush stopped just above the water from me. But it was a distinct sound, and after a short time I heard that a giraffe had attacked a pair of lions that the Simbida had broken red, and had run its foot through the bones. Presumably it was the same animal.

The occurrence of injury to giraffes is widespread in Rhodesia, but about two years ago I remember that below was on the Mwenezi River in the Kavango district a small herd of giraffes and a lion which are, I believe, now rare in Eastern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully, E. W. H. Winstanley.

Proposed Rhodesia Museum.

The Project Criticised

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—

Sir.—The report of the movement to acquire Great Rhodesia (Bulawayo) Bishop's Stortford and to convert it into a Rhodes museum (See my writing dismay—not because Rhodes should not be commemorated but because such a museum would almost certainly be doomed to failure.)

It is so very difficult to find and to keep in the collection zone. There are in this country some hundreds of museums that have been organized by the natives, and that have been allowed to become a legend which brings discredit on the very name museum. Any addition to their number would be lamentable.

Let us examine the present proposal. It is that half of Rhodes should be collected from his friends and admirers throughout the British Empire. What will be the result? At best a group of portraits, photographs, letters, and other kinds of historical interest, a collection of accumulation of relics of no intrinsic importance preserved because of some sentimental associations. It is difficult to see how either would adequately commemorate Rhodes.

Passing over other difficulties, such as the unique ability of almost all private sources to contribute funds. There is the vital question of finance. Who would be institution be maintained? Unless there is very keen local interest, voluntary work which could hardly be expected in so stupid a town as Bishop's Stortford, no normal museum can be adequately run on less than, say, £100 a year. This would mean a certain endowment of £10,000. Can the admirers of Rhodes find £10,000? And if they can, can they not employ it to better advantage?

Yours faithfully, E. W. Winstanley.

Editorial Secretary, South African Club.

The raising of a capital endowment of £10,000 did not go smoothly. See "E.A.R."

Dunvegan Castle Maiden Voyage.



HOWEVER, he travelled in a ship so devoid of vibration that a pencil would stand on end in the air for minutes at a time.

This astonishing test has been passed by the "Dunvegan Castle," the new 15,000-ton motor liner of the Union-Castle Line, which started from London on her maiden voyage last week.

When I visited her, the new chief engineer, Mr. W. J. G. Lister, a correspondent of "The Africa and India Mail" and the company's naval architect whom I asked about the vibration, responded, "I am pleased to know a ship travels more smoothly than any speeded up to demonstrate that she does not move like a horse." He added that during the ship's trials at about 15 knots he was standing in talking to a friend when, quite suddenly, his top pocket of his pocket-book slipped off an end of the rail and fell to the floor. A minute later he noticed the inference to see draw from his pocket a string indicating that he had dropped it, and that his friend could have felt only a slight vibration.

Luxurious Accommodation

The luxury of the "Dunvegan Castle" will surprise those who think in terms of other ocean liners, vessels for the middle class. She is the first interocean liner of the Union-Castle Line which provides a choice of four classes, the first with a wide program of broadcasts, lectures, which enables programmes to be packed aboard, repeated in all the public rooms and promenades, the first with a permanent tiled heated-air swimming pool built on deck, and the first to possess complete equipment of direction and rapidsimeters sounding and submarine signals, etc., some of which devices are to be found on all modern ships though the complex combination is very unusual.

Like her sister ship, the "Dumfriesshire," she has accommodation for 250 first-class passengers in one two and three berth cabins fitted with cot beds and for 250 tourist passengers in two and four berth rooms. In the first class there is a greater number of one berth cabins and private bathrooms, while the tourist accommodation is considerably in advance of that provided in previous ships. All cabins have hot and cold running water, and punkah-louver ventilation which can be regulated by the passengers themselves like the decoration and lighting, the latter many of the lights being controlled by the passengers.

In the winter, the passengers will find it more comfortable during sunny days at sea; the deck work has

been painted again. Instead of the usual white, the hull is, of course, the familiar lavender-grey.

Though built for the inter-ocean service to and from South Africa, the "Africa" and the "Dunvegan Castle" is expected to go on in the liner road, run an early date to replace one of the five vessels of the "Africa" class which have been renamed to permit them to keep their names since the name of the "Savannah Castle" of three years ago has been given to the Canadian Government's reconstruction of the "Dunvegan Castle," quite justifies such a change, especially as it is sensible to relate the interocean service, which normally takes eighteen days, or the "Africa," she will doubtless popular with the many travellers who so enjoy the idea that "business" or other considerations make it necessary to take the slower passage.

Salisbury By-Elections.

With a week closing for press, we learn, through the courtesy of the High Commissioner of the results of the by-elections in Salisbury North and in Umtata, in the former, Mr. Bertin (Government Party) beat Mr. Young (Reform), and in the latter Mr. J. S. Lister (Labour) polled 2,114 against 1,241 votes cast for Mr. E. C. P. Whitehead (United, i.e. Government Party) and 1,091 for Dr. T. J. van Reeuwijk (Reform). Umtata has long been regarded as a "Labour" seat, and Mr. Whitehead must be considered to have done well to reduce the majority. Mr. Bertin's success in the capital will be noted.

African Society Dinner.

Mr. W. G. A. Rossyopore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, are to be the guests of honour at the Royal African Society dinner, to be held at the Dorchester Hotel on October 31.

Major-General Sir Edward Whitley will preside.

B.S.A. Reunion Dinner.

The annual reunion dinner of the British Wing of the British South Africa Police Regimental Association is to be held at the Royal Horse Guards Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly Circus, W.1, on October 28. Tickets, one pound, which cost 60s. each, may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A.P.R.A., 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1, or from the Hon. Secretary, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

"East Africa And Rhodesia"

Another Message of Welcome

Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, B.T., M.P.Formerly General Manager of many African
East and Central African trading companies.

My congratulations on widening the scope of your publication by including Rhodesia. The Federation of the Rhodesias will undoubtedly make Rhodesia famous as far as the publicans to have it as a trading centre and I am holding my breath to see what may happen in Uganda and Rhodesia and I assure you that you will leave no stone unturned to do all in your power to promote the interests and welfare of all the most important parts of the Empire.

Mr. F. M. CAVENDISH-BENTINCK, M.P.

Formerly Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition.

We all sincerely welcomed your newspaper's visit to the East African territories and the Rhodesias and I am delighted to see so successful a result of your visit in the arrangement of the Conference at Nairobi. This should clearly demonstrate to all those who had any personal knowledge of these territories or some of them that it has become apparent that our borders are so interdependent that, as you write in your leading article, any attempt to consider the affairs of any one group of these territories alone is apt to produce a distorted picture. The successful future of British Africa lies in a closest possible co-operation of all from the colonial borders of Union which your paper may play a most important

MR. CHAPMAN, C.B.E.

Resident Director of the Rhodesia Railways.

I am very pleased to learn you are enlarging the scope of your paper to include Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia have many problems in common and a publication which will seek to make them better acquainted cannot fail to be to their mutual advantage.

MR. D. MACINTYRE, M.P.

Mayor of Bulawayo.

As Mayor of Bulawayo I welcome your decision to name your paper "East Africa and Rhodesia" and your desire to interpret the Colonies to England and East Africa and East Africa to Rhodesia. I feel sure that the alteration will assist in bringing East Africa in closer contact with Rhodesia and I trust your enterprise will be successful in achieving scope and interest to your paper. The publication to whatever extent is possible of news of Rhodesia will be to the advantage of the Colony and its further study by the people of East Africa and Rhodesia of each other's affairs in their mutual welfare and advantage.

MR. J. ST. DONATIN,President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce
and a Past President of the Salisbury Chamber of Industry.

What was an old East African, my first port of call after leaving school, is now a country that really deserves attention throughout the world, and I am sure the efforts of a

newspaper when a whole host of business promises were made a short time ago at the Post Office and the original Stanley Hotel gives me very great pleasure as President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce to congratulate you on your success in enlarging your progressive paper by extending the field of operations to Rhodesia and to wish you every success in your new venture which is bound to receive the support of the business community of this territory. Commercial men of both territories have many difficulties and aims in common, and anything which will facilitate an interchange of ideas will be of the greatest value. There are 12,000 Coloured, many who do more than ever day with the idea that of course we are far distant there will be a great extension of territories comprising Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda. It is hoped to be soon uniting all the southern territories from Uganda and Kenya to Cape Town.

MR. H. H. BROWN, J.P.

President of Automobile Association of Rhodesia.

I am particularly interested to know that you are going to give ample space to Rhodesia's year round valuable industry. Rhodesia will never lack good advertising opportunities in the past we want publicity and the more publicity to attract tourists to our wonderful country, and with the improvements in the roads throughout the two Rhodesias I am sure many foreign tourists will come to the Rhodesias as one of their happiest playgrounds. East Africa and Rhodesia

RICHARDSON & PARK LTD.WHITEWAYS BUILDING, SIXTH AVENUE,
NAIROBI.SPECIALISTS IN
CLASSES OF
INSURANCE

SECRETARIES

STOCK AND SHARE
BROKERS

PRODUCT MERCHANTS

ESTATE AGENTS

GENERAL AGENTS

WIGGINS & CO. LTD. - RICHARDSON & PARK LTD.
PARADE HOUSE, NAIROBI, KENYA

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO.

321.—Sir George Johnson, J.P.
M.Inst.C.E.

Beneath his wood and peasant life is the
Ketubah, a simple, together-in-spirits family

of which Rhodes frequently complained that he
was not reported, and most public men suffer in
Silence in "The Livingstone Mail."

The most frequent in this country is a training
mine, says T. S. King, Resident of the
Transvaal Smallworkers' and Artisans' Asso-
ciation:

"In one part of the Territory we make a reserve
for horses and in another we want a determined war
against them." — *Tanazuka Game Department's*
Annual Report.

On railway the average daily consumption of
water is 1,000 gallons per head, while in London it is
1,000 gallons per head. — *Sir William Prestwich, senior Vice-
President of the British Institutes Association.*

The Committee appointed by the Kenya
Government to report on the necessity for the so-
cialisation of transport did not include a single
member of the motor trade. — *East African
Motorist.*

Machinery has actually been erected *in situ* at
Kamanga 120 miles away by road and rail, within
days of its arrival at the port of "Kilindini." —
*Mr. F. H. Bunting, Conservator of Mines in
Kenya, on future development of the*

South African gold fields. Leadership and leadership, and the performance of
common tasks. — *Continued from page 82—African Mine
Journal, October 1936.*

It is difficult to imagine the most effective
use of young Captain John, author of the
Game Department Report, in the officious and
populist sector of geo-politics. — *The War
Land.* — *The Uganda Observer.*

The essentials for the establishment of a dis-
tinctive railway power-base and an effective
factory, conjoined with railway siding facilities
and scarce land in industrial areas. — *Mr. D.
Gibson, the newly-elected Mayor of Bulawayo.*

When the Zambesi Bridge contract was signed
we wrote: "Now the time is come to set about
developing the products to send over it." So, day
five years later, we are still waiting, with incomplete
transportation, due to lack of nothing, there is
not even a *single* bridge. — *The Standard Times.*

The United Party was formed "with a view to
uniting, partly, leading among the majority of
the members of Parliament to the Government,
but not down to the real business of the country."
The result of the vision has been, however,
tiny. — *Mr. Peter Clark, Leader of the Moderate
Group, for Internal Affairs, in the House of Commons.*

It is an interesting point for inquiry whether
the two branch lines from Bulawayo to Mwenezi and from
Manyonyi and the culture zones of Simbabwe and
Mikalangwa could be made bullet-proof at the time
of the conception; the fixed and picture of the
present population map has been available, but not
of the agricultural and general condition, none pre-
valent. — *John Maynard Keynes in his "Population and
Taxes."*



Sir George Johnson's knighthood in 1925 recog-
nised unbroken public work covering almost four
decades. He has been President of the Bulawayo
Chamber of Commerce on no fewer than twenty
occasions since 1904, was President of the African
and Indian Chamber of Commerce of Rhodesia for its
first five years, chairman of the Defence Com-
mittee of Bulawayo, on whose findings the Defence legis-
lation of Southern Rhodesia is based, a member of
the Tax and Customs Commission of Rhodesia, chair-
man of the Adulterary Committee to the Bulawayo
Technical School, Chairman of the Bulawayo Agricul-
tural Society, Chairman of the Matabeleland
Central War Fund, Vice-President of the Bulawayo
Club, a member of the Bulawayo Transvaal Bars,
past President and Vice-Chairman of the Bulawayo Golf
Club, an active member of the mechanism
which brought Rhodesia into being for the Colonial
and South African War of 1899, a member of the
Committee of Joint Action, a member of the
Executive Committee of the Bulawayo Corporation
and during his long tenure has remained unbroken and
unruffled, one of the leading machinery makers
of Rhodesia, with interests in Bulawayo, Salisbury,
Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Cape Town.

PERSONAL

Sir Henry Birchmore has returned to London.

A big recent party visitors to Kenya were Baron and Baroness Empain.

Mrs. Tom Mankiewicz arrived home from Rua Tavo, accompanied by her two daughters.

Lord Stratheden has been appointed Staff Officer of the new Kenya Defence Organisation.

Miss Ethel Crabtree, of Heeley, Yorkshire, is spending a year's holiday in Southern Rhodesia.

M. G. H. R. St. John Owen, the Tanganyika District Officer, has left the Territory on sick leave.

Mr. R. B. Creeper, the United States Consul in Nairobi, has left Kenya for America on six months' holiday.

Dr. A. K. Fleming, now in England on official leave, has been transferred from the Uganda service to the War Office.

Mr. W. P. Germishuisen, who was at Eldoret Hospital from injuries received when he was mangled by a leopard.

Major W. S. Belfield has been appointed to the Nyanga District Council as representative of the Maua ward.

Colonel G. C. Hodgson is acting as Governor's Deputy during Sir Harold Kittermaster's absence from Nyasaland.

Sir George Johnson is due back in London at the end of the month, and less than a few days later to return to Kenya.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. V. A. Lewis are outward bound by the "Arundel Castle" on their way back to Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Francis Scott has left Kenya for Johannesburg, where he is the guest of the Governor-General of South Africa.

It is announced that Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, will sail from Mombasa on December 22 on leave pending retirement.

Mr. L. A. Russell, Provincial Commissioner in Fort Victoria, and Mrs. Russell are on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

Rev. H. G. Rolls, who spent eight years in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed minister at the Methodist Church, Lynn.

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Mr. P. H. Binks, the 20-year-old son of Mr. H. K. Binks, the well-known Kenya photographer.

Mr. Lionel Higgin, Superintendent of Police in Kisumu is on overseas leave, and Captain Cochrane has succeeded him in Kisumu.

R. Sykes Mc Vety, Chancery Clerk to the Secretary from 1902 to 1931, died in London on the age of 64.

Mrs. M. Malan, mother of General W. G. Malan, and one of the first women to settle in the Arusha district, has passed away at the age of 84.

We regret to learn of the death in London on Monday of Mr. F. C. Plant, the Eldama Ravine settler who passed away after an operation.

Mr. Costi Vulgaris, one of the oldest members of the Hellenic community in the Sudan, who had lived for many years in Wad Medani, has died at Greek.

The next monthly dinner of the Royal African Society will be held at St. Ermin's Restaurant, Westminster, on Monday, October 5. Mr. S. Joelwill speak.

Sir James Tennant Molteno, who was associated with Mr. Rhodes in the early days, and who had long followed East African affairs with sympathetic interest, died last week.

Superintendent A. G. de Villiers, of the Tanganyika Police, was recently taken seriously ill while on saki, and had to be removed to the Moshi hospital for an operation.

Major Ulric Alexander and Colonel the Hon. Pier Legge, of whom are so well known to many East Africans, are in attendance upon the King during his visit to Balmoral.

Mr. J. Camping, a director of Messrs. Keftes & Sons Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., is leaving by the "Llandaff Castle" for a short visit to Kenya, but hopes to be back again before Christmas.

During Dr. F. Verney's absence in Europe Mr. E. F. Gerrard has been appointed a temporary member of the management committee of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce Association.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi at the age of 42 of Mr. J. S. Githam of the Colony's Hansard staff, who was born in Kenya in 1903 as official reporter in the Judicial Department.

Playing in a billiards match against Mr. Rossiter in Zomba recently, Mr. J. R. Lenham made a break of 106, this being the first time that a break of over 100 is known to have been made in Nyasaland.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Turner, Commissioner in East Africa for the Royal Engineers, which was unable to be in Johannesburg for the opening of the Empire Exhibition, which he hopes to visit next year.

Mr. H. Clarkson Fletcher, the well-known Bulawayo engineer and business man, left London at the end of last week for a holiday in the Transvaal. He will be back in England in about a month, and expects to sail for the Cape at the beginning of December, breaking his journey at Johannesburg in order to see the exhibition.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Ponsonby, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has relinquished command of the (Kent Yeomanry) Army Field Brigade with which he has served since 1910.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. Tucker is acting as an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Major F. W. Coveney-Lentink, member for Nairobi North.

Among the passengers for East Africa by the "Mandarin Castle" is Mr. W. B. Stewart, a director of the well-known mercantile firm of Messrs Alexander, Morris & Co., Ltd. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stewart.

Captain A. L. Le Maire has succeeded Captain F. M. Kenny as director secretary of the Tanganyika Steel Corporation Association. Captain Kenny-Gillan has been appointed Tanganyika agent of an insurance company.

Colonel C. A. Garbett, Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Development in Southern Rhodesia until March last, expects to sail again for the Colony at the end of October. He is now on holiday in Worthing.

Mr. William Clark, P.M., High Commissioner for Basutoland, Lesotho and Swaziland, and High Commissioner in South Africa for His Government in the United Kingdom, was received at the Cape one day last week.

Wing Commander A. D. Galleyhawk, A.C., who has been appointed commanding officer of the new aerodrome at Langley, near Doncaster, served with the force which destroyed the "Kondwani" in Kurn in 1916.

A son was born on Saturday to Mrs. Duncan Scott, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, and wife of Mr. Duncan Sandy. Mr. Sandy has taken a keen interest in East African affairs, particularly the question of Tanganyika.

The British Commissioner of Lahore, Mr. A. G. P. J. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has been visiting Entebbe with his son, another recent guest of Government House, Uganda, was Mr. Grahame Bell, the Kenyan agent.

Major General G. J. Giffard, D.S.O., has assumed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force. His succession to Colonel (Temporary Honorary) C. C. A. Giffard, General Giffard served in East Africa in 1916-17.

Mr. George Vialou, whose marriage in an unusual way to a polo pony is well known throughout East Africa as an alert, daring and energetic manufacturer, agent and as a hard-working and very successful honorary secretary for many years of the Lawn Tennis Association of Kenya.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 44

September 24, 1938

The christening of his infant daughter, of Colonel Milligan, C.M.G., D.S.Q., Director of Survey in the Service and son, Milligan, was the first to be held in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. The officiating clergymen were Bishop Cowling, Bishop of Bristol, and the Vicar and Canon Alexander, Companions of the Order.

We regret to report the death in London at the age of 69 of Colonel Reginald H.P. Nott, M.C., D.S.Q., who was engaged in the District Survey in the construction of the Uganda Railways. After working later in China and Hong Kong, Colonel Reynolds' remains, old age, and ill health, were laid to rest in the cemetery of the Uganda Railway, Sir George Whitehouse, on the Chinese Argentine Railway and on his retirement succeeded him as Chief Engineer.

Mr. H. F. Bargman, who has been elected Chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya for the current year, has done a great deal of work for the industry in the past, both in East Africa and England, and under his direction the coffee will have a fruitful year ahead of it. Mr. and Mrs. Bargman, who have been on holiday in Scotland for some months, return to London next week, and with shortly leave again for Nairobi.

East Africa and Rhodesia offers its warmest congratulations to the Very Rev. W. F. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, on his engagement to Miss Rose Carter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carter, of Hove, and a niece of Sir William Morris Carter. The wedding will probably take place in November. There is no more popular person in Nairobi than Dean Wright, whose rich, round voice, Parkinsonian, as a Rotarian, as a good speaker, has won the hearts of many and the story of many confidences.

We deeply regret to report the death in Birmingham after an operation of Mr. Charles A. Kepp, joint governing director of Messrs. Kepp Bros., Ltd., export merchants with considerable East African and Rhodesian associations. Mr. Kepp had for many years been interested in the welfare of the City, being a trustee of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital, for which he had done much valuable service over a score of years, and being for three years Chairman of its committee of management. He leaves a widow, son and two daughters, including the wife of a master at Harrow.

MARRIAGE

CLARK JONES.—At St. Clement's Church, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, on September 19, 1938, ERNEST VIALOU, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Payne, Bindlelands, Lancashire, and POLYDORINE, young daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Polynous, Cards, C.B., C.M.G., and of Mrs. Polynous, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

ENGAGEMENT

PAYNE CAREY.—An engagement is announced between CHARLES WESTON, third son of Mr. and Mrs. Weston, Rhodesia, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Payne, Bindlelands, Lancashire, and POLYDORINE, young daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Polynous, Cards, C.B., C.M.G., and of Mrs. Polynous, of Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

LEAVE ACCOMMODATION IN CORNWALL

BALMORAL.—A recommended place who are not requiring the winter. Delightful quiet in the most beautiful and sheltered spot of Cornwall—St. Anthony in Roseland. Easily accessible from Falmouth or Truro. For information apply to Mrs. Berridge, Free Farm, Portscatho, Cornwall.

Mandates and Germany.

Unionists to Discuss Question.

MR. FRANCIS THOMAS, M.P., who has on many occasions raised the question of East African interest in the House of Commons, is to move the following resolution at the forthcoming annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations in Margate:

That this Conference urges His Majesty's Government, in order to dispel grave anxieties within the Empire and dangerous hopes abroad, to give an assurance that the negotiation made by the then Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, to the German Chancellor in Berlin in March, 1935, in effect that the cession of any British Mandated territory was not a "negotiable" question, still represents the unaltered attitude of His Majesty's Government.

Africa and India Face Same Problems.

MR. J. H. Holmey, Minister of the Interior in the South African Government, and a keen student of East African and Rhodesian affairs, reached Nairobi on Saturday as leader of the South African parliament's delegation which recently passed through East African ports. Speaking at a public dinner, he said India was solving the problem of unity, it was a problem which Africa also had to solve. India was not in essence a politics-ridden country, but a "spiritually minded" land having a message for Africa as the delegation had done and would visit the chief towns in India before leaving for South Africa on October 12.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Speaking in Bulawayo recently, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia said it had recently been suggested that the Colony's future lay in the south, but it would appear that there was no particular desire in the Union of South Africa for Rhodesia to join them. Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, however, a member of the Union Party in the Union Parliament, had told the people of Bulawayo that the proper thing for them to do was to join with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that they could have a larger federation later on. That was an interesting speech, said Mr. Huggins, coming from a supporter of General Smuts, and Sir Ernest was presumably not talking out of time, but after due consideration, and probably after consultation.

Sandbury Loan Petitions.

Nairobi City Council is to ask the Southern Rhodesia Government to amend the law in order that the council may borrow a sum equal to one-quarter of the value of the realty property in the municipality, instead of one-sixth, as at present, and to provide in the loan documents that past and future borrowing in connection with light and water undertakings should not be limited to one-quarter.

African Film Reception.

The Royal African Society will hold a reception for the members of the Institut Colonial International at the Imperial Institute on October 7. Dr. G. B. L. Major-General the Earl of Athlone, K.G., president of the Society, will receive the guests after the reception. African films taken by the Banff Cinema Experiment will be shown by Mr. G. C. Lasham.

Bilharzia Research.

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of Tropical Hygiene in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Dean of the School, and Professor Leiper are collaborating in the preparation of a scheme of bilateral research for Southern Rhodesia, which will probably be financed by the Colony's lottery trustees.

Hippo Fight Near Jinja.

Jinja residents recently witnessed a fight between two fully-grown hippopotami, the struggle being accompanied by bellows of abuse, and continuing until the beasts were scared by flashlights used by spectators. Then they swam off, leaving a trail of blood.

Schools for Indians.

Discussing "outcomes" in the system of secondary education in Kenya, Mr. W. G. Morris, Director of Education, said in a recent address to the Nairobi Rotary Club that it was obviously important that all post-primary work should be of an economic character, and that there should be no alternative courses. The boys from the modern school would be suitable students for the farm school which he hoped would be established to give training in agriculture to Kenyan boys and to immigrant settlers.

New Rhodesian Aero Club.

Mr. Roldan Starkey has offered £250 to the proposed Shimanzi Light Aeroplane Club on condition that there is sufficient local finance to warrant its formation and to show reasonable prospect of success. Thirty prospective members have guaranteed £100, and it has been decided to proceed with the formation of the club. Members are asked to pay an initial subscription of £1. Efforts are being made to secure a grant from the Government.

Forthcoming Engagements.

- Sept. 24.—Inter-territorial Game Meeting in Nairobi.
- Sept. 25.—England-Netherlands Match in Sandhurst.
- Oct. 1.—Meeting of Executive Council to submit East African Board.
- Oct. 2 and 3.—Nairobi Race Meeting.
- Oct. 2.—Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya Annual Ball in Nairobi.
- Oct. 3.—Annual Dinner in London of R.S.A. Board.
- Oct. 5.—Gontor Alpine African Society.
- Oct. 6.—Annual Congress of Rhodesia Agricultural Union opens.
- Oct. 10.—Open session of Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.
- Oct. 21.—Nairobi-Johannesburg Road Race starts at 6 a.m.
- Oct. 29.—Rural African Society Dinner.

Secretaries of organisations are requested to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.

And now . . .

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE

1½-lit. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX IS A LUX-SALOON

A light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Trade Delivery Plan

**MOTOR MART
AND EXCHANGE LTD.**

NAIROBI NAKURU ELDOROT
MOMBASA DAR ES SALAAM KAMPALA

Ethiopia and the League

ETHIOPIA'S claim to representation at the League of Nations' Assembly has been the balance of the Credentials Committee, which consists of the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia, having at the time of going to press been unable to determine whether the Ethiopian delegates can be admitted as duly accredited representatives of a properly constituted Government of an independent State. The Soviet Foreign Committee's situation may be parallel between the Government which is claimed to represent western Ethiopia and the Belgian Government which was forced to withdraw from Brussels in 1914.

A temporary arrangement the Assembly has agreed to admit the Ethiopian delegates until the Credentials Committee has presented its report. An appeal is to be made to the Hague Court of Arbitration to the legal aspect of the difficulty and the Assembly's work may be virtually at an end before the committee's report is received, and throughout this period the Ethiopians will be entitled to sit in the Assembly which the Italians automatically refuse to attend.

Emperor Flies to Geneva.

The Emperor flew to Geneva from London on Monday. The Empress and her two children also reached England from Egypt last week, and arrived in Finsbury some days before proceeding to Paris.

To celebrate the constitution of the Italian Empire in East Africa, news of silk, Bengal and bronze has got to be mailed in Rome.

Italy's latest propaganda is to be seen in "The Last Outrage," How Mr. E. M. S. Milner-Gibson, in his letterpress in Italian, English, French, German and Spanish, and consisting chiefly of photographs, adds Addis Ababa after the Emperor's departure.

Rome reports the advance of Italian levies under Ras Hailu towards Gondar, the Ethiopian Government has its headquarters.

The Italian High Commissioner has had for a month as motor vehicles, mechanical engineers, electrical photographers, technical experts and dentists, medical officers, who have been on for two years, and will have an opportunity to settle in Ethiopia.

The German Consul in Addis Ababa is reported to have urged members of the German Legation to continue to reside in Ethiopia, for which he predicted a prosperous future. Germans there are said to be developing well with their mother country through trade, with which an important clearing agreement is signed. He reminded them of the spiritual and social ideals which Germany and Italy had in common, and assured them that in Ethiopia they would enjoy the sympathy and support of the Italian authorities.

Several claims against Ethiopian chieftains for non-payment of account are awaiting hearing in Addis Ababa. One does not seem to be a former member of the Imperial Government, now in exile, and a Hungarian picture dealer, a stingy chieftain, has been supplied.

It is reported to have been said when the Italian entered Addis Ababa, Balalit, the Emperor's giant umbrella-bearer and drum-major, was imprisoned in the capital awaiting trial.

The Crown Prince of Italy, who is one of thirty-two, is held to the most comprehensive list of official titles in the world," says a note in the Glasgow *Daily Record*. "The dignities of the Italian sovereigns, most of which derive from the old Kingdom of Sardinia, include King of France, King of Jerusalem, King of Greece and King of Alexandria, in addition to such mundane generalities as Ruler of the Middle Sea, Master of the Deep, and King of the Peloponnesus. Beside these, the recent addition of Emperor of Ethiopia seems trivial."

Public Inquiry to be Held.

The Nyasaland Government is encouraging to ascertain how far existing contracts in the Protectorate could handle all Government work on roads, railways, roads and other works, such as the Zomba electricity, sanitation and river works; how far they would expand their business if they undertook these works, or whether new contracts would appear on the scene. To a limited extent, Southern Rhodesian firms would open branches in the Protectorate.

FREE DAWSON'S CATTLE BOOK Guide to the Press of the World

1000 Titles and Postal Subscription
Rates to Any Address in the World.

DAWSON'S World-Wide Subscription Service

The World's Largest

Established 1899

SPECIMEN ANNUAL RATES

Period	£	s	d
Times Weekly Edition	1	0	0
Graphic	1	0	0
Illustrated London News	1	0	0
Picture Post	1	0	0
Engineering	1	0	0
Britannia & Empire	1	0	0
Blackwood's Magazine	1	0	0
Daily Mirror (Weekly paper)	1	0	0
Studio	1	0	0
Illustrated Magazine	1	0	0
Illustrated London News	1	0	0
Mid-Week Picture	1	0	0
Brand Magazine	1	0	0
Town of the World	1	0	0
Manchester Guardian Weekly	1	0	0
AllAfrica	1	0	0

Rates include all Double and Special Issues.

Special Rates for Subscribers.

WM. DAWSON & SONS, LTD.
Cannon House, Farringdon Street, LONDON, E.C.4, England

Be satisfied

with

KENYA

Coffee
for Quality

ZAMBIA COFFEE

and BURUNDI COFFEE

and UGANDA COFFEE

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics with all its allure but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—say July to October—offers a sunny, healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Beira has charming beaches, the waters of which "suffice" warm air, exercise and bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game and small abounds which may be "seen" by the visitor with the camera.



THE BEAUTIFUL BEACHES

Yet Beira is a modern, comfortable residential town and resort, where the palm-trees, sunsets and glamor of a dozen notable hotels, a talkie theatre, modern golf course, tennis courts and social shooting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in South Africa and with visitors from Overseas.

This is the Beira, the only town in the territory administered by the Mozambique Company, on the two Rhodesias, Katanga and the Upper Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Malawi. It enjoys the monopoly of the imported export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which is the most efficient and modern in Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

10 TIMES HOUSE, ONE NEW ST., PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.C.1
LARGO DA BIBLIOTERA PÚBLICA, LISBON

57 BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS

CUTLED FROM THE PRESS*Cloated Nonsense*

THE most ludicrous article about Tanganyika Terrible when it has been out, is one I have read for a long time was given great prominence one day last week in the London *Daily Mail*. It was entitled "Hitler Wants It. It's Not Worth Warting to us—BUT WE MUST KEEP THIS BARREN LAND."

A Mr. J. Orford-Smith of whom the great majority of Tanzanians have probably never heard, when the *Daily Mail* asked him what he had declared that Tanganyika would be the last African colony to cost Britain an enormous sum on the British Treasury, answered:

"Presenting us in all our sun-drenched provinces Tanganyika is nothing more nor less than a Negro heaven. There are habitats and fertile regions in the highlands but these are not large enough to carry a high percentage of Europeans. They end as abruptly as they begin. The earth would have to spin into a croupie of assaults to sharpen and reconstruct the present plan of the land. Alas, that farce will never happen. Therefore Tanganyika will remain a Colonial dud."

This may be the situation now, but that some newspapers like *The Sunday Times* want you to think is not all to be said for it, except that Mr. Orford-Smith avoids using his terms, I might argue that what he means is that what East Africa would naturally find in his words, an average person would visualise a "Negro heaven" as a place in which the white man has little or no place, perhaps another Liberia on the East Coast. It is ridiculous to picture Tanganyika, in which the European does, and must, hold responsibility in all but very minor matters. Even Native agricultural production which has increased so enormously in the last few years, of which Mr. Smith appears to know nothing, European stimulus by way of institution, supervision, and marketing is at the root of the matter.

How any one who looks at the export statistics can label the "territory a 'dud' part of compulsion, while the sweeping generalisation that "the climate is unbearable" is the worst kind of hyperbole.

The stalwart diggers of the Lupa and Musoma, the planters of Kilimanjaro and Meru, the tea growers of Mufindi, the coffee planters of the Tanga Province, and those engaged in more sedentary occupations in Kagera or Sangananga score towns do not know their trade. Let them live to their sorrow.

The climate is terrible for Europeans without their time. Water has to be boiled and filtered. After this process, it is unpleasantly drunk, void of all health-giving properties, fresh fruit and milk are nearly impossible to get. Laboratories for researches have been erected at enormous cost, and are run on an equally expensive basis. They are trying to find cures to combat the various plagues which beset the country.

What a picture of the abomination of desolation, and how mislaid it all is!

The only satisfactory thing about the article is that its author has somehow managed to steer through the mass of total nonsense of his own creation and yet retain the right harbour. His emphasis, however, that "Tanganyika in no circumstances has to be a German colony"

The Week's Incidents

THE Treaty of St. Germaine-Laye was signed about half an hour ago. At 4 p.m.

Germany and Colonies.

It was clever of Hitler to rule the nation with propaganda for the return of German Colonies as a part of his "Ostfront" and that speech of *Deutschland und Tiere und Tiden*.

In *Dein Kampf*, Hitler stresses the point that over 100 Colonies are of no use to landlocked Germany because in practice they can only be held by permission of the British, French, and Dutch in cession of colonies, territories, etc., and so on. She knows she is too much, but the 200 Colonies are in the thought of getting into a square yard of those colonies. For Herr Hitler is up to something. He is astute if not in the discussion, but in estimating what the U.K. might see in the return of German colonies, the British negotiators were wise to keep company on guard as the large empire cast his conscience about the well-intended "deutsches" of writers.

Left Hegel's Nuremberg speech raises the permanent question of the practical validity of *Dein Kampf*. Hitherto, of course, has been the Nazi Biblical method, according to which no man addeth "from which no man taketh away." Is that still? The Nuremberg doctrine is that Germany is entitled to Colonies and must have them. The "*Dein Kampf*" doctrine is that Germany shall go on conquering Colonies before the War, and that under the Nazi regime we are making a break with the Colonial and Trade policy of the days gone by, owing to the territorial policy of the future. In view of the moral evidence that one doctrine in *Dein Kampf* has superseded at will, the question arises whether one, and how far the volume, is to be taken as still emanating the Nazi gospel.

Mr. Holmev's brilliant words, "Hands off Africa," may, *The Economic* thinks, have disconcerting possibilities for H.M. Government in the United Kingdom, or for those in the Colonies which General Smuts exhibits. The British Government make no secret what it might do by aggression by *dein Kampf*. They do it now. Now that is important, the whole is beginning to tell.

For the time being, the number of former German Colonies will be probably determined by the *dein Kampf* of the *Oberwelt*, the world above. To make Germany self-sufficient, new material, and not hitherto publicised, for the achievement of that end would rob Germany of some her arguments for the return of the Colonies. It was never very difficult, since the Colonies in question do not produce the goods of which Germany has most demand; it is mainly been used by those in Africa in the past, but we know enough of German methods of propaganda to ascertain that Herr Hitler is not likely to let his German Empire forthwith. Politically, he may have been successful.

Meanwhile many British newspapers believe the campaign for the return of the former German Colonies is swinging in the main German cities. They are being instigated by men who serve in the German army, and in their tropical military bands, brass bands, they are running about persuading them to join the Reich Colonial League.



Trade Opportunities for British Manufacturers

KENYA, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Rhodesia imported during 1935 trade goods to the value of £15,000,000, the trade with the United Kingdom being 38.5%, 26.2%, and 10% of the total imports to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar respectively.

According to Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in his "Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in British East Africa," C.O.T. No. 648, issued in April, 1934, to March, 1936, retailers, reporting steadily increasing returns, regard the immediate future with some degree of confidence. He reasons that the East African market seems closer affinities from the point of view of the exporter in the United Kingdom.

The native is tending to new tastes and higher standards of living, so soon learns to become a discriminating buyer. In a race of pre-emption of taste, cheap foreign goods have obliged him at an earlier stage than would otherwise have been possible, to take advantage of greater material comfort, but as his buying power increases, he is turning to better quality, and to innovation in his purchases.

Mr. Pollard believes that, in the absence of any important setback in trade, the present year should easily surpass the encrossed and level attained in 1935. Measured in value, the total trade of the East African territories is still 24% below the level of the 1934 year, but, so far, there is ample scope for further expansion.

Comments on the East African market are based on the following figures. The Japanese factor is important by his analysis of the Japanese trade, and the two subjects are significant pointers to the manufacturer. The Japanese factor, however, has to suppose that competition from Japan is confined to cotton piece goods—versus textile goods—immobilized in ships to East Africa, including beer contrivances, pottery, cement, enamelled hollow-ware, camping and toilet gear, bicycle tires, gun barrels, clothing, cutlery, hardware, brass sheets, razors, locks, woolens, goblets, glassware, beads, soft leather, dried fruit, and dried vegetables. It is maintained because of the fact that the Japanese are available at the lower end of the market, that as purchasing power increases, so will the demand for Japanese goods, may increase. As a result, the products of Japan are finding their way into the East African markets, creating the impression that Japanese goods obtain a monopoly of the market, but statistics do not support keeping a contention. In an effort to improve their position in the territories, the Government of Kenya recently declared "open season" to Japan. Whereas in Kenya and Uganda, which share the total imports, we find only 10% of the trade is Japanese, it is as high as 23%.

The fact that Germany is increasing, says Mr. Pollard, urges that this competition deserves the closest attention. The British manufacturer, though it is produced mostly in the "cheaper" or "competition basis," is becoming increasingly more dependent on foreign sources of supply. The situation is as follows: among the sealed motor cars, the British article is preferred to the German, and, in Australia, where, according to Pollard, one-third of the foreign population are German, and many others either of German descent, financial difficulties are more apparent than ever, the competition is becoming more apparent than ever in the area under review.

Analyzing the import trade, Mr. Pollard states that capital goods are particularly those purchased by the mining industry, which undoubtedly had an important part in the increase in value, but the increase has been due to a variety of commodities including some foodstuffs, very largely chief among them, Native. In food, drink and tobacco; for instance, imports increased

from £2,700,000 in 1933 to £3,000,000, while the Japanese trade in food and drink increased from £3,700,000 in 1933 to £5,000,000 last year. In the same period imports were double imports to minerals and trade with this was due to the remarkable increase in the number of miners in the mines with great Britain, the balance between the two countries in total imports continuing to be accounted for even largely, by inter-colonial trade in locally made cigarettes. Importations of manufactured tobacco and other items steadily declined, the locally manufactured article successfully justifying its birth, which has long held the market.

Great Inroads by Japan.

The value of imports wholly or partially manufactured rose from £5,160,000 in 1933 to £6,000,000 in 1935, while the U.K., principal trading lines, in others, serious inroads were made by German competitors of Japanese goods. For example, imports of cement, which in the other countries were negligible, increased from German cement imported by Tanganyika from 280 tons in 1934 to 1,741 last year, at an average unit value of 55s. per ton, compared with 62s.7d. for the U.K. product, and for the Japanese. Considering difference of opinion is expressed as to the quality of Japanese cement, but methods of packing and sale, especially for transportation, are faulty. Japan now has a monopoly of this cement market, and the Japanese supplies

iron and steel imports from the U.K. increased from £1,130,000 in 1933 to £1,470 last year; it is mainly in the structural shafts that the English are competitive. In galvanized sheets, Japan has been lost to British manufacturers, while Japan meets with some success in lead, but poor quality, and the English in this field established themselves, and had a 40% share of the total trade of £6,750,000, in 1935. Native demands give Japan almost a monopoly. U.K. manufacturers have lost their mainstay, their position as suppliers being taken up in Hollow-wares, either than enamelled Home-supplies, with no serious competition in Kenya and Uganda, and little competition in Germany in imports to Tanganyika.

More striking figures of colonial trade, German trade-making are given in the following figures:

Various	1935	1934	1933
U.K.	£1,760,000	£1,500,000	£1,300,000
Germany	£1,160,000	£1,000,000	£800,000
Australia	£1,350,000	£1,100,000	£900,000
U.S.A.	£1,035,000	£850,000	£700,000
France	£1,025,000	£850,000	£700,000
Canada	£1,010,000	£850,000	£700,000
South Africa	£970,000	£850,000	£700,000
India	£950,000	£850,000	£700,000
China	£930,000	£850,000	£700,000
Other Countries	£850,000	£700,000	£600,000

More striking figures of colonial trade, German trade-making are given in the following figures:

Various	1935	1934	1933
U.K.	£1,450,000	£1,300,000	£1,100,000
Germany	£1,080,000	£950,000	£800,000
Agricultural and Artistic Instruments and Tools	£1,070,000	£950,000	£800,000
U.S.A.	£1,050,000	£950,000	£800,000
France	£1,035,000	£950,000	£800,000
Canada	£1,025,000	£950,000	£800,000
South Africa	£1,010,000	£950,000	£800,000
India	£990,000	£950,000	£800,000
China	£970,000	£950,000	£800,000
Other Countries	£950,000	£950,000	£800,000

Activity in Machinery and Wireless

This was a 100% increase in business in wireless equipment the trade with the U.S. increasing from £0,000,000 to £1,200,000 last year, with Holland from £1,000,000 to £1,200,000, and with the United States from £1,200,000 to £1,500,000. In the case of motor cars, quantity, production and quality of painting enable the American manufacturer to supply a much larger proportion of which the U.S. manufacturer is unable to afford.

Mining activity in Kenya, Tanganyika, and, to some extent, Uganda accounts for the rapid increase in the import of machinery. The value of such has risen from £8,000,000 in 1934 to £10,000,000 last year, imports from the U.S. increasing from £2,450,000 to £3,000,000, Germany from £1,000,000 to £1,200,000, and from the United States from £1,000,000 to £800,000.

The nature of the trade in machinery in machinery has been, up to a considerable extent, concerned with plant for Native use, in this business generally British firms have increased from £4,000 to £5,000 and German from £1,000 to £1,200.

DIESEL ENGINES
AND
ALL REQUIREMENTS FOR
POWER

CONSULT

G. NORTH & SON
LTD.
NAIROBI NAKURU
KENYA COLONY

BUILDING
MATERIALS

Whatever you require anything in the way of Building Materials or Hardware, will find the African Mercantile at your service, with stocks at:

THE
AFRICAN MERCANTILE
COMPANY LTD.
9, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, S.C. 1

SISAL ESTATE
EQUIPMENT

MOST COMPETITIVE PRICES ARE OFFERED TO
DINE INFORMATION OR QUOTATION FROM

BRITISH EAST AFRICA CORP.
LTD.
LONDON and EAST AFRICA
MOMBASA VOI NAIROBI RAILWAYS
DAR ES SALAAM TABORO

KELVIN
MARINE ENGINES

From 3 h.p. to 132 h.p. to
suit all manner of craft—
fishing boats, pleasure
yachts, racing boats,

Simple to install, inexpensive
to run, low instant easy
starting, silent, high efficiency
and absolute reliability.
Under all sea conditions,
Kelvin Engines are ideal for
service where skilled labour
is not readily available.

All Kelvin Engines are
supplied complete to the last
nut and bolt necessary for
installation, and their power
output and fuel consumption
is guaranteed.

Send for descriptive brochure from the manufacturer,
The Balfour Co. Ltd., Dobbie's Lane, Glasgow
Tables: "Balfour's" 1930

**UGANDA'S
leading distributors**

DEPARTMENTAL STORES SUPPLYING EVERY
REQUIREMENT FOR MINING, THE TOURIST,
SPORTSMAN, PLANTER AND SETTLER

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

FORD MOTOR CO.

UP-TO-DATE SERVICE AND GARAGES

UGANDA CO. LTD.

KAMPALA, UGANDA
and TRANSVAAL

Please consult us about

INSURANCE

IMPORTS

PRODUCE

SMITH, MACKENZIE & CO.

MOMBASA

KAMPALA
KARINDI
NAIROBI, KENYA

Kenya Mining Progress.

Average Grade Increased Over 8 Per Cent.

MINING has been a boon to Kenya industry. In 1935, £1,000,000 worth of gold, about £350,000 was being on finding and prospecting in the Colony almost 50 per cent more than in 1934.

This was M. E. B. Hosking, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, in his annual report, in the course of which he pays high tribute to the prospectors and to the spirit of co-operation which has prevailed in the field.

Among important rotations made early in 1935, he lists Rostermont Gold Mines, Gold Areas of East Africa, and East African Goldfields Ltd., who during the latter part of the year, the grave international situation and the Italo-Ethiopian War delayed their work in mining finance, and that the morale of development companies practically impossible. Yet remarkable progress was made.

The goldfields' favourable position in regard to Nyanza Province were proved at depth, and the continuance of the values in the primary ore treated by Sir Albert Kitson, was most satisfactory. Mr. Hosking found "a certain in plateau too much reliance on assay results obtained from diamond drilling, and in pointing out that the results of prospectors and small miners from the Karangwa area to Nyerere has continued, suggests that it is possible that this movement has gone too far."

Some of the prospects previously held under options by companies, but released because they were not large enough, may well be satisfactory small workers.

Up to the present, the industry in the Colony

Money has circulated freely. Some £4,000,000 worth 350 to 400 prospectors, and 200 Asians have been employed. There are over 200 producers, and though the annual production of gold is but small, the gold is now being developed on a considerable scale.

During the year 18,222 tons of reef ore were treated, realising £139,322, and giving an average value of 8.22 dwt. per ton. A total of 10,221 cubic yards were treated by manual workers, yielding a total of 23,581 oz. or 1,880 shillings per cubic yard. Machinery valued at £67,701 was installed on reef properties during the year, while on all tidal workings machinery valued at £5,803 was used.

The Outlook for Bushwick.

Troubles and Prospects.

THE report of Bushwick Mines (1934), Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1934, states that the profits for the time mining operations began on September 1, 1925, to June 30, 1934, amounted to £16,593, from which has to be deducted void premium tax amounting to £2,815, leaving £13,788. Of this £15,000 has been transferred to general reserves and a balance of £788 is still carried forward.

A comparatively small proportion of the ore was during the year drawn from the Warwick section, which is the principal section of the mine. Owing to repairs required after dewaxing to the lower levels, this section will not produce until the end of next mill, at least another six months. At present the oil is preventing no more than the minor difficulties commonly associated with initial production. A turnover of over 600 is being fully maintained, and it is hoped that during this time this figure will be exceeded.

From the beginning of February until March there was a period of bad weather, impeding mining operations, and it was estimated that the figure when attained would be maintained. In April, unfortunately, there was a set-back due to disorganisation caused by a strike in the Hollins section. Certain ore veins which had been so firmly with the rock that it merely broke off sharply. Each of these difficulties has been, it is being vigorously tackled, and the consulting engineers see no reason to doubt their opinion expressed in the circular of May, that when an output of 6,000 tons per month has been attained, profit should exceed the figure of £14,000 per annum, though there will be a hitherto unexpected loss in the first few accomplishments.

Distribution of values in ore reserves is more irregular than originally believed, and the ability to maintain a mill-grade value corresponding to the grade indicated by sample sampling is consequently in some doubt. The consulting engineers have therefore thought it prudent to exclude from the ore reserves certain blocks of ore believed to be easily erratic distribution. It is true, and at the same time it is evident, the value of the ore reserves throughout the mine, showing on a greater margin of safety than was considered necessary before such factors as excessive dilution and irregular distribution of values had become evident. The cost of this conservatively, probably to reduce the life of the ore reserves from 12 to 12½ years, and the tonnage from 12,000 to 28,500, but if the company will, during the year, allow for this apparent reduction, it indicates an increase of 40,000 tons. The consulting engineers, the African Associated Mines, Ltd., for whom Mr. Roland Stirkewalt

POWER PLANTS FOR INDUSTRIAL USE

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA

POWER & Large water power resources

Electric power is available in many areas before selecting a factory site or installing power plants, refer your proposals to one of the Company's offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to industrial growers in the Colony.

100 KVA 3 phase 4 wire 220 Volts
100 KVA 3 phase 4 wire 3 cycles 400 and 110 volts or 440 and 220 with Direct Current.

Services in East Africa.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

Nairobi, Uganda, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Mboma, Tabora, Kisumu, Nairobi.

THE DAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Dar es Salaam, Mboma, Tabora, Kisumu, Nairobi.

LONDON OFFICE: 64 Queen Street, E.C.4.

Uganda's Increasing Gold Output.

The success attending prospecting for gold in Uganda is well illustrated by the great increase in the exports of the precious metal from the Protectorate during the first seven months of this year when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1935. From January 1 to July 31, 1936, the unrefined gold exported totalled 7,470 oz., while for the same period of 1935 the amount was 2,370 oz. The ore exports were also almost exactly the same in value in the two years, the figures being £52,300 and £51,200.

Mining Personnel.

Mr. Donald Anderson, formerly M.M.C. of the Rhodesian Gold Fields, has left the country from Tanganyika.

Mr. A. S. Miller, a mining consultant, recently took his tour of the Rhodesian mines.

Mr. F. H. Mann, a geologist, B.Sc., M.A., has been appointed Consulting Geologist to the Rhodesian Gold Fields.

Mr. G. E. Nutting, the well known London miner, returned recently from Kenya and the neighbouring areas of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. F. McPherdon, also a Londoner, M.A., Director of the Gold Mine at Sustutate, has returned from England after a tour visit to the property.

Mr. H. T. Dickinson has been appointed a director of Anglo-American, Lovexank Trust, and Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa.

A discovery of gold as reported from Lubilala in Uganda-Congo border where Captain P. Chapman and Mr. Gaskill are prospecting.

Mr. E. F. Guy-Roberts, M.I.M.E., has left the Eastern Transvaal to take over the management of the Bushbuck mine in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. McClellan Wilson has erected a mining plant on the reef in the Ankole district, the first of its kind in the first part of the King Edward Mountains.

Dr. Jones has been visiting the Postern mine in Rhodesia on behalf of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Partners, artizans back in London last week by air.

Sir Abe Bailey, who is Chairman of a Director of many Rhodesian and South African companies, has been appointed a director of Western Rhodesia Exploration and Development Company.

New Robinson Plants.

Those Heath Robinson's realised many of the small workers of Southern Rhodesia would tickle their fancy of the modern constructional methods, but they have failed and continue to serve their purpose. — *The Seven Letters*. — "The Old Lines of Southern Africa."

Territorial Outputs.

Mineral exports from Uganda during 1933 were as follows: Gold (royal weight), unrefined, 1,065 lbs.; tin, 1,000 lbs.; diamonds, 1,000 carats.

Mineral exports from Tanzania during 1933 were as follows: Gold, button, unrefined, 780 oz.; diamonds, 1,000 carats; tin, 1,000 lbs.; copper, 2,000 lbs.; zinc, 2,000 lbs.; lead, 1,000 lbs.

Copper output in Rhodesia during 1933 was as follows: Copper, 1,000 oz.; cassiterite, 1,000 lbs.; tin, 2,000 lbs.; zinc, 1,000 lbs.; lead, 1,000 lbs.

Estimated preliminary summary of base metal production from Northern Rhodesia during August 1933 shows: Copper, 1,000 tons; Zinc, Antelope, 4,000 tons; Mafura, 2,400 tons; Kankana, 2,000 tons. Production from Northern Rhodesia zinc, Antelope, Vulture.

Labour Shortage.

A shortage of labour is reported in the Lucombe district of Tanganyika.

Miners Training for Youth.

As the Government training scheme gives no guarantee of proving a success, Mr. A. R. Mackenzie, the Director of Education, has informed the Rhodesian Mining Federation that he does not consider it advisable that consideration should be given at present to the adoption of the Aborigine scheme which provides for the establishment of a training school on a working mine.

Rhodesian Mineral Traffic.

Minerals traffic carried on the Rhodesia Railways during 1933 totalled 1,000,000 tons of coal and iron ore, zinc amounting for 50,000 tons. Central export to Beira amounted from 17,000 tons to 18,000 tons. In July 1933 there was an increase of 10 per cent over the figure for July 1932. Total mineral export is coal 700,000 tons, and asbestos 3,000 tons.

COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA THE LEADING HOTEL

IN THE MIDLANDS

IN THE RAILWAY STATION

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS
YARD BOARDERS
EXCELLENT COOKING
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

OPEN DUNBARTON
MARCH

GREAT ZIMBABWE

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IS

SHEPPARD'S

OUR ATTITUDE IS THE
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

The Spirit of London HOLLOWAY'S LONDON GIN

A favourite for mixing with other drinks in hot weather,
and a reliable "kick-me-up" in a "Sun-Down" cocktail.

ESTABLISHED 1700

HOLLOWAY'S ALLWAYS

MR. WRIGHT'S HOLLOWAY'S LTD.
100, Old Bond Street, London, E.C.3

ALWAYS HOLLOWAY'S

THE CENTRAL AGENCIES LTD., 100, OLD BOND STREET,

Answers to Correspondents.

Advice.—*On the subject of conditions that make liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia,"*

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia," inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon, to be found in the foot of page 87.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters) please, but replies will only be desired to be published under a pseudonym.

Advice will not be given over the telephone, either in person or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, " "East Africa and Rhodesia," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.I.

D. C. T. GLEETHORPE.—I can advise a purchase.

F. A. S. BULAWAYO.—Do not know the concern whom you mention as strongly recommending it does not seem to me a very safe guide.

G. J. S. CHESTER.—As gold is a buyable, and a very dubious holding. As the metal is so much more than the present price, might be worth keeping as a gamble.

D. M. BUSHBY HERBERT.—Should not seriously think of losing shares, as you can afford to average that course might be well worth while. The rights ought to recover. See reply to Mr. E. H. Lomax.

P. W. D. LEICESTER.—Rozimring is a very promising being a much more stable a place, and once the price of the gold of 6/- per ounce is only 5/- the metal on the present question would be to occur realising at a profit.

O. H. LOMAX.—"Cochise" I think is considered to have a breakaway of about 300,000 shares. The Trust has a big holding in the African Mining Company, which in its own owns about 5% of the issued capital of the Kalahari and 55% of the African Mining Trust.

R. O. S. HEDGES.—There has been considerable interest in the gold market recently, and with which price the shares should be a good purchase for the company is well known and has strong financial backing. The price of tin is, of course, the ruling factor. International agreement for the continuation of restricted mining of tin, the future for the company should be satisfactory, if, however, required output has to give way to foreign needs the shares may go further.

Practical Mining Tuition.

All the mining students attending the Bulawayo Technical School, worked on different mines during the last school vacation.

New Gold Discoveries.

Gold discoveries having been made by the Sanayika Aboriginal tribe in an area considered worthy of investigation from the standpoint of moderate and large-scale development. Government is prepared to consider applications for exclusive prospecting licences for areas not yet having a lease rule, free of native financial and technical costs, and to test and develop the areas.

WORLD MOToring

WORLD MOToring

WORLD MOToring

WORLD MOToring

WORLD MOToring

WORLD MOToring

KISUMU HOTEL

Company Progress Reports

Willingan Gold Mine.—July output yielding 160 oz. from 40 ft. and crane 40 tons. August output, possibly 200 tons ore from No. 1 shaft, and a grade of 6.5 stampes, giving 1200 oz. and 120 oz. of silver a ton over which of 1000 oz. to level drive in crosscut 10 ft. from new main shaft, 25 ft. deep 3 ft. apart, and 1200 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, divided into 3 sections of 800 ft. each. This section has not yet entered in shoot.

Rezenda.—A cablegram received in London states that a single mint, 30 ft. level, 10 ft. wide, 120 ft. long, 10 ft. high, with boxed and dressed, and is being driven at an average of 6 stampes, giving 1200 oz. and 120 oz. of silver a ton over which of 1000 oz. to level drive in crosscut 10 ft. from new main shaft, 25 ft. deep 3 ft. apart, and 1200 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, divided into 3 sections of 800 ft. each. This section has not yet entered in shoot.

The African Goldfields have issued the following statement of reserves as at August 31:

Sage Mine.—Holes 1 and 2 to 100 ft. depth, 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, with boxed and dressed, and are being driven at an average of 6 stampes, giving 1200 oz. and 120 oz. of silver a ton over which of 1000 oz. to level drive in crosscut 10 ft. from new main shaft, 25 ft. deep 3 ft. apart, and 1200 ft. long, 20 ft. wide, divided into 3 sections of 800 ft. each. This section has not yet entered in shoot.

Rezenda Mine.—Exact calculations not yet available, but estimated 1000 tons of gold per ton.

Onono Gold Mine.—Average yield 4000 oz. per ton.

Kakamega Gold Mine.—Between new and old, Koa Mainline section sunk 10 ft., 10 ft. across, 20 ft. high, over 30 m. driving North. In Dugdale section N. N. E. main line sunk 10 ft., average 6.5 dwt. of gold per ton, winze 30 ft. level, 10 ft. apart, and connected to crosscut 10 ft. from end level, improving the ventilation. Private shaft of Goldfield shaft in Dugdale section S. E. end advanced 20 ft. shaft in Ilkenna section completed 10 ft. size for 20 ft. level, 10 ft. apart, and over 30 ft. The Sirius Diana section 10 ft. apart, and S. on. Ilkenna lode advanced 10 ft. and 10 ft. respectively, lode at 35 ft. over 30 ft. advanced. New Goldfield shaft on Koa section sunk 20 ft. total in S. E. The Kakamega cottage of men, 20 ft. in diameter to which considerable work was done in installing equipment at the main development winze.

No. 1 Mine.—Chapmanstein. No. 1 shaft has been sunk 20 ft. Prospecting of vein to depth of 50 ft. given satisfactory results, and the above new shaft has been started to explore the vein at greater depth. In No. 1 pit section N. E. winze sunk 3 ft. to 10 ft. from surface; the last 14 ft. have been resunk and at 12 ft. depth a new lode has been found. In No. 1 pit section a branch drove SW. at 12 ft. depth, driven 10 ft. to 10 ft. from surface in crosscut N. E. and W. 10 ft. depth, driven 10 ft. to 10 ft. results not yet received. No. 2 shaft, driven 10 ft. depth advanced 10 ft. to 10 ft. depth, 10 ft. apart, and 10 ft. apart, all of low value, except from this drive N. E. 20 ft. winze sunk 32 ft. No. 1 winze sunk 45 ft. depth 10 ft. wide, 25 ft. 6 dwt. on which drive 10 ft. depth 10 ft. wide, 25 ft. 6 dwt. No. 1 winze of 10 ft. apart, 10 ft. depth 10 ft. wide, advanced 10 ft. over 30 ft. All pit levels driven 10 ft. advanced 10 ft. lode 4 ft. depth 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. advanced 10 ft. on lode of no value. No. 2 winze 50 ft. depth, sunk 40 ft. Total advance 100 ft. for month of July.

**EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING
AND TRADING CO. LTD.**
DAKAR-SALVADOR-MWANZA-LONDON

**Consulting Mining Engineers
and Contractors.**

Inventories, Assays, Samples, Specimens and Qualities of Gold and Gold Tools and other Mineral Products.

Affiliates: EAST AFRICAN GOLD LTD., SALVADOR
GOLD, BEAVER,

LONDON OFFICES: 6, Newbury Street, W.C.1

*Latest Share Prices**East Africa Express*

CONTINUED last week prices had been affected on East African Stock Exchanges by the general fall in the general Mining and Industrial index from 115.00 to 113.60, and by the fall in the Gold Price from £11.10 to £10.90.

In Rhodesian share prices there have been only slight variations during the week. Anglo Rhodesia advanced from 18s. 5d. to 19s., Rhodesian Petroleum Trust from 21s. 1d. to 21s. 3d. and Rhodesian Zinc from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.

On the Nigerian Stock Exchange there were no changes during the week. And the Rhodesian Advanced from 18s. 5d. to 19s., Rhodesian Petroleum Trust from 21s. 1d. to 21s. 3d. and Rhodesian Zinc from 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.

On the Nairobi Stock Exchange there were no changes during the week.

	Latest	Previous	Change
Andhra Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0
Bushy Park Mines (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	0
Cam & Motor (12s. od.)	7s. 4d.	7s. 0d.	4d.
Capitolion Co. (10s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.	0
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Electra Minerals (Rhodesia) (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Kenya Copper Mines (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Kenya Gold Fields (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Kenya Gold Fields (Rhodesia) (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Kenya Gold Mining Company (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Kimvingi (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.	0
Loangwa Canning (Rhodesia)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Leonora Corporation Ltd.	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
London & Astral (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Dowton and Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Lulu Gold Mine (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 0d.	4d.
Mashaba (Rhodesia) (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Metals (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Rhodesia Broken Hill Proprietary (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0
Rhodesia Minerals Corporation (2s. 5d.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0
Rhodesia Kaanga (5s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	0
Rhodesia Pacific Agricultural (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.	0

	Latest	Previous	Change	Last week	This week
Anglo American Trust (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Sudanese (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-American (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Canadian Trust (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo Gold (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Nickel Central (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Nickel Concessions (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Nickel Diamonds (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Nickel Fineries (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Fields (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Elema (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Anglo-Warren (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Zambesi (1s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.

	Latest	Previous	Change	Last week	This week
British South Africa (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Central Line (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Consolidated Sheet Tin (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
East African Sugar (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
East African Airways (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Kasai Copper (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Mozambique (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
North Charteredland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Sind East (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Sind East (10s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Sudan Railways (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Sudan Railways (Investment) (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Tanganica Cordage (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.
Witwatersrand (5s.)	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.	0	1s. 1d.	1s. 1d.

Market Quotations

We have received the following prices for all our mining stocks from the "African Mining Journal":

	Latest	Previous	Change	Last week	This week
Edzawa River (5s.)	25s.	25s.	0	25s.	25s.
Edzawa Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. octs.	1s. octs.	0	1s. octs.	1s. octs.
Kenya Consolidated Gold Mine (5s.)	2s.	2s.	0	2s.	2s.
Kenya Goldmining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 5cts.	7s. 5cts.	0	7s. 5cts.	7s. 5cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	8s.	8s.	0	8s.	8s.
Ngata Gold Mining (5s.)	5s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.	0	5s. 50cts.	5s. 50cts.
Pakawana (5s.)	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.	0	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.

long-life minimum repair

in mines and quarries throughout the world
Chimax Rock Drills have an enviable reputation

for rugged reliability under the harshest conditions of work. The latest machines also give an increase up to 25% in drilling speed.

Catalogue giving full details of these high-speed rock drills will gladly be sent on request of an application addressed to your confidence.

Please write today for particulars.



CHIMAX

CHIMAX ROCK DRILL AND ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.
Broad Street Place, London, E.C.4



WORKS: DURBAN, SOUTH AFRICA

By Correspondents

The option on land in Uganda has been taken up by the Government, and the main objective of the new scheme is to be made by the Uganda Government to encourage tobacco growing in the whole district.

Collections of customs revenue in Kenya during the first seven months of the year totalled £122,368, which is about £37,000 in excess of the anticipated amount.

Uganda's tobacco revenue for the first seven months of the year amounted to £10,000 compared with an estimate of £10,000 and £27,832 for the corresponding periods of last year.

Southern Rhodesia saw the establishment of a new industry when the Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. L. J. Farson, formally opened the premises of the City Suitcase Manufacturing, an Indian concern.

Imperial Indian Agents sold 1,000 tons of cotton grown in the Mombasa area, so that it compares favourably with the foreign and local products, and there are signs of a new industry developing.

The African Currency Board announced its intention of having a centre or sub-centre of the Board for a supply of currency in any new centre or branch centre with an initial capital of £10,000 to £20,000 for each institution.

The approximate exports of the main tobacco crops from Langata during July were: sisal, 6,811 tons; raw cotton, 2,000 bales; cotton oil, 100 tons; coffee, 1,760 tons; hides, 2,000 tons; skins, 1,500; and cotton, 1,536 bales.

Nascent imports during July were valued at £6,022, compared with £6,400 in July, 1935. Total imports for the seven months of the year to date stand at £177,753, as against £171,046 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 3.7%.

Customs receipts at the Port of Beira during July amounted to £12,750. Compared with £20,600 for July, 1935. Exports through Beira for the first seven months of this year were valued at over £7,000,000 compared with £6,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Nascent tobacco exports during the first seven months of the year were £1,124,700 compared with £162,000 for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period, cotton were valued at £10,622 compared with £10,000 for the same period of last month of 1935, and cotton exports £1,000,000.

Late News Items

Nakuru has been declared a golf course and is the showground.

Wireless headphones are to be installed in all Government hospitals in Southern Rhodesia.

Seven head of skin stock have recently been killed by lions in the Thomson's Falls area of Kenya.

The success of other musical groups recently grants the Stanley Choral Society, Entebbe and Kampala.

Indian demand has stimulated the soap industry of Laita. A 65-tonner recently launched was named the "Queen Mary."

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted the scheme for closer co-operation with the Eastern Province Chamber.

The rate of interest to be charged on advances made by the Kenya Farmers' Co-operative Bank will be 5% on medium stamp interest.

Mr. G. A. Sturz, a well-known English author, who has written a book on the life of the lion in Africa, "A Lover's Labour," has just completed his researches at the Laming Research Station near Nairobi.

Kenya Hotel, Arusha, Southern Rhodesia, has been purchased for use as a convalescent home for people in Arusha and district. The Sweepstakes Trustees have contributed £10,000 to £7,000 for the purchase and fitting out.

At the moment of closing, to press we learn with regret that Colonel G. A. Sturz, the big lion hunter, who is also deeply interested in mining in Kenya, was thrown out of his car recently while driving in Scotland and sustained serious injuries. He is, however, making good progress.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees have set aside £10,000 for a tuberculosis sanatorium. They have also granted £375 for maturing hospital at One, One £200 to the Society for the Care of the Blind and Physically Defective £100 to the Elstreefoot Society, and £50 to the Hindu Society towards provision of sports ground.

Exhibition Bomina in South Africa

A result of 1935 of the Companhia de Moçambique was a profit of £70,000, compared with £100,000 the previous year. In conformity with the statutes of the firm, or part thereof, to be added to the reserve, and £10,000 to be carried by the State. Postage charges in connection with surplus let down were written down to £17, and the balance of £10,000 then remaining is to be transferred to special reserves.

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
MUNIC WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES
SPECIALISTS IN
CABIN CARS
STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES
BALL BEARING
WHEELS AXLES
STEAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES
ROBERT HUDSON LTD.
RAILWAY HOUSE
LEEDS
TELEGRAMS: SHADOW
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
WORKS, LEEDS, TEL. MAY AND CALVITT
2400. ADDRESS: 100, BRADFORD ROAD, LEEDS, ENGLAND

SAFARI
Game Hunting and Showings, Big Game Hunting
and Photography, Scientific Expeditions, etc.
Over 10 years experience, leader of the best
game drives. Only expert guides. All interests
attended to.
Stocks of modern firearms and traps
of ammunition for all weapons.
B. H. Shaw & D. Hunter, Proprietors
SHAW & HUNTER LTD.
SAFARI OUTFITTERS
NAIROBI KENYA COLONY
In box 36

East African Market Report

Cotton Seeds—Oval size 1/- per lb., round 10/-
Sisal—Common 6d. per lb.; 12lb. bag 1/- per lb.
Sisal—Kilometers spot, lower at 8d.; sellers and buyers
agreed to add 1/- to cost of 10/- per kg.
Sisal—Sack 10/- per ton; bales 2/- per kg.
Sisal—Quantity basis 10/- per ton.
Standard for cash 10/- per kg.
Sopra—Lower at £10/- per ton 10/- per ton
10/- per ton
Cotton—Fair business at 4/- to 8d. per lb.
from 1/- to 10/- per lb.
Native Sacks—Kilometer bags 1/- per ton
1/- per kg.
Sisal—Sacks 1/- 1375/- 4/- per kg.
Bags 1/- 140/- 3/- per kg.
Cotton—Bags at 3/- per kg. 6d. per ton
10/- per kg.
Sisal—Sacks at 1/- per kg.
Sisal—Other with bags 1/- per kg. No. 1 Sept.-Nov.
Oct.-Dec. Selected 1/- per ton. Sellers Nov-Jan 1/-
sellers. Fair March 1/- per kg. 6d. sellers Nov 1/- Sept.
Nov 1/- 2/- Oct-Dec 1/- Dec 1/- Dec 1/- 6d. sellers
No. 3 Sept-Nov 1/- sellers Nov-Jan 1/- Sept.
Oct 1/- 2/- Nov-Dec 1/- 2/- Nov-Dec 1/- 2/- Nov-Dec 1/-
Tanganyikas August sisal exports amounted to 200 tons.

Soya Beans—Oval 1/- per ton
Tea—Some better quality teas which earnings to have
15 to 18/- per kg. at 10/- per kg. 10/- per kg.
Natives and Europeans are offered during August
and September 10/- per kg. 10/- per kg.
Wool—Steady demands at about 12d. per lb.
for Kenya Greys. A few pieces in large quantities and
up to 1/-d. for greater sizes demand.

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

Kenya (Weeks ended September 1)—Cherangani 0.65
inch; Eldoret 0.42; Elgama 0.14; Fort Hall 0.10; Gish
man 0.13; Gilgil 0.22; Kaimosi 0.17; Kericho 0.30;
Kisumu 0.38; Kitui 0.43; Kitale 0.60; Kipkarrop 0.70;
Kisumu 0.47; Kitale 0.10; Koru 0.80; Lamu 0.07;
Liman 0.09; Lunghwa 0.04; Magadion Road 0.25;
Makutu 0.15; Malindu 0.10; Maralal 0.14; Meleni
0.18; Mount Elgon 0.30; Miwai 0.35; Ndoni 0.57; Nyanya
0.36; Olokaon 0.05; Nandi 0.13; Ol Malo 0.05; Njoro
0.17; Nyeri 0.01; Songo 0.05; Monibesa 0.07; Mumumbi
0.13; Sonchi 0.24; Sovu 0.14; and Thompson Falls 0.16
inch.

Uganda (Week ended September 7)—Entebbe 0.6
inch; Fort Portal 0.80; Jinja 0.54; Kabale 0.40; Kolo
0.50; Sipi 0.70; Masaka 0.10; Mbarara 2.00; Mubende
0.50; Nakaseke 0.10; Soroti 0.20; and Tororo 0.55
inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended September 7)—Amani 0.60
inch; Arusha 0.40; Bagamoyo 0.20; Bukoba 0.01; Dar
es Salaam 0.01; Kigoma 0.10; Kibaha 0.05; Lushoto
0.05; Mbeya 0.05; Morogoro 0.20; Njomza 0.10; Pemba
0.05; Tanga 0.05; and Ngorongoro 0.10 inch.

Tanganjika Record

The astonishing recovery which has taken place in the value of exports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year is shown by the following increased percentages over the figures for the corresponding period of 1915. The statistics have reached London by air mail. Sisal, 91% in value, gold, 88% in value and 22% in quantity; copra, 55% in value and 40% in quantity; sisimim 20% in value and 19% in quantity; grain 21% in value and 15% in quantity.

Air Mail Pass

SWARD presentation was made by the Fair Mail, London, Croydon on September 12. Signed Miss McChrist-
ie, Mbira; Master Gray and Mr. Jacobi, from Nairobi;
and Mr. Stanning, from Kisumu. Mr. Upton from
Nairobi, Mr. G. G. French from Kharoum were
passengers on the mail plane which arrived on Sep-
tember 20.

Carward passengers on September 22 included Dr. T.
Joseph of Chartoum; Mr. E. G. Coryon, of Maldak;
Mrs. Keilly to Nairobi; Mr. Maxime Maillet to Nairobi;
Mr. J. B. Laws, to London; and Mr. Wetherell, Bur-
bank, a passenger on the air mail when left on September 23 included Mr. W. H. Poole, of Encube; Mrs.
Vivian Head, and Mr. G. G. French, of Kisumu; Mrs.
Dow and Mrs. Bridger to Nairobi; and Mr. Reddars
from Mombasa.

Notice to Sisal Growers

Sisal growers in East Africa will learn with interest
that two British farmers at Billing, Northamptonshire, have
begun an experimental crop of hemp. The plants are
now about 12 ft. in height and the manner in which they
have withstood the rigours of a bad season has encouraged
hopes of its success. One of the growers, Colonel Parham,
estimates that 25,000 tons of hemp could be
grown annually in the Nene Valley between Northampton
and Peterborough. This would be equal to one-half the
imports from foreign countries.

Notice to Contributors

The editor is always glad to consider short stories,
sketches, articles or exclusive news notes of general
or African and Rhodian interest. Preference is
given to short stories of 1,000 to 14,000 words; but
the best lengths for articles are 5,000, 50, or 1,000
words.

Material submitted should be clearly written or preferably
typed, on one side of the paper, and well spaced.
Between the lines and on an angle make
width four times the thickness of the paper. International reply coupons
must accompany every submission. Unsolicited manu-
scripts will otherwise not be returned.

Planters'

GOOD produces made

BETTER by the

EST method

KENYA COFFEE stands high on the world
market. Let your coffee rank among the best
by sending it for treatment to the Nairobi Coffee
Company, Nairobi.

Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements.

The "D. M. Mansfield" will leave London on Sept. 26, and is expected to leave with the following passengers for South Africa:

Benson, Mrs. G. C.
Bennett, Mr. J.
Baxall, Mrs.
Calder, Miss L.
Hall, Mr. J.
Haw, Mrs.
Jurn, Mrs.
Shatto, Mrs. C. G.
Taylor, Mrs. G. D.
Towey, Mr. A. J.
Ward, Mr. I.
Watson, Mr. & Mrs. I. C.
Webb, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
Barrett, Mrs. J.
Barrett, Mr. J.
Battie, Mrs. L. G.
Bennett, Miss A. G.
Beresford-Cooke, Mr.
Black, Dr. & Mrs. J.
Blin-Stoyle, Mr. H.
Calvert, Mr. J. E. P.
Capon, Rev. & Mrs.
Cowen, Miss.
Crofton, Capt.
Davis, Mr. A.
Delaney, Miss E. L.
Dempster, Miss L. G.
Elliott, Capt. & Mrs.
Fisher, Miss M. A. H.
Fitzpatrick, Capt. R. M.
Gedlich, Mr. S. H.
Gibbinst, Miss.
Griffith, Miss E. B.
Harding, Miss V.
Hogg, Miss H. P.
Jester, Capt. R.
Johnston, Mr. F.
Joiner, Mr. & Mrs. W. D.
Kavanagh, Mr. D.
Knox, Mr. & Mrs.
Lathbury, Mrs.
Leverett, Mr. & Mrs.
Louis, Mr. & Mrs.
MacLellan, Mr. W. A.
McQuire, Mrs. B.
Maginn, Dr. & Mrs.
Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. R. G.
Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. G. K.
McKinlay, Mr. & Mrs.
Moran, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Mortimer, Mr. & Mrs.
Nicol, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Perry, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.

Passenger marked
Passenger marked

BLUE FUNNEL

Ophir left Antwerp for Capetown Sept. 1.
Ulysses left Liverpool for Durban Sept. 2.

BRITISH INDIA

"Africa" left Mombasa homewards Sept. 16.
"Agra" arr. London Sept. 2.
"Madras" left London outwards Sept. 10.
"Mizanah" arr. Mombasa outwards Sept. 10.
"Nanjing" left Beira for Durban Sept. 12.
"Penang" arr. Bombay from Durban Sept. 19.
"Pinta" left Zanzibar for Bombay Sept. 27.

CLAN-ELIZABETH PATRICK

Cian Macleod left Dar es Salaam homewards Sept. 13.
Dramatist left London outwards Sept. 10.
City of Bedford left Liverpool outwards Sept. 10.
"C. Mortison" left Mombasa homewards Sept. 10.

HOLLAND-AFRICA

Springbok left London for Capetown Sept. 12.
Boschhoek left Mombasa homewards Sept. 14.
Jagerstoelje arr. Beira homewards Sept. 14.
Djouwetje left Dover for S. Afr. Africa, Sept. 14.

INDIA-AFRICA

Dromah left Aden for Lourenco Marques Sept. 20.
Tsinlingo left London for Lourenco Marques Sept. 21.
Inchangs left Singapore for Colombo Sept. 21.

MISS-ERIES MARITIMES

Bernardin left St. Pierre left Mombasa homewards Sept. 17.
Compiegne left St. Said homewards Sept. 16.
General Metzinger left Mauritius homewards Sept. 17.
Eccone de Lisle arr. Mombasa outwards Sept. 17.

UNION CASTLE

Dubluc Castle left Southampton Sept. 1.
Garth Castle left St. Helena Sept. 1.
Gloucester Castle left East London outwards Sept. 1.
Grantully Castle left St. Said homewards Sept. 1.
Llandaff Castle left Liverpool Sept. 1.
Llanover Castle left Sueu for Naval Sept. 18.
The Stephan Castle left Beira outwards Sept. 19.
Sandgate Castle arr. London from Bengal Sept. 23.

Last African Mails

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

Sept. 24 per s.s. "Africa".
Oct. 1 per s.s. "Chantilly".

Oct. 1 per s.s. "Chantilly".
Oct. 8 per s.s. "Strathnaver".

Inward mail from East Africa are expected
Oct. 4 and 5.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward air-mail close at the G.P.O., London, at 10.45 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.

Inward air-mail close each Sunday and Thursday.

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The **Empress Hotel**

THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS
OF SAFARIS FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WHAT DO YOU EXPECT?

In a scale you look for accuracy, that will be
dependable in use, for strength and
reliability, and for convenience
without break down.

Avery's new series meet such
expectations. They are accurate and accurate, strong
and reliable, specially designed to give long
service under the most severe conditions of use.



Above: Avery No. 282 Platform Weighting Scales.
Sensitivity, accurate and reliable, withstand hard wear.
Capacities 10-cwt. and 20-cwt. up to any order
in conventional or unusual weight.



On right: Avery
No. 302 scale. All
metal of sturdy
improved design.
Easy to operate.
Easy to read.
Substantially and
accurately made.
Two capacities—
500-lb. and 1,000-lb.
in any other
size or two
national standards
of values.

AVERY

W. & T. AVERY Ltd.

SOHO FOUNDRY, BIRMINGHAM

SEND THIS COUPON

W. & T. Avery Ltd., Soho Foundry,
Birmingham, England. Please send
me prices and particulars of Nos. 302
and 282 Platform Scales.

Name _____

Address _____

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Tuesday, October 1, 1930
Vol. 13 [New Series]

6/- per Week £5. per Annum
Registered at the Post Office as a Newspaper

Founder and Editor:

C. S. Jeelson.

Editorial and Publishing Office:

91, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.
Museum, 7179, Grosvenor Gardens, London

Principal Contents

PAGE	PAGE
Matters of Moment	103
Note from the Editor	105
The Party's Policy	106
Editorial	107
Letter	108
Manuscript Commission	109
and Propaganda	110
Letters to the Editor	111
George John	112
W.H. Mr. J.	113
Montague New	114

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TO-DAY more two thousand members of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations are to meet in Margate for the annual conference of the party, which will no doubt be asked to demand that the Government for Germany, shall reaffirm the declaration which Sir John Simon, the then Foreign Secretary, made to the German Chancellor in Berlin in March of last year that the cession by Great Britain of any Mandated Territory is not a discussable question. In some political quarters it is believed that the resolution in that sense which Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., is to move will be passed without or no opposition, but others in close touch with Ministerial opinion expect that strenuous efforts will be made, perhaps under the leadership of Sir Samuel Hoare, to prevent the adoption of what is tantamount to a vote of censure against the Prime Minister. It is a curious thing that non-political students of politics should be given greater scope for anxiety by the official Unionist attitude to such a matter, which involves the integrity of the Empire, than by the forthcoming Labour Party Conference, which is also due to be held in a few days, and at which a strong expression of opinion against the surrender of any territory to Germany would not be unexpected.

As is noted in another place there has recently been published a small pamphlet entitled "The Labour Party and the Colonial Territories—Labour Opportunities," with most of which the most ardent Imperialists must be in agreement. It is on a far higher

plane, however, than any other Colonial publication was in so far as eliminating from the Labour Party, and on no account, once or twice is bias allowed to vitiate the presentation of facts. The claims of the colonial districts, which are the main territories, are carefully and objectively examined and firmly rejected as quite untenable. In the present circumstances, it would be a good thing if every Member of Parliament, of whatever party, and however writer on world problems could be made to read this booklet, which can be specially recommended to Dr. Maxwell Chalmers, the secretary of the League of Nations Union, who hasosen this whole of all moments to propound a peace plan by which England would be the German Hansa.

It is now over a month since the Monroe Doctrine of Africa was not long ago enunciated by the Powers with administrative responsibilities. Has Germany, in this continent, the main Bargain of her life, the one which with Spain, from threats from all quarters, has been the last week, for instance, Mr. Lowell Thomas, the well-known American, was correspondingly cogitated in a broadcast address, made to the United States that Señor Caballero, the Prime Minister of Spain, had his authority for the statement that by a secret agreement between Germany, Italy and the Provinces of the Government of the Spanish Generalissimo, receive the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands as their reward for supplies of money and munitions to the insurgents? This is not the first suggestion of the kind, but it is

first made with such authority, in a country which still thinks in terms of war, that Britain, France and Belgium must, of course, refuse to allow it to come into effect. A transfer, for hostile submarines operating from the Canaries, could upset all trade with West, South and East Africa, to say nothing of Australia and the Far East. The interests of British Africa, we repeat, one and indivisible, and it would be a gross betrayal of these interests for either Britain or Germany to reappear upon the African continent or upon islands situated off her coasts. In this matter there can be no compromise, and the sooner that is made clear to Germany the better from every standpoint.

LAST week, writing before the text of the new statement of policy issued by the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council had reached London, and before

Kenya Elected, our comments had to be based on a brief telegraphic report in the Pim Report. It was noted that the apparent decision to launch a country-wide campaign against the coming plans of the experts appointed by the Secretary of State in their request would not damage the cause, perhaps seriously, and that, to some extent, individual in the local government would seek to vary the Pim Report by implementing only those portions which appeal to it was bad psychology, a libel on politics; and, moreover, note fair deduction from the past record of the Secretary of State who has repeatedly demonstrated his impartiality as between official and unofficial views. The text of the African members' manifesto is now before us, and it amply, but confirms our fears.

Though emphasis is laid on a general reduction of the affected rates, it does not now propose income tax, though the main tax issued last year is a graduated one, with standards against introduction of a flat rate, and there is not even mention of the possibility of removing or reducing the present onerous stamp and postal taxes, for instance, which are heavy burdens on the producer, even when he is operating without profit. The fundamental consideration that taxes should be borne principally according to ability to pay is ignored, and so, too, is the Government's claim that the proposal of the experts is the ideal one. The graduated non-Native poll tax and the increased trade licences should be abandoned, the latter being substituted for them, and the hope that a budget would then just about balance the state's financial position is maintained, though the possibility of considerable increases in the accumulation of reserve capital is not mentioned, despite the fact that the lesson of the depression must surely be the need for the creation of substantial reserves on which the country can

rely in case of emergency, as they may well recur as they inevitably do. This statement is not very convincing. It is evident that Ethiopia should have been included in this week's conference.

It is reported that the League of Nations, which did nothing to save Ethiopia, should this week have decided by a great majority to accept an offer by Ethiopia to join the League, and that Ethiopia therefore has invited to send delegates to Geneva. Hardin indicates who, though it is doubtless that the League is rewarded and that Italy is so offended that Mussolini has refused to have Italian delegates to attend the Assembly. It will have reflected bitterly on the emptiness of his triumph, and on the memory that, with the exception of Great Britain, not a single member of the Powers which voted for Ethiopia's admission to the Assembly lifted a finger against Italian aggression when it could have been checked. The power that never does anything is bound to be dependent on Ethiopia or to receive help in occupying the areas which have not yet been brought under military control, but which nations betrayed him, the League has proved a strait or a prison. It was the last act in a sorry tragedy in which the only actor to remain with dignity was the Emperor.

SINCE writing last week of the invasion of the provincial headquarters from things to Mbeya, we have learnt that the Ganganya Public Works Department has been disbanded. Why Mbeya's plans for the various

settlements in the province, leaders to avert, the Government does not intend, as we had hoped, to make a very large temporary station for the PCC at Mbeya, although it is well aware that the town cannot be developed as the centre of Lake goldfield activity, since it is too distant from the diggings and from working. Indeed, the Administration has long been engaged on investigations to determine the most suitable site for a central colonial town. Whether Mbeya will be selected or some other site preferred cannot yet be judged, though the former is only a favour. Chunya. Why should the country go to the expense of erecting offices and houses? Mbaya's importance, which is definitely as Chunya develops, and will practically disappear when permanent goldfield centre will be Mbaya. It is eventually destined. It would be to the convenience of Mbaya to have a racial Commissioner and court established there than to the workers and the general public, and also economic advantages. But the political situation, the great industry of Mbaya, and its position should be viewed in the light of Mbaya's administrative position. We might be justified in our public money in certain buildings which may become derelict very early.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Major Wintgens

MAJOR WINTGENS is dead. It has, in fact, been dead for some considerable period, but his news has only just reached us in a roundabout way from Germany. His name will be well remembered by the great majority of people who served through the East African Campaign, for on the 20th of April he acquitted himself more ably than most of the other commanding officers, when the German forces had been driven out of the Central Railway. He was sent off by General Sir Lettow to 1800, an independent force charged to defend the railway, and it was impossible for him to resist the superior forces north of the railway, he acted with an energy which earned British admiration.

He was that day being among Germans in East Africa, a real sportsman and a good, whose sportsmanship more than once made him unpopular with his own colleagues. A friend of the writer's, for instance, commanded a little force of Natives, officered by a handful of Europeans, in a position which was surrounded by Wintgens, who demanded surrender. The appropriate reply was sent, and for three days a force which outnumbered the defenders by more than five to one was kept at bay, despite charges being beaten off and heavy casualties inflicted. Then came the ammunition had come to an end, surrender had to be made.

The C.O. was brought before Wintgens, who reminded him that his demands for surrender had been refused, and that many of his men, including twice as many Europeans as there were Britons on the other side, had subsequently been killed. "I am afraid," he continued, "I am afraid to leave you all shot." "Calmly on the other retorted the Englishman, thinking that that would in any event be a likely happening."

"No," replied Wintgens, "I am afraid that that is what would have happened to you if some of my friends here had been in command, but I am a bit of a greater mystic. I should have taken the chance that you would be safe with me." And so it proved.

W. D. houses

RESEARCHES into the early practice of architecture in the Protectorate and comparisons between the designs of those pre-war days and the modern buildings of 1930 bring out the latest report of the Uganda P.W.D. The early methods are carefully explained. They consisted, apparently, of drawing a square on a piece of paper, dividing it into four quarters — (it does not take a constructional engineer to understand this) — and adding a broad veranda on each side, composed two back-to-backs, a pantry and a store. The P.W.D. has found examples of this primitive architecture in Entebbe and Kampala, the houses being large and roomy, but generally dark and ill-ventilated. Then in 1907 came what was known as the Hesketh Bell house, but the type was generally condemned because of the smallness of the rooms and the lack of veranda accommodation. New designs were introduced in 1912, and the popularity of the verandas immediately became apparent, because no sooner were they provided than they were converted into nurseries, spare bedrooms and

kitchens, thus defeating the object for which the veranda was originally built. By 1920 the veranda, except for an objectionable feature known as a screened veranda having all the disadvantages of a veranda and a room, with none of the advantages of either, had completely vanished; its need as a protection against sun being no longer felt. Thus more comfortable and commodious houses came to be built in Uganda, the cost ranging between £1000 for junior officers, £1600 for senior officers. From time to time, every now and then, such additional attractions as sleeping porch, veranda lounge, and a study for very senior officers. It would be interesting to know how costs of building in Entebbe or Kampala compare with those in Nairobi, where it is stated to be possible to build for £1500 a house which could not be erected in England for less than about £3,000.

Red for biography

IT is to be hoped that the departure from Dar es Salaam for the Lake Victoria gulf area of Lieutenant-Colonel Terence Turner will not mean the postponement of his autobiography he has reluctantly been urged to write, and which the events of life on the coast might at last have persuaded him to tackle. Whatever awaits him up-country it is hardly likely to rival the excitements of his earlier life in Australia, Klondyke, Rhodesia and France. In his flat, high above the roof-tops of Dar es Salaam, he has often entertained parties of white men and women with selections from his unique collection of gramophone records, intermingled with tales of his own adventures in many parts of the world. His life has been rich in incident, because of his readiness to turn his hand to anything, no matter how dangerous or precarious, so long as it offered the variety which has, certainly been the spice of his life. At sixty-six the Colonel is youthful in outlook, and always the picture of health. In Dar es Salaam his public or social duties may have kept him out until long after midnight, but soon after dawn he would be seen taking his usual brisk walk along the sea-front.

Learn to Fly in a week

DOES an amateur aerist Africa a record? Exactly six days after Mr. J. E. Ormrod, of Balaka, had joined the Nyatland Aero Club as a pupil, he did a three hours' solo flight, and on the seventh day passed all tests and received his "A" licence. Nothing could be more calculated to promote air-mindedness in a community than a feat so notable as this, which is a tribute alike to the facilities provided by the Aero Club, the ability of its instructor, Mr. M. W. Gelt, and the aptness of his pupil.

South Rhodesia

IT is a surprising fact that quite knowledgeable people speak and write of South Rhodesia. One of the leading newspapers in the world, committed to the cause of progress, and there are business men who have had close contact with Southern Rhodesia for years and yet persist in the socialist slogan high fire for it to disappear.

Surrender of Colonies

Advises Labour Party Committee

WHAT an Advisory Committee of the Labour Party should, after exhaustive study, have found a verdict strong against Germany in her claim to Colonies is important, as is their report which has been published under the title "The Demand for Colonial Territories and Equality of Economic Opportunity". It is obtainable at 5s post free from The Labour Publications Department, Transport House, Smith Sq., London, S.W.1, and is well worth the attention of everyone interested in this vital matter.

From the position in which the earlier arguments and findings recapitulated we quote the following passages:

"Colonial territories are of some importance as providers of raw materials, markets for exports, fields for investment, and outlets for emigrants. Although, however, the economic value of Colonies is quantitatively small, the fact of discrimination exists in many instances and discrimination is highly vicious. In principle it is negligible in quantity."

However, the fact of discrimination must not lead us into thinking that the Colonies are quantitatively important or into the still worse error of thinking that discrimination of this kind is a major, or even substantial cause of the present economic trouble of Germany and Italy. These troubles must be seen in the whole context of world economic events in the fifteen years, and in that context general tariff policy is far more important than tariff policy.

Colonies and Unemployment

"If the conditions of the various relevant countries is examined in turn, it will be found that there is no clear-cut correlation between the possession of Colonies and either unemployment or employment. In the hands of raw materials, say, of the 'Great Britain' had a sharp peak in 1932, and has much reduced unemployment to-day, although she has possessed Colonies throughout. The United States had little unemployment in 1932, and acute unemployment in 1937, though she had plenty of colonies throughout."

In Germany had little unemployment in 1930 and now a material shortage and heavy unemployment in 1937, and little unemployment to-day, and an acute raw material shortage. She had unemployment to-day, and an acute raw material shortage, and had no Colonies throughout. Italy had no unemployment and no shortage of raw materials in 1932; in 1934 she had acute unemployment; and a shortage of raw materials appeared in 1935. Her Colonial possessions were the same throughout. The Scandinavian countries are without unemployment to-day, though they have no Colonies. Holland, which possesses Colonies, has a higher unemployment percentage than either Italy or Germany. Above all, Japan has practically no Colonies, has overcome her unemployment problem since 1931, and has never experienced difficulties in obtaining raw materials.

"It is clear that the possession of Colonies is not the major factor in avoiding either unemployment or a shortage of raw materials. And tariff policy, though perhaps more important, is also not the sole factor. The exports of countries in the sterling area, including those of Scandinavia and Japan (which have few, if any, Colonies), have been increasing for the last four years. The trade of Germany (which has no Colonies), and Italy (whose Colonies are of little importance) and those of France and Holland (which have important Colonies) have all been decreasing or stagnant. Yet the world tariff situation has remained very much the same throughout those four years. And it is clear that Ottawa is not the main cause of the difference, since Scandinavia and Japan have increased their trade as well as the French. Japanese exports actually doubled between 1931 and 1937."

"It is asked: 'What is the main cause of the economic troubles of Germany and Italy?' The true answer must be that the immediate cause of their unemployment and falling exports is the over-valuation of their currencies, and the main cause of their raw material shortage is on the one hand over-valuation, and on the other expenditure on armaments. Exchange clearing

bilateral trade agreements and so forth are themselves only solutions of over-valuation.

If anyone doubts the general conclusion, they should compare the present situation of Germany and Japan. Germany, as a result of trying to sustain an overvalued currency and finance military expenditure out of loans, experiences great difficulty in both importing and exporting. Japan, who freed her currency in 1931, is able to finance very large military expenditure out of loans and readily increase her imports and exports at the same time, without any clearing agreements, bilateral agreements or exchange restrictions.

Remove Tariff and Protection

Unquestionably, however, colonial and tariff discrimination are not the main cause of the present economic difficulties of Germany. The ultimate cause of the depression is, unfortunately, the same as that of the war, namely, the lack of a source of foreign exchange. The principal cause of removal is the one *"Unstable International Trade"*, which the satisfied powers seem unable to alter. The troubles of the dissatisfied powers are due to other causes. These reasons, therefore, require a collective effort should be made to follow them.

"It can be recognised, moreover, that, although the economic advantage of Colonial Empires is commonly exaggerated, nevertheless the control of Colonial Peoples has certainly been of some advantage to Colonial Powers during the depression, while in addition the chief Colonial Powers, where they had to draw upon outside help as creditor countries, are insurable difficulties in acquiring the foreign exchange necessary to finance their purchases.

"The case was different with the dissatisfied Powers: Germany and Italy. It so happens that a variety of circumstances has aggravated for them the economic difficulties which the whole world has involved itself. In the first place, they were debtor countries, and in the secondly, were obliged for the most part to buy outside their own currency areas. The abandonment of the system of multilateral trade, and the growing tendency to substitute for it, bilateral trade agreements, has been, in some respects peculiarly unfavourable for them.

"Bilateral trade requires that the industrial countries should share their markets for raw materials and stimulate demand by them, but it so happens that the dissatisfied Powers, particularly Germany, in the main send their exports to countries which do not produce the raw materials required by them. The reorganisation of trade from a multilateral to a bilateral basis presents therefore peculiar difficulties. These difficulties they have, themselves, as we stated above, enormously aggravated by their own internal policies, particularly rearmament, and their clinging to the gold standard.

Their decision to spend vast sums upon armaments, and therefore to import immense quantities of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of armaments, has been a primary cause in their difficulty of acquiring the foreign exchange necessary to finance those purchases, and the unfavourable exchange situation thus created has forced them to restrict the imports of raw materials and commodities not immediately required for their armaments programme.

Germany Had Possessed Colonies

"It is true that the dissatisfied Powers, had they possessed a Colonial Empire, would have had the advantage of buying some Colonial products within their own currency areas. But Section II has shown that Colonial possessions are in no way of primary importance, either as sources of raw materials or as markets, in the economic life of any existing great industrial Power, fascist or otherwise, and it is certain that if the African Colonial territories had in the possession of one of the Imperial Powers, had been in the possession of Germany or Italy during the last five years, the economic weight of those two States, given their present domestic economic policies, would not have been appreciably alleviated.

"The ruthless commercial policy of the German Government, particularly since the return of Dr. Schacht to power, based on the manipulation of foreign exchange control to force barter agreements upon countries which have accumulated a balance in Germany through the sale of their goods and services to Germany, and is proving one of the most disruptive influences in international economic and political relations to-day.

We may summarise the economic part of this survey in the following six propositions:

(1) The colonies are of some but not of great economic importance.

(2) The non-possession of them is only really injurious in so far as discriminatory practices are adopted by the possessors.

(1) The abolition of the British imperial exchange system, which has been mentioned, and from this point of view.

(2) This abolition of imperial and discriminatory practices will not merely be dissatisfaction. It is economic, because it is the real remedy of those countries in their own behalf.

(3) Nevertheless, the general discrimination both of a modest economic and in general social importance should not amputate the universities of certain African countries.

(4) Such reform is multilateral, as far as possible. At present circumstances it is desirable to rely on general grounds, but also to show that Rhodesia and certain African countries are in agreement.

Proposed Action.

The changes which the African countries which the British Empire will play in the international world will bring the following results, if international trade would be (a) by re-establishing the principles of the Open Door; and (b), by finding ourselves outside Gattai agreements and working towards the formation of a low tariff group, open to all countries, open to all terms, subject to the requirements of peaceful international trade through Import and Export Boards.

The first of these proposals would be followed by linking up with the Mandate system. The second proposal would have the advantage of avoiding similar difficulties which have arisen in connection with the most favoured nation clause, since it would not involve any country in the obligation to do the same for the member countries of the group. All countries wishing to do so would be free to give as well as take. Such a scheme offers a moral call for the abandonment of the Ottawa Agreement, as far as possible, and the Imperial Preference. But it is clear from the analysis given in the earlier section of this report that from a standpoint of world needs, and from the point of social principle, nothing could be more fitting to its proposed beneficiaries, than to go directly to spending any peace in some measure, or now confronting the established Powers. The best way, short of disowning it, while officially accepting international trading agreements, is to do the following:—(a) to make between the group and the rest of the world, a new arrangement, and (b) to make between themselves, particularly in their colonies, which may in some circumstances be subject to trading conditions.

(a) The suggestion of a guarantee or, unfortunately, a blockade, in the form of an international committee, or the convening of a diplomatic conference.

(b) to supply raw material on equal basis, all purchases being made except that in the collective action as a penal sanction for the infringement of international covenants. A reminder is given here of the important distinction between economic and military actions. It is explained, for example, that the Abyssinian dispute has revealed the tendency of the European states to be willing to apply strict economic penalties of prohibitions on their subjects, but related to the very which demand military acts of hostility towards offending countries. Most countries, however, with supplies to an aggressor from its own territory, including Germany, are incapable of doing otherwise, and agree to such a procedure.

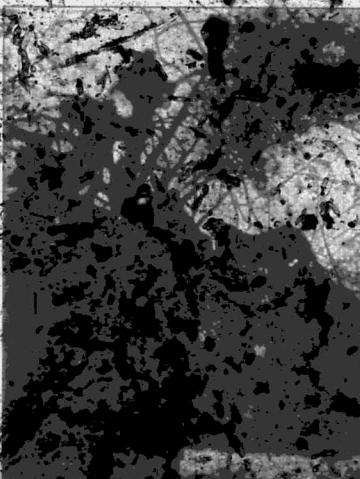
On this subject, the author has no reason why he should not say that, if the European countries of the Entente had been more resolute in their attitude, they had the opportunity of saving the world. It is also shown why, in the opinion of the author, withholding supplies when the aggressor is at war is a sanction, and not a war. That is to say, it is a policy of colonies which submit to a semi-colonial condition. As far as the author has observed, it would also be necessary to make arrangements for the restriction of supplies in the case of any agreements to involve the interests of any African countries as producers of war materials. Consumers should be guaranteed by government supervision and that consumers of such should be associated with the manufacturers.

In the case of the pamphlet, the author thinks normally the case that we should be able to politically incorporate Rhodesia and the two dominions East Africans and Rhodesians, and to agree with all of them.

Tre Climbing Lions.

Rising 20 ft. Above Ground.

Bo. 1905. No. 11 trees 2. Recent discussions of the question are recalled by a note in the annual report of the Langanyika Game Protection Department that two lions were seen in the bushiness being in the topmost branches about 20 ft. from the ground. As she sat two young ones



had climbed the tree to get away from her rest.

When lioness accompanied by young cubs, it is often the case with adults her ground in order to give the cubs the chance to play. It was from her, but I think Meekins had an experience like this. In what we see that they are not always the best. The lioness had a cub and it was the cub which scolded, while the mother and the other cub charge moving away. The mother and her cubs were well out of sight.

The illustration is from a picture of lions in a Mr. Cleveland Scott's from a Native taken this seven years ago by Mr. H. C. Gurnett and published in the paper.

The Suspense of All Eyes.

Security.

There is nothing to compare with the suspense of all eyes. Land and nation have their eyes fixed on Africa and the world. One who dangers points to the world, and occupies a strategic and important position, and is likely to become in danger. The danger is external and internal. Women combat the enemy into strength, and we have our feet firmly established on the ground, and our eyes open to the principles which will determine the future with the greatest and most intense interest.

Thus spoke Sir Brasco Russell, the Acting Governor, when proposing the flag of Indonesia. Homeless, but bury their dead in celebration of the anniversary of the Convention of Mashonaland and Rhodesia, and the right superior to their traditional plenitude and energy, and it was not surprising that national character, second to none should have been adopted in Rhodesia.

Attack on the Government

Foreshadowed in another's trouble

Editorial Southern Rhodesia, East African Standard

THEY is little doubt that when Parliament re-assembles, the Government of Southern Rhodesia will be taken to task by members of its own party, as well as by others, because it has failed to pursue the recommendations of Mr. Fox's Report on Education in appointing the Board of Education. In addition there has been a Justice Lewis, which he was a member of, in General Affairs, gave an undertaking to introduce changes in educational policy without reference to the House before they were brought into operation. Now the Board has been appointed for two years only, without reference to the House. The probable reply of the Government will be that it was essential not to allow the process of change which has begun to have effect that the Board had to be instituted before the next session could be opened and that it was a chance administrative method rather than a basic change.

At the time the country was governed under a Charter of the B.S.A. Company, the Education Ordinance was promulgated which vested wide discretionary powers in a Director of Education and it is now being sketchily set the framework of administration for an educational system. Powers were given to Parliament to alter the original set of regulations under this ordinance and several amending regulations have been passed and the wide discretion of the Director retained. In a small community never likely to command the kind of support that could be good, because the education spadework was done. After the introduction of Responsible Government in 1923 the system was allowed to go on. In 1930 the late education Commissioner was appointed and it made from his wholesale suggestions for educational reform.

The Report, 1930

The continuance of the wide discretionary powers of the permanent departmental head was good in that it left educational policy above party politics from several points of view an advantage in a young and remote Colony where members of Parliament could not at first be expected to have gained useful ideas on education policy. On the other hand even a small country can afford to have the hand of permanent officials in standards and crystallise education definitely.

There can be no doubt that, however unstinted may be the admiration for successive Directors and their staffs, the system was, bottom, too academic and studied when last year Mr. H. Bradley Fox, one of Mr. Fox's Inspectors of Schools, was brought into the Colony as an Education Commissioner by theuggist Government. The task he had to accomplish in a few months was enormous but he tackled it with courage and ability, his producing a report on every difficult subject which is remarkable for its clarity and breadth of vision.

Instead of the Director and his Inspectors being jointly responsible both for evolving and administering policy Mr. Fox recommended a separation of functions, that of the Director to become administrative only, while the Inspectors are to inspect and report to the Board, which will not include the Director until which will advise the Minister on questions of public interest. Educational policy is at last brought into the open space.

The Human Factor

Mr. Fox has been sent from England to be Inspector for three years and to get the Board established. When he arrived the Board had not been appointed, and it would be safe to say that the majority of the Department viewed the proposed organisation with something akin to loathing, though the leading spirits among the teachers privately acclaimed Mr. Fox's work as opening the door to the realisation at long last of a host of cherished educational ideals. This is then the position at present.

There are two sides to every educational reform. One is official, being human, the other is a deal of power being removed from their hands, finding it hard to range themselves wholly freely in Mr. Fox's side. The Government, being human as well, finds it difficult not to be driven to compromise. That eternal desire of democratic organisations, let the new Report envisages a uniform reform fitted to the needs of which would be lost if it were carried out on the spur of the moment, though an obviously not be implemented in a week.

The position is intensely interesting. The Government has at its own free will made educational policy a major item of policy; Mr. Huggins, the Finance Minister, has made it clear in recent speeches that he wishes to go forward uncompromisingly, but the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. Peter Lynn, who has Education as part of his portfolio, remains strangely silent. As a result rumours are abroad that the old hands in the Department are stemming the tide of reform and even that the Cabinet is divided.

There will be more in the result than the success or failure of Mr. Fox's plan. It is at this period that Southern Rhodesia is definitely breaking away from the slow moving paternalism of the Departments which it inherited from the B.S.A. Company Government. Permanent officialdom has increased much bigger in size in the past than it does in other countries with long Parliamentary traditions behind them, but nowadays conditions in all spheres of government change with great rapidity. The training in the background of the civil servant are not such as to allow of independent range enough to keep pace unless there is scope for firm and enlightened Government action. Such action may sometimes be mistaken but when, as in this case, it is taken after careful consideration upon the advice of a leading authority, one may well wonder whether the spirit of democracy as it has evolved in Southern Rhodesia will not be a failure if Government is unwilling to take a movement like this. All parties concerned agree that our era is witnessing great progress in educational methods and that many aspects of the subject are highly controversial. But one forward course or another must be adopted. Government, not the permanent officials, must initiate the broad directions of policy and a compromise between Government and education cannot but be unnatural.

The United South Africa

The election of Mr. J. B. Lister, the Labour candidate in the United South Africa election, in place of the late Mr. J. H. Malcolm (Labour), leaves the position of the parties unchanged. This time it was a three-cornered election. In 1931 Labour polled 320 and the Union Party 247 votes. Now Labour has obtained 240 and the United Party 153 votes, so that there is a 67 comparative gain or loss.

Mandate Commission and Tanganyika

The rights of racial interest and importance to East Africa were discussed when the Report on the Administration of the Tanganyika Territory was considered by the Permanent Commission, now in session at Geneva. That meeting took place some time ago, but the minutes are only now available.

Mr. J. A. Calder of the Colonial Office and Mr. G. F. Ayers, as Deputy Chief-Secretary of Tanganyika, presided. The British representative before the Commission over which Marquis Nicodot presided.

When the Chairman asked whether His Majesty's Government thought that closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was compatible with the Mandate, Mr. Calder suggested reference to the clause in the Mandate dealing with the same.

A note of amazement in his intonation over to constitute the colony into a customs, fiscal and administrative union in connection with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty of control provided always that measures adopted to that effect did not infringe the provisions of the Mandate.

The question of a common stamp for East Africa was not raised, but the provision of the Mandate might be infringing the right of a common stamp for East Africa.

Mr. Calder thought Tanganyika's existence as an entity absolute, "since from every other territorial point of view it had been accepted as such, and the introduction of any form of political entities might prove contrary to the spirit of the League." As far as a common stamp might have a symbolic value, such a symbol would encourage the more advanced aspirations in the direction of closer union, including aspirations towards political union.

Mr. Calder replied that the measures mentioned had been taken for purely business reasons, and were not symbolic of any kind.

Distribution of Population

Appreciation having been expressed of the Tanganyika report dealing with the migration and distribution of population, Mr. Calder referred to the author's particular reference to the tribes so far as the present distribution of population, the opening of new areas, and the consequent slackening of pressure of the population in other areas, and asked if that meant a Masterplan for the more logical distribution of the population, taking into account resources and possibilities in the various regions. Dr. Such, a plan, contemplated migration on a large scale, he said.

Mr. Calder stated that no large schemes were under contemplation, for the moment, though the administration's aim was to achieve a more logical distribution of population, particularly in regard to overpopulated and eroded areas. Various small exceptions were mentioned in view only voluntary migration, the exception being in the case of the concentration of certain nomadic tribes because of the tsetse beetle.

Asked why the Mwene tribe had not of their own volition moved from their aid to the neighbouring fertile area of Kisangani, Mr. Ayers said the idea of removal had not seemed to occur to anyone until recently. They had been tribal authorities, although the removal of a tribe from its ancestral lands could be achieved after long and patient persuasion.

Mr. Ayers, referring to a report on Native administration stating that "it could not be expected that an *inde* (or Dar es Salaam district) could hold his position, founded as it was upon the popular will," he showed too much vigour in doing unpopular things, such as tax collection, when it was not an "unpleasant aspect of this new system that the Government had to intervene to support this collection of taxes. Did not this circumstance tend to weaken the authority of the local authorities?

It was received very slowly in the early stages, and now moulded into a salient. Therefore, the two Native headmen were given a salary which was not so kindly, and tax collection would be difficult. Training, which he hoped would eventually be taught. The aim of the Administration was to instruct as many clerks as Native officials as possible, and increase their duties when they were creating, while taking on other tasks.

Mr. Ayers, pointing out that there were 6,000 Native employees of the Government, asked if the Government were reluctant to increase the numbers of educated Native staff, and if it fees it might raise the costs.

Mr. Calder replied that any member of the Commission who received the strongest impression that the Government was unwilling to increase the number of educated natives. The Administration did feel, however, that it was preferable to train them on missions than others than pure literary, and that in education training a ground-work of literary education was also provided.

The Committee raised similar questions when education was under consideration, and found only 27,000 children interested in what might be called a comparatively satisfactory education, whereas 150,000 children in unassisted schools received practically no secular education at all, but only religious teaching. If the average period of training was five or six years, it would be about said that one Native was being educated among 5,000 inhabitants. This, they agreed to be an adequate proportion.

Mr. Ayers replied in the affirmative, having regard to the difficulties of employment open to educated Natives.

Taxes of the Colony

M. Rappard's suggestion of a Mandate Power for the clearing up of the native organization. The financial position was, however, done away by the enormous burden placed due to the constant war on the railways. He asked if any steps were being taken to find the Territory of the lion's burden.

Mr. Calder thought it was a matter of understanding, and explained that the difficulty in the colonies was more than to satisfy the surplus in other Departments, and the colonies' indebtedness was not increased through railway debts. He added that the Government did not consider its position insurmountable, as it always contributed to the general development of the Territory and increased Government revenue from the colonies, therefore, any indication for the view that the general revenue should contribute to the interest and other fund charges on railway debts.

M. Rappard was put directly concerned reasons, even for the abandonment of the proposed income tax, and asked if the decision was final.

Mr. Calder said the extra staff required for collecting the tax would be disproportionate to the revenue obtainable, but M. Rappard said it would be very great compared with the Native staff based on hundreds of thousands of people.

Another said, in his opinion, was to do away with the imposition of the tax in non-treasury territories, as income tax was levied in Tanganyika and not in non-treasury territories. It would be better to have a single Tanganyika and Central African territories in other territories.

Mr. Ayers replied with the hope that the matter was not finally settled.

The Committee asked of the proportion of the tax paid for European carriage and per head for Native just. A review of the amount of tax paid by each head of the household. Mr. Calder does, however, differently, as the tax for protection paid by individual and not by the community or the community.

Mr. Ayers asked on the considerable amount of revenue obtained from the Native staff, and in some cases their food supply was not sufficient, and in regard to those who were undernourished.

Mr. Ayers noted that a Native who had committed in the Court of a particularly serious offence had subsequently sentenced to the Native police court. He said it was customary for offenders to be tried in the Native courts after being acquitted by the High Court. Mr. Calder explained that in this case the accused, having escaped capital conviction to the Native court, had

been smaller damages to the natives by the relatives of those released.

M. Sayers referred to a visit the Canadian government had there, and there was a certain amount of discussion on the subject, but he said nothing definite could be said of the cost. It was also mentioned that the natives were being paid more for their services than they were worth, and that the amount would be approximately \$10,000. This was the sum for which the natives had been paid for the export trade of Taku.

Mr. Sayers said that these measures were very welcome to the natives, who had lost the value of their lands in some cases all aboriginal men took part in the work, and in other cases the men were wholly absent.

It may be mentioned, however, that the labour problem as regards the navigation of Kuskokwim between the big industries and the new gold mining. Mr. Weaver (exhibit of the Inter-colonial Land Commission) said he had come prepared with the expression "affection of all sorts," and asked to assure him that no action was contemplated that would in any way amount to pressure on Natives to become wage labour.

Mr. Sayers' report in the following paragraph in the report on the Territory's administration. "It is difficult to estimate how many of the population are able to work, as many as are employed in works and on the outfitting of boats have little or no freedom of choice." It must be observed, in regard of the particular step, "it was to be recommended by the Government."

Labour and the Gold Rush.

Referring to House of Commons documents, Dr. G. H. Sayers said it had been suggested that the general availability of food supplies throughout the Territories, as far as the natives could be concerned, was now.

Mr. Sayers said the only complaint he had against the Indians was that concerning the place where they worked, which had not been satisfactory at all. But in regard to the Natives, when they came from Northern countries to work away from their homes, their conventions and customs were obviously very difficult to supercede, the result of which was that the Indians struck the Nellie on the Yukon, where they were employed. In other districts, such as Hazelton, it was impossible to get all foodstuffs ready-made, though the administration was doing its best to meet the position. In addition, the labour having to work at day and night comes certainly. A majority were living in the unacclimated and hospital establishment, and they are getting fatigued.

"Local Indians" had to bear the work, though they had been engaged in further emigration during the season, and had been compelled to do so. They had been compelled to go into the country and compete with white miners in the production of gold, making no return to the medical officer or the employer.

They had, therefore, had to give up their traditional system of self-government, and the Indian should be allowed to keep his own way, and the natives should remain in their country. They could not be forced to go elsewhere, since this, the European, was anxious to have them go. Mr. Sayers pointed out the reason was partly a matter of convenience.

Mr. Weaver observed that the administration has not adopted a more lenient policy in regard to Native wages. A case of the Provincial Commissioners has invited the wages to rise, but for the time being they will not increase because there was a certain amount of discontent. This was an unfortunate state of affairs, as a recent considerable increase in the price of products had taken place. The noble Lord inclined to the view that the Indian was not being treated leniently. Certain aborigines left the Yukon, promising to return, and the Ordinance makes it easier for them to do so. There is no general ban on the emigration of Indians.

The Indian should be allowed to earn his living in the community. The noble Lord said that the Indian should not be any more than half as well off as the white man in itself. As a question to the Government, what

would not be done to encourage the industry? It was not yet known what type of material wealth was actually available, or what the economic stood on the other hand, and that large sums were being made by persons exploiting Native labour.

Mr. Sayers transferred the proceeds of profits were being made as follows by the various companies, since their operation was still in its early stages. With regard to gold mining, he said that the proceeds of gold mining to date amounted to the amount of not more than \$100,000.

Concerning labor, he said that about 2,000 less persons were engaged in business or trade, or more gallons of oil were being imported, and in any previous year, it had been imported in quantity. "Did the Asian population consume about Mr. Sayers replied, it looks like that."

Questioned regarding the proposed franchise tax, Dr. G. H. Sayers said the demand for the franchise tax, which was impossible to collect, was to add to the difficulties in the Territories. In the interest of the natives, it was necessary to have a franchise tax. He believed that the natives should consume about 100 million pounds of meat annually, and that they could not afford to pay the franchise tax. He said that the Indians were largely in the Yukon, and were engaged in trapping.

Concerning Peasant Colonization, Dr. G. H. Sayers said the proposal was to have the Indians, who were accustomed to living in their traps, to live in traps, and to be trained in dispensary attached to the traps. Finally, the payment was to be made to the Indians.

Mr. Sayers added that the Indians had travelled long distances, and that the Indians had to make cuts through the timber in order to get to their traps, where much attention was given to traps. It had been suggested to have him instead of, or something else, the cut. Dr. G. H. Sayers was of the opinion that the natives should follow any form of agriculture they wished, if they could get more than 100 million pounds than the Indians.

On the subject of the commission, Dr. G. H. Sayers said that by addressing the bone that members of the Commission would continue to future, as was the case, individualized, none the less, to obtain from asking him to sit, which were usually to be of great value, would not considerably labour to compile a report, was particularly anxious to have an already over-worked administrative staff, and a national, vertical, or verticalical work.

Dr. G. H. Sayers said the Indians' Commission had been established in the same circumstances which a committee of enquiry had caused that right in the beginning of the year. Dr. G. H. Sayers said that he did not think the size of the Commission in the present case would be different in the future.

Young King of Prosperity.

Tanganyika's Young Ambitions.

Speaking of the young King of Tanganyika, Dr. G. H. Sayers, in his measure, in his annual report, describes the young ruler's ambition to penetrate the interior of Africa, and to extend his power to the river Omo, obtained within 1929 and 1930, and to open up Lake Victoria, which is distinctly promising.

The production of gold was high in these records, and the country's foreign development are to be recorded. His territories, as Tanganyika is well known, is recovering from the severe depression of the last five years, and the rising tide of industrial and agricultural activity is well known. In the hands of the native wealth, and the young king, it is clearly obvious that his kingdom must be of increasing importance, and it is satisfactory to note that he has got the balance sheet in the shape of a surplus of £2,000,000.

In respect of foreign trade, Dr. G. H. Sayers said the following: "In 1930, the total imports and exports of Tanganyika amounted to £2,000,000, and the imports were valued at £2,000,000, compared with £1,000,000 for the corresponding period in last year. The following year, 1931, the total imports and exports amounted to £2,250,000.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*The Choice for a Slogan.**An Alternative Suggestion.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Your attractive new coverings at the head of the well-chosen word "Capital Critical" which, as I think, is the index to the character of your paper, which I have had for many years. By coincidence, just after reading these words I had to leave my office, and in the station notice that one of the London daily papers has just boosters which describe it as "readable, sensible, safe, reliable."

Another your choice—but if you change it later you might consider "Independent Native Committee independent."

London, Sept. 30. J. M. T. JONES.

*Anga and the Victory.**The Visit of H.M. The Emerald.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—In response to the letter in your issue of 19 from a reader of yours to the effect that the Queen and crew of H.M.S. "Emerald" were not properly entertained during their stay here, I wish to add:

The first news we received of the visit was telephone message from Dar es Salaam three days before they were due to arrive. In spite of this daily sports fixtures were arranged, and the Club premises, football ground, golf course, tennis courts were thrown open for their use. Arrangements were also made for two shooting parties, or another party to visit Anga.

In addition a dance was held at Anga Club for the officers, and the Women's Service League organised a dance for the sailors at the Club.

I would add that the majority of the agents of the British Empire entered our shipboard.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. LE MAINE,
Government of Tanganyika Territory.

*Lions Killed by Wild Dogs.**And the Habits of Wild Dogs.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Your correspondent "Simpson Simba" asks questions concerning wild dogs. I have on three occasions known wild dogs to pull down, kill and eat lions.

On the first occasion I came into the remains of the lion while hunting in the early morning. The blood and the presence of two dead wild dogs told me all about it.

On the second occasion two native lads were hunted a lion in the forest and they were frightened even though one of them was armed with a spear. When a pack of wild dogs arrived on the scene they led me to the spot next morning, and the remains of the lion and one dead wild dog corroborated their statement.

On the third occasion, only a few weeks ago, my compound at Matemba was full heads of

battle being killed, shot, and devoured, and only two or three hundred yards off I heard a lion roaring and then broke out in the middle of the wood, barked and then break into a cry of terror and ran. Although I never have known that they had disturbed his sleep, he always considered it merely prudent not to advertise his presence in the intermediate vicinity.

The battle raged for half an hour fifteen or twenty minutes, and then, as it was just light enough to see, I went out. But by the time I got there was nothing left of the lion except the skin, the entrails, and the raw, and a well-grown skull. One wild dog had had his hind shoulder broken, and another had his shoulder, and his spine injured, and a thin-boned lady-cooker. The remainder of the pack were still sauntering in the remains of the lion, and a long grizzled bear licking them.

On more than three occasions had the wild dogs molested them dead, and injured, companions while seen to be out in contention that they are the only beasts in Africa which will eat only that which they have themselves killed. I have seen them had the flesh close to the carcass of a beast I had shot near sundown and had to leave in the dusky night.

With regard to this subject, it would be of great interest to know if any of your readers can corroborate or otherwise a statement which was recently made to me that wild dogs will not molest a dead animal.

Yours faithfully,
John H. Taylor.

*Kenya-Coffee 200 Years Ago.**A New Use for Cloves.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—The letter "Kenya-Coffee 200 Years Ago" in your issue of September 10, is interesting apart from its main concern with Kenya coffee in that it contains a sketchy East African reference to *mumium* which, as some of your readers may remember, was discussed in your issue of 1898 a few years ago. In the course of this discussion (which ended with my letter to your issue of October 10, 1898) some of the uses of *mumium* among the Swahili were mentioned, but I must admit that in East Africa I never heard of its use as a medicine in the making of coffee.

The quotation from the old Swahili manuscripts given in your extract from my letter is also of interest in its mention of cloves. Though not actually growing in East Africa until introduced from the clove tree into Zanzibar and Pemba from Mauritius or Bourbon about 200 years ago, it can, I think, be inferred from the recipe that cloves were a not uncommon commodity in Swahili households at least 200 years ago. Your issue did not reveal any other use of cloves in East Africa, so Government of Zanzibar would no doubt be interested.

I well understand the sale of *mumium* is not confined to the bazaars of Zanzibar and Mombasa. It is common along the East Coast, and since it was pointed out in the correspondence to me in October, the curious belief as to its origin may be met with in Northern Rhodesia, probably throughout East Africa, Nyasaland and the Rhodesias. Yours faithfully,
J. H. SWINNELL WHITE.

Sir George Johnson's Views

On Rhodesian Trade Openings.

Whether active business partnerships anywhere in Eastern Africa or Rhodesia which had lasted for 40 years? The thought arose during a talk which *East Africa and Rhodesia* had with Sir George Johnson before he sailed again for Bulawayo where he established, in 1897, the engineering firm of Johnson & Fletcher, now one of the most important machinery merchanting houses in British Africa. A year later his partner, Mr. H. C. Fletcher, also received Southern Rhodesia from the Transvaal, and they have remained in active association ever since. There are a few older partnerships, but not, we think, with all founders still actively participating in day-to-day affairs.

Sir George must surely hold another record approached by anyone else in the territories, namely that of being President on no fewer than twenty occasions of the Chamber of Commerce of which he is a member. Between 1904 and 1920 the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has elected him to its chair a score of times, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, which he was primarily responsible in establishing, made him its President for the first five years. Then he insisted, at the honour should pass to others, and the office it has since usually been held for two-year periods.

Tribute to British Business.

As far as this audience is concerned, at this conference, I will confine myself largely through his own express views. Sir George Johnson is particularly well suited to gauge the degree to which British manufacturers are not missing their opportunities for Rhodesian business, and it is interesting to find that, on the whole, he considers them alert and efficient, and is optimistic as to British opportunities for increased turnover in his territory.

The world depression, he is confident caught the British manufacturer a great deal unprepared, particularly in importance of overseas markets, need for alteration in promptness in delivery by telegraphic advice, rotativity and satisfactory qualities, closer contact with local agents, and more frequent personal touch with agents and customers.

Since a regular air mail service between London and the Cape was established, the Rhodesians—and this respect their experience has been that of the rest of East Africa—have received far more frequent visits from directors, partners, or other responsible executive officers of major British manufacturing and exporting concerns, with results generally satisfactory to the various independent agents and the principal associations in Africa.

On President Representation.

Such increased travelling has undoubtedly exposed to the realization of the folly of continuing to develop large-scale Rhodesian trade through representatives in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Johannesburg, and there has been a steady trend towards entrusting such representation to suitable houses in the Rhodesias, and, indeed, that has not been possible, because as the union have usually secured suitable offices throughout the north.

This wise tendency, the necessity of which was emphasised by Lord Kirkpatrick and repeatedly in the annual reports of H.M. Trade Commission, is responsible for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland's continued dependence for its development and future supply of suitable representatives, and Sir George Johnson, when questioned on this point

admitted frankly that some manufacturers are still forced to continue to leave their offices in the hands of firms in South Africa, mainly because they cannot find on the spot suitable people having the right representation.

He has a firm confidence in the future of gold and base metal mining in Southern Rhodesia, which, if it goes on at the moment seems likely to produce many more big mines, has every indication of continuing to supply many hundreds of small workers, whose aggregate output contributes substantially to the general prosperity of the country. Directly, also, the country is valuable for, notwithstanding the profits made by the nervous agriculture has been suppressed through troublous times, thus keeping alive the small farmers who would otherwise have been forced to suspend their operations. But the question of how to manage the mines in relation to the gold production needs very careful handling in my view, if capitalism is not to become the star of Rhodesian trading ventures.

Importance of Lowering Territorial Barriers.

I am all in favour of the development of contacts between the two colonies and between Rhodesia and the land, believing that their eventual amalgamation will prove the right policy, and, on the other, with the East African states. We may no doubt learn from them, and ought to be able to put at their disposal the benefit of some of our experience," he said.

There will therefore be a warm welcome for your decision to give more attention to Rhodesian subjects, and to change your title to *East Africa and Rhodesia*. That is, I hope, to cover attempts to interpret Rhodesia, its place at home and in Africa, and to keep Rhodesians informed of what is being done in East Africa, and I have no doubt that the development of your paper will make a wide appeal and lead to mutually better understanding and with real public benefit.

Helping Colonial Agriculture

How the Imperial Institute of Entomology assists the progress of agriculture throughout the Colonies is described in its annual report.

One of the primary needs of the economic entomologist working in the field is to secure reliable information on the various injurious insects with whom he has to deal, or without whom, the vast and growing literature on the subject must remain as a sealed book to him. The scientific name of the insect is thus the key that renders available the information which that literature contains, and if the name is incorrect, the field-worker may be severely astray.

But it is not only the actual pests that are of importance, because species which is practically harmless in one country may be of serious pest elsewhere, and the knowledge of the origins somewhere without doing any damage may be of great value. In calculating that it is being compiled by about entomologists.

The needed development of the method of controlling insects by the introduction of their natural enemies is greatly hampered by the breeding of parasitic (principally insect) parasites by field-workers, and large numbers of these are sent in for naming. It is a new and approximately 90% of the species received, new to science. The classification, description and naming of these very difficult insects can only be done by skilled specialists, and of these there are only seven or eight in the whole world, all of whom are swamped with request for names.

The great development of aerial transport is likewise a great use to fresh entomological activities, since it provides a new means of carrying living insects into new areas where they may develop into agricultural pests, or carriers of disease. During the past year the Institute has resolved for identification from Kenya and the Sudan, fairly large collections of insects found in aeroplane, and this is obviously a line of work that is likely to grow either rapidly or in the near future.

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO

Mr. Henry Rawlinson
C. W. Morgan, M. Inst. M. M.

They have seen the world and they are in the whirlwind.

A broad, soft, British belt across South Central Africa is a distinct necessity in the future, secure." — *The Sunday Mail*, Salisbury.

Kaliva under British rule and Morocco under French rule are next to graveyards of African administration." — *The African Observer*.

The peculiarity of the position of the British colonies is shown in the following population Map of Tanganyika Territory.

"We shall never build a Colony as long as people consider it necessary to go to Europe every three or four years." — *The Panga Weekly News*.

The first civilised tobacco growth was probably John Rolfe, who cultivated tobacco in Virginia in 1612." — *Mr. Paul Minneman*, of the American Embassy in London.

"Given a normal year, there is no reason why the Lake Province should not produce 10,000 bales of cotton." — *Mr. J. D. R. Brown*, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department.

"Our products rank second to none in the world's markets from the quality point of view." — Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Peckover, addressing the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

"The buffalo is the villain of the piece in the wild life picture of Uganda. With rare exceptions, it is plentiful, often overwhelming abundant, and increasing rapidly in all districts." — *The Uganda Game Report*.

It is absolutely essential that Government should investigate the position of cattle oilseeds and prices, and formulate some scheme to ensure continuity of supplies and stability of prices." — *Mr. H. G. Higgins*, speaking at the Rhodesian Mining Congress.

One cannot but come to the conclusion that foot-and-mouth disease is spread almost if not entirely by oral contact, and not through the medium of sacks, mealies, vegetables and other articles." — *The Annual Report of the Northern Rhodesia Veterinary Department*.

Tourist roads help everybody. The Falls road was used by prospectors who otherwise might not have gone to the district, and as a result of their activities a new mine has been opened up, and there is a promising uranium production." — *Mr. G. M. Higgins*, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo.

Ecological surveys have proved that East Africa's climate contains no area where swarms of the Migratory Locust can arise, and invasions are due entirely to swarms arriving from the only known African centre, on the Middle Niger in the French Sudan." — *From the Economic Report of the Imperial Institute of Entomology*.

In the garden of Kiberege home situated on the foothills of the Fungu mountain range, peach trees, Japanese plums, giant mulberries, grape-fruity lemons, limes, oranges, marlains, coconuts, guava, and avocados, peaches, and trees already bearing include, red and yellow sultanas, Cape gooseberry, raspberry, in addition to strawberries, pineapples, papaya, blue bananas, almost two dozen vegetables and many flowers." — *The Tanganyika Standard*.

A motor trip from Nigeria in 1920 intended to end at the Cape, changed Mr. H. R. Coke Morgan's career, for he introduced him to the Alluvium district of Northern Rhodesia, where he decided to settle, and also brought him in touch with the copper gold field. In his early visits to the goldfield he realised opportunities for economies and was enabled to undertake drilling on a large scale, and endeavoured to interest London mining houses, for some time without success. He has since been deeply interested in the potentialities of Kenya as well as those of Tanganyika, and now represents the National Mining Corporation in the country.

Mr. Coke Morgan was trained at the Recruits School of Mines, part of the Corinthian School of Metallurgical Mining, and had considerable experience in the Federated Malay States before the First World War. During hostilities he joined the Royal Engineers and fought with the South Wales Borderers, the 181st Tunnelling Company of the Royal Engineers, and with General Trousdale's forces on the Crimean front in North Russia.

In 1919 he went to Nigeria as assistant manager of the Anglo-Continental group of mines in that country, and from 1920 to 1929 was the company's general manager in Nigeria.

AFRICA

Mrs. A. B. Balfour, Surveyor of Maps of Uganda,

is spending her winter holidays at Lake Victoria this week.

The Rt. Rev. G. C. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in England.

Mr. J. C. Dalton has arrived in Dar es Salaam on transfer from Ceylon as Chief Justice.

Captain H. E. Long, District Officer in British Somaliland, has returned home on leave.

Mr. A. H. Rees has assumed duty at Crown House in Zanzibar on his return from England.

Mrs. Lucy Russell has been spending a month with her son, Dr. Denis Russell, in Biafra, Nigeria.

Mr. J. R. Burgess, a former Kenya soldier, has been ordained deacon at St. Paul's Parish, Kowloon.

Captain G. Horning has been appointed a director of Central Land Estate Ltd., of Tanganyika.

Captain and Mrs. Tibbits have left Uganda for Cyprus, where Captain Tibbits has been appointed Auditor.

Mr. J. D. S. Merrick acted as Deputy Governor of Uganda during Mr. P. D. Mitchell's visit to South Africa.

Major F. H. J. Breton, the well-known Kenya soldier, leaves again for the Colony by the S.S. Maida on October 17.

Mr. J. V. Gray has been elected President, and Mr. F. W. Body Vice-President, of the Tanga Chamber of Commerce.

Sir George Johnson, J.P., and Lady Johnson are to-morrow for Bulawayo on the completion of their holiday at home.

The Ndolo Golf Club competition for the Sir Edmund Bass Cup was won by Mr. Roord, with Mr. Mac Donald runner-up.

During Mr. G. Humphreys' absence on leave from Kenya, Mr. G. Y. Watson is acting as Agricultural Officer for the Coast.

Mr. R. M. Northgate, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been appointed Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the colony.

Miss Proctor, whose son, Mr. A. F. Proctor, is paying a business visit to Kenya, left London last week for a six months' visit to India.

Miss Nelly Bay, of the Trade Research Department in Tanganyika, has arrived home from the Territory, accompanied by Mrs. Bay.

Brigadier H. E. Franklin, D.S.O., M.C., Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, left London for his home base yesterday on completion of his leave.

Messrs. H. H. Geeson, R. C. Webb, and A. E. West have been appointed to the Agency Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors.

Mr. H. E. Balfour, Secretary-manager of the British East African Co. in Zanzibar, expects to have London in time for Christmas on his return to East Africa.

Colonel C. G. D. Bentinck, M.C., has been down with a severe attack of influenza. He went onto the operating table this weekend, but will be back in London to-day.

Mr. Francis Joseph, who was a member of Lord Kirkley's Economic Mission to the Rhodesias last year, has returned to England last week to visit the Empire exhibition in Birmingham.

The Harriers District Show Society has presented to Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, a portrait of himself painted by Mrs. R. Phillips of Salisbury.

Sir Edward Denham, who served for so many years in Kenya, and who is now Governor of Jamaica, left England for Kingston last week on his annual leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Vincent recently made the trip by air from Kampala to Kampala in 2 hours 45 minutes, averaging 52 miles an hour for the greater part of the journey.

Sir William H. Gark, High Commissioner for Northern Bechuanaland and Swaziland, left London last week for South Africa, accompanied by his wife and their two daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Layter, who have lived in Nyasaland for 18 and 25 years respectively, sail to-morrow in the "Winchester Castle" on their way back to the Chilo tea-growing centre.

Sir Bertrand Buxton, former Governor of Uganda, and now Governor of Nigeria, is to fly home on leave from Lagos on October 28. Lady Buxton leaves for England by sea on Saturday.

Colonel Sir G. L. Brudenell-Baldwin Henderson, who died on October 1 at the age of 70, was senior partner in the firm of Livesey and Henderson, charmers, who founded the Lower Zambezi Line.

The French have been in Nakuru on a short visit. Superintendent of Middletown, who joined the Kenya Police in 1910 and had served in various parts of the Colony, is the ex-past chess champion of Kenya.

Sir Joseph Johns, Chamberlain of Kenya, Sir Godfrey Rhodes, and other members of the Kenyan party who attended the opening of the Empire Exhibition, return to their respective posts on September 26.

Captain C. A. Clutton, managing director of the Marica Trading Co., Ltd., left London on October 9 by the "Dominion" for Durban, en route for Rhodesia and Beira. He expects to be back in London within about ten days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Davis, an ex RAF pilot now serving as a civil engineer for Kenya after four months' holiday in Scotland. Their two boys remain at home at school.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, met with an accident while riding recently near Lusaka, and had to remain in hospital for four days. His horse, 'Sheccotah', prize winner at the Kafue show, broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

Mr. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and Mr. T. H. Frankine, representing the Uganda Golf Club, defeated the Muthatha Golf Club, represented by Messrs. N. C. Chisholm and S. Spencer, in the final of the competition for the King George V Memorial trophy.

Mr. P. F. Parker, R.A., flying officer, Duxford, son of the late Major-General Sir W. Shoubridge and of Mrs. Shoubridge, of Westerton Cross, S.W., and Mrs. Katherine Glynn, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Glynn, whose extensive mining interests in East Africa include Goldfields.

Mrs. Bertrand Lehman, who recently made her first flight across the Atlantic from east to west, arrived in London on Monday from New York. She said she would never attempt another flight across the Atlantic, but when she returned to the United States America will hardly be too far away to make the easy stages.

Mr. C. R. Clay, of the Northern Rhodesian Air Force Service, elder son of Mr. George Clay, M.A., M.Sc., M.B.E., M.A.R.C., M.R.A.F., and the late Mrs. Ethel Clay, Baroness Powell, younger daughter of Sir and Lady Bath-Powell of Bentley Hall, who were married last week. They sailed for Northern Rhodesia on Friday.

Sir Henry Wellcome, former director of the Wellcome Foundation and founder of the Wellcome Research Laboratories in the Sudan, left estate of the gross value of £2,100,595, with net personalty £2,000,000, leaving his bequests as £400 a year for life to Major Julius S. Umar, his commanding officer at Omdurman in the Sudan.

Miss Pauline Bixby Clarke, who has been touring America and New Zealand in the course of her tour, has travelled widely in East Africa and was in Ethiopia during the recent war, when she set up a road by metalling from British Somaliland to Addis Ababa in less than 24 hours. She has also crossed the Atlantic in the racing boat 'Henderson', and is well known as a racing driver.

APPOINTMENT IN NORTHERN RHODESIA
POSITION WANTED.—Aged father, ex-ambassador in England, wishes to return to Africa, which he left in 1937 after 18 years with large trading company, latterly in district management, all-round business-experience, including banking and branch administration. Excellent international—Northern Rhodesia and East Africa and Rhodesia, 21 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET
TO LET FULLY FURNISHED, 3 or 5 months. North Shore Country cottage, 5 bed, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, three garden rooms, easily reach London, Hastings, Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge, Canterbury, or leave. Rent £8 rms and £10 per week. Some command. Apply Brook, Brickhill, Northants, Buntingford.

Mr. J. R. Ruhe, managing director of the Express Transport Co. of Nairobi, has just returned to London from a visit to the Ukraine. Mrs. Ruhe will be leaving again in a few days for East Africa where Mrs. Ruhe has been resident since 1912. She is this year's president of the Nairobi Hebrew Congregation, a member of the Committee of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce, and active in other public bodies.

Mr. E. W. Bovill is about to pay another visit to Kenya, Tanganyika Territory, and Zambia. He expects to leave Imperial Airways on October 16 and to arrive in Kenya from October 21 until November 1, during which time his address will be c/o National Bank of India, Nairobi. He can be reached c/o Messrs. Matson & Go Ltd., 12, Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1. He proposes to leave Nairobi via capital about December 1.

M. Pierre Bockxans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, speaking in Brussels at a luncheon held to commemorate the occupation of Gabon 20 years ago by Belgian troops, declared amid great applause that the integrity of the Belgian Congo was a fundamental principle of Belgian policy. M. Rubbens, Minister of the Colonies, who represented the Government at the function, responded warmly with the Governor-General, and thus concluded his cordial agreement.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on Monday on Mr. Tom Campbell, R.A.F., who was killed in a collision with an R.A.F. machine when he was about to take off from Stockport Aerodrome, Lancashire. Two women spectators said that as he took off, Mr. Black was looking down, apparently at something, and said an officer said a map was found on the floor of the cockpit. The coroner said it was clear that the R.A.F. officer had not been at fault and the airport authorities could not be criticised.

Mr. James Brown Lister, M.P., who has won a Labour seat in Central South by-election, was born in Glasgow during his apprenticeship with well-known engineering firms in Scotland and England, and is in business York Minster at home for some years before going to Northern Rhodesia in 1927. Having experience under a labour movement régime, he then went to South Africa in 1931, to Rhodesia and now works as President of the Unite Union branch of the Labour Party and Vice-President of the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union. He is also engaged in the mechanical staff of the 20th Army Corps, the secretariat of the U.S. War Department, and the Rhodesia War Office.

We propose to leave East Africa early next week, and to go to Rhodesia, and thence to the British Colony of Southern Rhodesia. We expect to remain in the Colony for some years. In the 1920s we did much pioneering work in establishing Government posts, particularly around Mount Kariba, in 1928 the earliest year of the outbreaks of plague in Africa. In 1930 the African Rifles marched on the far side of the Chiriyam Plains, which then were a plague-infested country. This was done with the services for this work and we expect to find our old friends there. We have been invited to serve as the First Lieutenant in Command of a unit of the Rhodesian Army.

Colonial Affairs Committee.

In view of the statements contained in the African and Report on Immigrant Labour, Lord Northcote addressed in *The Times* the action of a Parliamentary Committee similar to that of 1835. He says—

"Following upon the Kaffir War of that year, a Parliamentary Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. C. J. Wells, Esq., which did the most exhaustive study of Aborigine questions ever held in the country, coupled with the issuing of a series of remarkable recommendations for the use of Colonial Affairs. These recommendations involved every aspect of Native life, and it is a disturbing reflection that, whereas, during the intervening years we have parted from the principles laid down, the natives have suffered, with several of the recommendations of 1835 still in force, the most urgent need of these years. I suggest that a similar Committee, with a most general terms of reference would probably produce at this stage in our history recommendations which would fortify the Home Government in taking the necessary action."

Business Travel Invention.

There is a fine new railway Administration built entirely on mechanical track record to detect and record faults on the track. This is the invention of a member of staff, Mr. R. G. Cowthorpe, a civil engineer, who was first employed on railway constructional work in Kenya, in 1906, and was later transferred to the maintenance department. The "old" way of inspection had been haphazard, serious damage being caused by the difficulties of carrying one section with another and of ascertaining definitely the extent of improvements made and gauge between inspections. Mr. Cowthorpe's invention is a reliable pocket machine which can record the state of the permanent way or given day, not as it can be seen by the eye, but as it is when carrying the heavy axle loads of a locomotive.

Return to Mr. Chamberlain's Ideas.

Mr. Graham White, in his speech last week, suggested that Great Britain should return to the ideas of Sir M. Joseph Chamberlain in regard to colonial policy. "We ought to carry out what we have always demanded to be our policy—that all our African Colonies shall be states of the country over which we exercise control. We advocated the setting up of a commission to ascertain what substance there was in the claims of Germany and other countries which wished to bring about territorial changes."

British Bowlers in Rhodesia.

About 35 bowlers, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives, will form a British touring team to visit Southern Rhodesia in November. They will have four playing days in Salisbury and three in Bulawayo.

Upcoming Engagements.

- Oct. 1.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Board.
- Luncheon in honour of Mrs. Emily Markham, Savoy Hotel.
- 1st and 2nd October, Race Meeting.
- Oct. 1.—Royal Agricultural & Articultural Society of Kenya Annual Ball in Nairobi.
- Oct. 1.—Annual Dinner in London of B.S.A. Police.
- Oct. 1.—Joint dinner of African Society.
- Oct. 1.—Annual Congress of Rhodesia Agricultural Union opens.
- Oct. 1.—Annual Banquet of Royal West African Frontiers Forces.
- Oct. 1.—Opening of new session of Legislative Council of Rhodesia.
- Royal African Society, Sigma.
- Successive meetings of the Association of Rhodesian Engineers to be held in advance as far as possible.

Kenya Government Survey.

Bradford Chamber of Commerce has received specimens of scarves made from the skins of an Mr. J. E. Bradford in Kenya estate, where the first experiment in skinning model consisted of a frame of cedar with a motorcar wheel at one end and a piece of old brake-rod for the spindle, the belt being a piece of string. The scarves retail in the Colony at £5. 10s. and a company may be formed to develop the project. Merino wool is used in the manufacture.

Improving on Eton.

Speaking at the annual meeting of Bulawayo of the Old Boys' Association, Mr. W. H. Hammond said the first head master of Illustris School, Mr. G. W. Hammond, always had an English public schoolboy as his model. "Astronomer," that was that an Eton-boy might say, "go to hell." Therefore am I fine fellow. A Plumber boy, she said, "I'll go to Humtree. There you must try to be a good fellow."

A. J. H. Rogers.

Mr. W. G. Rogers, of Smith, manager of the Automobile Association, has just been on a committee recently of a tourist's bazaar, where several local committees and individuals have been appointed for the reorganisation of the Association's work. The five hundred pounds promised were given to the institution of the country in the improvement of their conditions generally.

Mr. Markham's Arrival.

The following telegram was sent to Kenya on the appointment of Mrs. Markham as Vice-Governor. The Atlantic Cable to Mrs. Markham, New York, 1st October, 1911. "Please accept my hearty congratulations on your appointment as Governor's Deputy."

£30,000 Dam to Lake Settlement.

Mr. F. G. S. Hayes, of B.M.A., has secured the contract for the construction in the Victoria district of the Unshala Canal, which is estimated to cost about £30,000, and is part of the scheme of closing off the northern tributary land.

And now . . .

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE
14 h.p. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX

Light Car on Big Car
Performance and Comfort

Write for copy of "Vauxhall Motor Plan"

MOTOR MART
AND EXCHANGE LTD.

KROB NAKUMU DORET
MOSESAS DAR ES SALAAM KAMEREA

MINING SHARE TRADING

Torbay PAINT

lasts longest

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS
 THE
 TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD.
 CARLTON GARDENS
 LONDON
 PHONE: Whitehall 6181

"A PACKET OF SUNSHINE"

"This is 'South Africa's' opinion
 of Captain P. B. Williams's
 IN LIGHTEST AFRICA
 AND DARKEST EUROPE."

Our contemporary says:

In this breezy book Captain Williams has voiced once and for all the most delicate Englishman's desire to achieve anything that life may send him, with the happy spirit of real bumptious. His likes talents to be really tuney on subjects like the mandatory system, sun and rain, mile-deep locusts, frosts and infiltrations, floods and battles, yet Captain "Bill" succeeds.

Most of the talented folk who write books about this bright and shining African continent wrap themselves in Hamlet's fine cloak and make us all downhearted. One would like to send each of them a copy of this book. It is a packet of sunshine.

This autobiography
 cannot fail
 Eastern
 EAST AFRICANS
 and RHODESIANS

12/-

NET

POSTAGE FREE

From the Publishers,
 EAST AFRICA LTD., 91, St. Tichfield

don't let
 Film

spoil the beauty
 of your smile

KEEP TEETH
 BRIGHT WITH
 PEPSODENT

If your teeth are to be white and glistening, your smile will be. But you must remove film from teeth. For film dulls and discolours them, obscures their natural beauty. The

fastest, most effective way to remove film from teeth is with Pepsodent Tooth Paste. Pepsodent is a special film-removing tooth care. It contains a cleaning and polishing material unequalled in keeping teeth free from

that gummy, sticky substance called film. Yet it does this safely. For Pepsodent contains no acid, nothing that might harm tooth enamel.

Try Pepsodent to-day. Note how clean your teeth feel, how much brighter they look. Then use Pepsodent regularly twice a day.

PEPSODENT

NOW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBES

HYVOLTSTAR

RADIO'S
 GREATEST
 ACHIEVEMENT

UNIVERSAL ALL-WAVES, ALL MAINS, AC/DC RECEIVERS

* THE
 MOST ADVANCED
 MODEL OF THE
 MARKET FOR 1936



LUXURY RADIO SUPERIOR

A superb selective receptive creation in balanced Radio bringings within the reach of all a beautifully constructed receiver - unsurpassed tone and volume. Universal All Waves, AC/DC Receivers and Radio. Completely adaptable to your requirements. Tuning is performed by a single dial, which enables you to tune in on any part of the spectrum, all band speech strength can be had and sufficiently worked away from noise. Frequency range 100 cycles to 100,000 cycles of 100 watts D.D.

Hyvoltstar can be supplied in chassis form to enable buyers to utilize their own receivers and cabinets.

NOT A MASS PROMOTION! American HYVOLSTAR ALL WAVE SUPERIOR, working on 10 to 100,000 cycles or Full Wave stage, receiving all wave bands from 10 to 100 meters. Frequency selectivity can be adjusted to your requirements. A unique Silent Tuning, Highest possible sensitivity in all wave bands, obtained by two U.P.T. stages. Automatic Volume control, and fading compensation working on all wave bands even on ultra short waves. Two speed tuning dial (3 and 10), a micrometer tuning scale, on all wave bands, independent of long or range selector, and a wide variety of auxiliary features.

Hyvoltstar is supplied complete with speaker, microphone, and all accessories required for silent radio.

SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR THE TROPICS
 UNIVERSAL HIGH VOLTAGE RADIO, LTD.
 Southampton Street, London, W.C.2, England

Western Ethiopian Chieftains Desired British Administration.

A British note to the League of Nations, reporting the Western Ethiopian chieftains' request that Great Britain should receive a mandate over their part of the country, revealed also some heavy and serious tribal disorders in South-Western Ethiopia, where the Amharas, a tribe said to collect tribute from the population, destroy more than 100 houses, capture men, women, and children, and kill all the men. An English-speaking agent, appointed to the area in order to protect natives, had reported that the situation was very uneasy, though missionaries and other foreigners were safe under the protection of chieftains. The Amharas, in their part of the country are the remnants of the Empire of a discredited army. The note added that the chieftains had been informed that the British Government would not grant their request.

The submission to the Italian authorities by Mr. W. A. Mariam, former Ethiopian Minister in Paris, is given prominently in one which shows that the Italian annexed party to the struggle against the Amharas. His acts mean that the Ethiopian Government has no existence.

Last week's celebrations of the feast of Meskal in Addis Ababa, the Viceroy ordered that the presentation of the symbolical bunch of flowers should be made by all Italian women in the city in order that the Natives might appreciate the importance of the woman's place in modern African civilization. Chieftains making submission should not be down before him, but should stand in front of the ruler, as he would have a picture of his crushed enemies as human beings. After the surveying of payment at a banquet marking the culminating point of the festivities should be abolished, and that a god packet (6 oz. of sugar, tied with the tricolour ribbon) should be distributed among the Natives.

Italians Not Happy in Ethiopia.

Describing conditions of life in Addis Ababa, a *Washington Guardian* correspondent writes: "There can be no conquest of the territory the Italians have won through for the simple reason that it is impossible to keep detachments of sufficient strength to hold it while small groups, as experience has shown, are at work. The last such columns were sent out in the first frenzy of victory, and of them nothing more has been heard."

Addis Ababa itself is by no means the peaceful paradise of the official reports. Great celebrations are staged in honour of formal 'anniversaries' as recently for that of the 10th anniversary of the old Ras or, on other occasions, for the arrival of the new Viceregal party. In the evenings the Viceregal and brought to the grand hall at their ceremony must cross the political stage altogether unmet. The Italian Army has lost its old fox-like distrust of native tribes.

The days begin every night, and whenever the moon begins to rise, one is reminded of the possibility of a fresh attack on a large scale. The immediate neighbourhood of the city, up to the strongly protected railway area, is in the hands of the "Guards," a night squad entirely in their power—at some points (particularly Galilee, on the road to Addis Ababa) the guard of the area consists of 100 men, who are the only reliable force in the capital. Official reports of the strong confidence in the nervousness of the Italian officers, who may be heard complaining of "irresponsible recklessness" of calling sumbs in the night, ring true.

The food supply of the town has become critical. The disorders and unfortunate results of there being no native police, lack of military authority, among the compact Carabinieri recently commanded by the now deceased things belonging to an acquaintance of mine but still under his care. In his absence a group of Fascist soldiers searched his house, on their own initiative and without authority, and took possession of some of my possessions, including the things that had been commandeered by himself. I could follow his steps, as he was a carabinieri, and what had happened was explained to me. It was then a close inquiry, in the course of which the two boys had to give sworn evidence and I, from the discussions with police remained uncertain of the Italian supplanted, which may have been well done but were scarcely diplomatic. Examples of this sort of daily occurrence, and the simple Ethiopian who made aware of the deep ill-feeling between the army and the Fascist militia, a man of knowledge, can do the Italians little good.

England's Flying Race.

Nine aeroplanes left Port Elizabeth airport on Tuesday morning for a 200 miles race to Johannesburg. If the scope of the flights are fulfilled, five of them will have crossed Johannesburg before this issue is in the hands of our London readers.

The Elective Principle in Kenya.

The Executive Committee of the Indian Association in Nairobi protested against Government's acceptance of the Native system regard to only five Indian seats on the Nairobi Municipal Council and its reservations of two seats for nomination. It urges all Indian Municipal Councils and Indian elected members of the Legislative Councils to make every effort to insist the elective franchise.

Encouraging Native Authors.

Prizes have been issued by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures. The annual prize competition for books in African languages. The book must be written in an African and should not be longer than 10,000 words in length. For 1935 the prizes of £20 and £10 will be awarded for manuscripts in the Ruanda language, Venda (spoken in the North), Transvaal), and in Fula (Nigerian). Full particulars regarding the competition may be obtained from the Secretary, the Institute, Millbank House, London, S.W.1.

Greater U.P. and Town Salaries.

The latest increase in the purchase of private cars and motor vehicles in the Bulawayo district has increased the revenue of the Southern Rhodesia Trade Commission. In the first months of the year, there were 410 new registrations of private cars, 141 registrations of the same (1934-1935) and 122 registrations of commercial vehicles compared with 91 in the first half of 1935, the increase in private cars being 45% and in commercial vehicles 43%. In the Salisbury district the new registrations of private cars increased from 358 to 410 and of commercial vehicles from 184 to 205.

"Sir, though I would persuade, I'll not constrain.

Each man's opinion freely holds concerning anything anybody.

PHILIP MARSHALL 1584-1639

Judge for yourself

Quality

KENYA

Coffee

COFFEE BOARD
C. & J. COFFEE LTD., TRADERS, LTD., LONDON, E.C.3

KIDNEY WEAKNESS

Are you one of the many thousands who have suffered from kidney trouble? If so, you know how it makes you feel—how the breaking of a fast, the loss of appetite, the desire to sleep, the burning of blood vessels, the aches and pains, the fits of restlessness, headaches—yes, there could hardly be a worse ailment just "letting you down."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are specially compounded to rapidly cure kidney trouble. For nearly fifty years they have been sold as a specific for kidney troubles. Why will you suffer longer when you can get instant relief?

RELIEF IN 24 HOURS

"A hour from the first dose you can tell—these pills are starting their healing work—and if you will only take them regularly for a little while you'll soon be good as new again. But don't let dangerous kidney trouble affect you. Let the misery it causes stop now. De Witt's Pills make weak kidneys strong."

De WITTS PILLS

TENDER JUICY FRESH
These are finest quality dates hygienically packed in England in dust-proof cartons.

FURBAN DATES

FIELD & CO. (London) LTD.
100 Hanover Square, London, W.1.
Importers of Dried Fruits, New Spices,
Obays, Rice, Saffron, Turban, Brandy, etc.

SCRUBB'S

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

A T R E A T M E N T

Scrubbs
water
has
peculiar
properties
for Toilet
House, and
Laundry
are
world
renowned.



CLOUD
AMMONIA
in bottles and
concentrated
in tubes.

BATH
DEI
STAIN
REMOVER

LONDON, ENGLAND

SCRUBB'S LTD.

EXPORTERS

9, KING WILLIAM
STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

Exporters of Mombasa, Nairobi, Mombasa
Coffees, Ground-nuts, Chillies, Cloves,

Hides, Goatskins, etc.

THE

AFRICAN MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches at: Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Kampala, Jinja, Masaka, Bukoba, etc.
Importers of Hardware and Building
Materials, Gunners, Oils, and Spirits.
Specialists in Cotton piece goods for
Native Trade.

IMPORTERS

Two routes
from East Africa
to VICTORIA FALLS

BEIRA

RHODESIA
RAILWAYS

LONDON OFFICE
RHODESIA BUILDING

Give your meals to your children by the Rhodesia Railways. Your coffee is served at Railway-operated hotels within sight and sound of the great railway station.

Coffee Growers' Association

Start of New Activity

Recently in this year to improve the methods of producing, preparing and marketing Tanganyika coffee, the organization of coffee-growers has issued a short interim report with immediate effect.

During this period of inordinate depression, coffee prices by Marketing Committee has adopted a policy, kept in view the welfare of the industry, to alleviate the difficulties of coffee-growers, and as such, reduction of rates in collection in curing and handling estates, the extent of existing markets, and has continued to search for new markets.

During the limited time throughout the reductions effected by the Association, the production and marketing of coffee have been restricted, and further revenue is likely to be earned especially for public service. A final estimate of Tanganyika coffee to public notice. A final estimate for seven months in 1937 from the same date will be insufficient to maintain the Association even on its present limited basis.

The establishment of the Coffee Board, says the report, has been almost important step in organizing and bringing the interests of the industry not only in its relations with Government, but the realising effective co-operation between the coffee industry in the three East African territories. It is reported, however, that the creation of a Joint East African Coffee Council in the territories all show much promise. The regular joint services held by both countries has been a matter of considerable interest, particularly in the Northern Province. The serving and sale of Tanganyika coffees at the London exhibition, due to open on May 10th, 1938, has caused considerable interest.

Month	Difference Tons.	Average Tons.
July	65	33105
August	10	347
September	35	34195
October	20	352
November	213	35
December	150	35
January	205	35
February	180	35
March	280	35
April	25	3405
May	280	35

1805 tons (from 1936)

The higher averages of October and November were due to the price realized by Southern Highlands coffee.

Salisbury Electrical Developments:

Salisbury City Council has accepted service in January 1938 for electricity generating equipment for complete power plant scheme, etc., buildings, etc. The work will probably be completed in the first quarter of 1938. Acceptance of the tenders is conditioned on the issue of the Governor-in-Council's ruling obtained through the issue of a loan.

For Commercial
Business and
Convenience

DRIVING AND VEHICLE INSURANCE

OPPOSITION LIABILITY

B. HENDERSON

INSURANCE

British residents in East Africa who require insurance, whether personal or otherwise, for old age, or other provision for their retirement, there are now many highly-reputable insurance companies which charge considerably low climatic extra, and whom each carries an extra whatever may have been the cost of this extra, and are in a position to give important information and advice to those who consult us on our conditions. We also offer a free copy of our pamphlet on Insurance to any bona fide applicant.

E. P. HENDERSON, LTD.
42, Leinster Gardens, London, W.1.

DIRECTOR: Captain C. E. P. HENDERSON. Sir M. W. FERGUSON, CBE, DL.

TELEGRAMS: "HENDERSON, LONDON".

Efficient and Economical Decortication

How does it grip the leaves? That is one of the first questions to ask about a Decorticator. For unless the leaves are gripped properly unnecessary loss is sure to ensue.

In the ROBEY Decorticator such loss is prevented by a special bronze chain grip—one of the several important features which give remarkable efficiency. Full details are given in Catalogue No. 495. May we send it?

If you would like cheaper power, ask for Catalogues of Steam Engines, Oil Engines, and Boilers.

ROBEY
OF LINCOLN
ROBEY & CO. LTD.
GLOBE WORKS
LINCOLN
ENGLAND
LONDON OFFICES:
37-39 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.3

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Established in 1862. Agents to the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope, Rhodesia, Natal, and Transvaal.

H.Q. OFFICE:
CLEMENTS JAMES LOWREY, BRITISH STRATE, 186,
KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.2.
London, 10, Bishopsgate, 68, ST. DAVID'S, E.C.2.
Newgate Street, 10, Cheapside, 10, Cannon Street,
10, Fenchurch Street, 10, Wall Street,
10, Broad Street, 10, Gresham Street,
10, Newgate Street, 10, Fenchurch Street,
Over 20 Branches throughout South Africa.

BRANCHES IN EAST AFRICA

ARUSHA	MOROGORO
Bukoba	Moshi
Dar es Salaam	Mwanza
Zanzibar	Nairobi
Ujiji	Nakuru
Kakumia	Nanyuki (Agency)
Kembla	Diani
Kisumu	Tabora
Kitale	Tanga
Lindi	Zanzibar
Mombasa	

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
FINANCIAL HOUSE IN EAST AFRICA. The Bank is
in close touch with its LOCAL BRANCHES and
all the IMPORTANT TRADE CENTRES.

The STANDARD BANK MONEY ORDER is sent direct from
application. It gives the latest information on all
East and Central African matters of Trade and Commerce.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

MIXED FARMING IN EAST AFRICA

By G. R. MORRISON. 13/- post free.

This volume, the fruit of the author's fifteen years' farming experience in East Africa, is specially written for present and potential settlers with small capital, to whom the advantages of running a small mixed farm or intensive lines are convincingly described. He shows frankly the difficulties to be encountered and discusses the best methods of overcoming them.

Published by
East Africa & Rhodesia, 81, Old Bond Street, London, W.1.

SAFARI

Big Game Hunting and Shooting, Big Game Filming, and Photography, Scientific Expeditions, Fishing. From 25 years' experience we know the best game fields. Only the most experienced Wild Hunters are employed.

Large stocks of modern firearms and fresh stocks in preparation for all weapons.

Write for Quotations and Books.

SHAW & HUNTER, LTD.

SAFARI OUTFITTERS

NAIROBI

KENYA COLONY

CARIBOU - GIRAFFE



5 x
HARDINGE BALL MILL
GRINDING GOLD ORE
10 TONS PER DAY

This mill, shown above, was installed
at a mine in Kenya and is one
of a number recently shipped to
the territory.

The Hardinge Ball Mill is used
in gold stamping mills on the
land, and throughout the world.
10,000,000 tons of material are
brought ground annually.

Installed cost is less than
that of any other mill.

Continuous operation 1 day
and night, mills are manu-
factured in sizes ranging
from 10 to 100-diameter.

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.

ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON

WORKS : DERBY

SOUTH AFRICA : LOCARNO HOUSE, LOVETT STREET, JOHANNESBURG

Agents for Kenya and Tanganyika : East African Industrial Equipment Co., Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya

LATEST MINING NEWS

The Higher Price of Gold

The sharp advance in the price of gold following the year's record gold production was accompanied by the appearance of 100 gold shafts, which, while it involved a price and though rises naturally, could change the picture during a year of dividend paying companies, there was a sympathetic recovery throughout the gold-share markets generally. Transvaal, British South Africa and Rhodesians, though still restricted, were more optimistic than they have been for some considerable time, and the underline is strong. Since some East African miners expect to be hampered among the producers of the last year, and some races for two years or more, the recovery of gold over 100 can only have at present an intrinsic influence upon such ventures as a point which will no doubt become more clearly established as discrimination increases.

Mining Personnel

Mr. G. C. Bright has arrived home from India. Prospecting rights in Uganda have been granted to Messrs. F. J. Curteis, W. H. Young, Henrion, Marill and T. Linton.

Mr. T. J. T. Thomas, managing director of Thanya, Tanganyika, and Mr. J. H. Palfrey, of Mwamba, Southern Rhodesia, have applied for admission to the membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

His friends in England and Rhodesia will be very pleased to learn that the operations performed by Sir on Mr. A. B. Chapman, former president director of the Welsh Coalfield Company Ltd., will goad him to the restoration of his health.

Captain H. J. Clifford, who is outward-bound by the Llanelli Castle, via Durban, S. C. and S. B. Lewis, the Tanganyika attorney has been appointed sole representative in Kenya and Tanganyika of the Central Prospecting Co., Ltd. of London.

Mr. George W. V. de la Rue, Uganda since 1908, and now resident in London, has been appointed Secretary of the Native Miners' Association employed by a commercial firm in the recent years had been prospecting for tin in the country.

Mr. William Alexander Marais, who is on the board of several East African mining companies is director of Holloway (P.L.C.) Gold Mining Company and has made an offer for subscription of shares of shareholders of the African Diamond and Exploration Company Ltd.

Miners Training in Native Areas
Mr. T. A. Kombe, president of the Coloured and Native workers' and Employers' Association has suggested the establishment of training schools for Native training in the Native areas to meet the diverse needs of the industry, and he has called for increased insistence of labour as well as increased rates.

Juste Development
During a recent visit to East Africa, Mr. Fredrik Melander, manager of the Geological Department of the Public District Commissioner concerned with development in which he is interested, has been encouraging efforts from other quarters to secure the co-operation of the authority section of government in the promotion of the scheme.

Government Gold Mines
The Government has obtained exclusive prospecting rights over 100 miles square in the Kavango district of Northern Rhodesia, 100 miles south of Andapa, the source of the River Chambeshi, and 100 miles west of the Ankole district and 100 miles east of the Ankole district.

Company Progress Reports

Afrikaansch. - Owing to the general strike, Langmuir Diamond and Gold Mine, Ltd., suspended general operations at its gold mine, and has not yet started up again. It is driven at a rate of 12 dwt. over 100 ft. Mr. Abrahams further advises that intense development is now proceeding at the mine, and that the results are good, and that Mara reduction plant is being considerably augmented to treat greater tonnage and accumulated stock.

Erlands. - A telegram received in London states: "Reindeer Mine, 1,000 ft. Incl. shaft struck reef 56 ft. below No. 5 level. Assayings on the west side 17.4 dwt. over 56 in. and on the east side 36.8 dwt. over 45 in. Pendulum Mine - No. 8 level drive down connects to Aspinwall Mine shaft at 11 ft. West assaying 0.2 dwt. gold and 0.22 oz. silver over 42 in. at 10 ft. West assaying 0.2 dwt. gold and 0.25 oz. silver over 51 in."

Tanapanya. - Details. - The August 1933 report starts: "Kilimani - No. 1 incline shaft sunk further 38 ft. to 100 ft. Winze 180 ft. E. 80 ft. to adit. Rises average 8 dwt. over 18 in. No. 1 S. winze sank 100 ft. to 67 ft. Sampled to 55 ft. from 25 ft. to surface 12.5 dwt. over 31 in. and from 40 ft. to shaft average 10 dwt. over 26 in. Mill - 482 ft. above surface for 17.02 oz. fine gold, or 4.62 dwt. per ton for recovery without washing. The last assay is 10 dwt. per ton and is being stacked for treatment."

East African Goldfields. - A cable received from the general manager states: "Incline crosscut N. from shaft No. 1 on the 100 ft. level has cut the Saza vein reef. Average 14 dwt. over 40 in. quartz with. The Saza main reef is now taken in the 100 ft. level from both shaft No. 1 and No. 2 approximately 2,000 ft. apart. The general manager's report for the 1st month of August states: "Development for month at Saza mine, 420 ft. Shaft 100 ft. 10 ft. levels. Raise Saza main reef, since 100 ft. descended 30 ft. to 95 ft. Average 14 dwt. over 40 in. a ton over 40 in. stoping width. Winze W. 120 ft. started, average 8 ft. below level. Sampling of hoist chamber and site averages 2.6 wt. over running width 18 in. Vertical height. Raise W. 120 ft. started and advanced 10 ft. averaging 10 dwt. over 18 in. Raise W. 120 ft. to 36 ft. Lin. ore averaging 14.5 dwt. over 68 in. Surface incline shaft W. 120 to connect with Raise W. 120 started and some 15 ft. in the average 21.5 dwt. over 18 in. stoping width. Shaft No. 1, 100 ft. 10 ft. levels. Saza main vein extended 150 ft. of which 30 ft. is 10 ft. 2 dwt. over 20 in. and 120 ft. 10 ft. 2 dwt. over 18 in. Shaft No. 1, 150 ft. level. Saza main reef winze E. 1800 sunk 12 ft. in ore averaging 10 dwt. over 24 in. 20 ft. level, main cross-cut N. advanced off to 21 ft."

Kile-Noto Process

The annual report of Kile-Noto Gold Mines, Ltd., states that during 1933 gold production amounted to 2,284 kilograms of unrefined gold, of which 4,814 kilograms were from alluvial yields and 1,740 kilograms from 6,054 tons of ore. In addition, 28 tons of bullion concentrates were exported to Belgium, from which 216 kilograms of gold were recovered. Output for the first seven months of this year amounted to 1,018 kilograms of unrefined gold and 76 kilograms from concentrates, the lower output being due to drought and shortage of Native labour. It is anticipated that the shortfall will be made good during the second half of the year, the report pointing out that July and August figures are the record figure of 600 kilograms in each month. The net profit amounted to £3,677, or £1.00 per share, compared with £1,000 during the previous year. Dividends of 10/- per share were paid to the ordinary shareholders, 18/- per share to the Preference shareholders, 18/- per share to holders of the "actions de préférence," and 15/- to holders of the management shares.

Tin Quota Decision

The decision of the Tin Committee to retain, for a minimum of three years, the restriction quota of 100,000 was a disappointment of anticipations on the Metal Exchange; though it had been hoped that it would have been possible to announce that agreement had been reached with Siam on the question of hot rolled, and consequently on the subject of the renewal of the restriction scheme. It will still be, however, that a satisfactory agreement will be reached before the Committee meets at the Hague on the third week of the current month. The announcement that the quota would not be increased was followed by a stammering

Answers to Correspondents

Advice is given on the express condition that it is not to be accepted by *East Africa and Rhodesia*.
Except in cases where direct annual subscribers to *East Africa and Rhodesia* ask, inquiry may be accompanied by the coupon and form at the foot of page 20.

Every inquiry must bear the name and address (in capital letters); please, our reply will be published under a pseudonym.

Advise will now only be given by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, *EAST AFRICA and RHODESIA*, 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1."

B. C. HALL'S STOCK MARKET

C. R. B. KING.—The report for the year ended June 30 last has just been circulated to shareholders. No doubt the secretary of the company would send you a copy on application.

HENRY HILL.—Any African gold share must be regarded as speculative. There is certainly no Kenya gold mining share which you can buy for a safe-edged investment to give big returns.

BONANZA, BEIRA.—I am advised to purchase at present. Fully valued, considering everything. As promising long shot you might try Kenyan or Kenya Consolidated or East African Goldfields at their present low prices.

A. S. G. BULAWAYO.—We do not recommend a purchase. The cattle which you send us is strikingly tame, blame to matter sent to us and it is unlikely to be interested parties that rejected it. We will not publish it.

K. F. E. COUGHLIN.—The shares were run up to about £55, sometime ago and are now around £35. It is therefore no surprise at rumours, but purchase can be regarded only as a wild gamble. The shares are not quoted on the London market.

VANESSA SALTBURN.—Rhodesia mineral concessions are strongly financed and should be worth keeping for better times. Kenya Consolidated, new that arrangement has been made on the most favourable terms necessary for the development of what appear to be promising properties, should be held.

F. P. LONDON.—Yes, consider Kavirondo. Mines' reasonable speculation, but you must be prepared. The local company is under sound technical management, and the progress reports have been encouraging. Our patience will be necessary because the policy is to press on with underground developments and not to rush production.

J. B. MURSELLS.—Taking the long view there should be prospects of making good profits from a selection of African and Asian shares, many of which have been depressed by political considerations and public apathy to prices well below what could be justified, even today. If the money were available, Buxton, Kafra, Katala, Kenya Consolidated, Koyna Gold Mining Syndicate, and so on, for instance, would have opportunities of realising a profit from time's time.

LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

ARE PRESENTED BY

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

LIMITED

- BULAWAYO
- SALISBURY
- GATOOZA
- NOLAS
- BEIRA

ESTABLISHED 1897

The New Copper Quotas

Under the relaxed quota conditions Northern Rhodesia is now allowed to sell annually 137,972 tons of fine copper, instead of 135,772, as formerly. Phokana and Roan Antelope are increased to 4,500 long tons a month each and Matunda to 1,000, while the quota of the great Union Minature in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo has been increased from 36,500 to 92,500 short tons.

Minerals in Output

During July, Rhodesia exported 7,000 oz. of gold. Total for July, 1935, the output for June was 7,443 oz., valued at £1,216.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during August was as follows: Copper, 1,000 tons; zinc, 1,100 tons; manganese, 35,858 long tons; cobalt, 1,000 lbs.; mica, 810 tons; and silver, 12 oz.

Cold quarts were 100,000 oz. in Rhodesia during August, the highest monthly output since 1931. The average monthly output for the past five years' mineral production in the first eight months of this year is valued at £4,607,000 compared with £4,105,000 during the corresponding period of 1935.

Battlefields Gold Mine

Battlefields Gold Mine, Ltd., has been registered in London to take over the business carried on at Battlefields, Southern Rhodesia, as the Progressive Syndicate. The nominal capital is £6,000 in 600 shares, and the directors are Mr. J. W. Field, of 15, St. James' Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1, and Mr. D. F. Phillips, of Battlefields, Gatoona, Southern Rhodesia.

Scholes

M. S. SWITHIN'S ORES, Ltd., the British company which is operating on the wolframite discoveries at Tshontanda, Southern Rhodesia, reported to have taken an option on scheelite deposits in the Bikita district. Silver exports in 1935 assayed 75% tungstic oxide. This is the highest percentage in the world.

Uganda Aluvial

River locations in the Ankole district of Uganda have been granted to H. M. Aluvial, Kenya and Uganda Minerals Explorations, and to Messrs. Lemon and Vivian, and in the Kagera district to the Warlower Syndicate and Mr. H. Hamilton.

Increasing Tin Consumption

The International Tin Research Council estimates that the consumption of tin for the next month ended August 31, 1936, was 127,000 tons, an increase of 10% on the corresponding period of 1935.

Lessons Prospecting Company

Lessons Prospecting Co. Ltd., will be struck off the Kenya register of companies unless cause to the contrary can be shown by November 15.

Shire-Katanga Mining Ventures

Shire-Katanga Mining Ventures, Ltd., has been struck off the register of companies, and the company dissolved.

Latest Share Prices

Latest Share Prices appear on page 16.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
Includes: BALTIC, FINLAND, SWEDEN, U.S.A.
DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND,
MARITIME, AFRICA, EAST ASIA, CYPRUS, REUNION
Also via: UNITED KINGDOM AND ANTWERP,
DANISH, CONNELL, MADAGASCAR AND REUNION

For freight and insurance
H. CLARKSON & CO. LTD. 52, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

FISH &
TRUCKSMINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPESBALLS - BEARING,
WHEELS & AXLES.STEAM & ELECTRIC
LOCOMOTIVES**ROBERT HUDSON**

LIMITED

BALEUX
HOUSE

LEEDS

MEADS
LAWManufacturers and Agents throughout the World.
WORKS AT LEEDS, BALEUX AND CANTERBURY
London Office: Totthill St., Westminster

EAST AFRICAN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO. LTD.

DAR ES SALAAM - MWANZA - LONDON

Consulting Mining Engineers and Contractors

Inventories and Reports by
Experienced and Qualified
Mining and Consulting Engineers

Telegrams: "MASDOR" Dar es Salaam
Code: Bencor

LONDON OFFICE: 6, BLOOMSBURY Square, W.C.I

SYMONS' SCREENS

Installed throughout the world for efficient
and economical fine reduction crushing
and screening.

Consult us on your crushing and screening problems

NORDBERG

MANUFACTURERS COMPANY

BUSH HOUSE LONDON, W.C.2

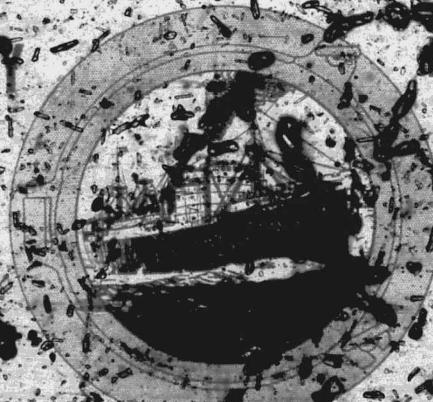
TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 79342
CABLES: NORDBERG LONDON

MACHINERY

The Clan Line also regular
express cargo services from the
United Kingdom to Durban,
Lourenço Marques and Beira
also, via Suez to Mombasa,
Vasco da Gama, Salalah and
Zanzibar. The vessels in the
run are specially equipped
to carry all classes of cargo
and bulk carriers capable
of dealing with lifts of
ranging up to 120 tons.

PRODUCE

Homebound services include
passenger from East and South
Africa to the United Kingdom
and Continent, whilst a regular
service is maintained between
East and South Africa and the
U.S.A. There are refrigerated
chambers for carriage and
delivery of all Rhodesian
exports such as fruit/dairy
products, tea, tobacco, white
coffee and tobacco like other
shipments are given every
attention.



CLAN LINE

CLAN LINE

On Competition Concerns

A telegraph office has been opened at Lakeview Siding, Nassauland.

Railalling of the Salisbury-Harare Road section of Rhodesia Railways is progressing.

The Tanganyika Railway deficit was £211,187 at the end of last year, compared with £200,126 at the end of 1934.

Representative conferences in Salisbury and agreed that maize control is necessary for a further period of years.

Over 3,000 men are directly employed in maintaining the 1,022 miles of British and Uganda Railway track at an annual cost of £5,500.

Northern Suppliers, Ltd., will be struck off the northern Rhodesia register of companies unless cause is shown to the contrary by November 1.

Brooks' Rubber Plantations, which have coffee and tea interests in northern Tanganyika, announced the payment of a dividend of 5½% in respect of the year ended June 30.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia has approved the proposed Gatoomba loan of £40,000, of which £31,500 is required for an electricity scheme and £3,000 for a water scheme.

M. A. Sculley has installed on his Kifumwa sisal estate a £500 refuse-burning plant which will dispose of all fuel expenses, and avoid the cost of refuse dumping from the deorticating waste.

The Nyasaland Government is understood to be seeking the Secretary of State's approval to the extension of the scheme of advances to tobacco planters for another year pending a decision on the Land Bank Report.

£52,412 was spent in Tanganyika last year on the construction of roads and bridges, the chief allocations being for roads in the mining areas, and for the Tanga-Uganda road which was made in the Southern Province.

A petition for the reduction of the debt of Mr. J. H. Anderson, Ltd., from £15,000 to £2,445 before the year-end of Northern Rhodesia, and a list of creditors of the company were made out as from September 30, 1936.

Empire Scientific Conference

Delegates to the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, among whom a team from East Africa and Rhodesia will assemble in London to-morrow after spending the past week inspecting the bureaux and centres of information in this country which deal with entomology, science, animal health and fruit production.

On October 1 they will be entertained by the Malaya Government, when the Rt. Hon. W. Grimby, Colonial Secretary of State for the Colonies, will preside.

Among the Colonial delegations are Mr. R. V. Vernon of the Colonial Office, Mr. J. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State; Dr. H. T. Chapman, Principal of the Trinidad Agricultural College of Tropical Agriculture; Mr. W. Howell, Director of the Research Bureau; Major F. H. Brasse Edwards, Chemical Secretary, Kenya; Mr. J. V. Morris, Director of Animal Health, Northern Rhodesia; Delegates from Southern Rhodesia, headed by D. W. Buckle, Director of the Mining Institute, Salisbury; Mr. T. Phillips, Chief Chemist in the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. W. L. Parker, Officer Secretary to the High Commissioner.

Late News Rems.

Local sportsmen have formed a club. The Acting Secretary of the Namibia Society has produced the comedy "Free Fields" arrangement regarding the future of the gold of Rhodesia by the German Film Studio Family.

Governments in Ceylon, Burma, representatives have discussed plans to set up public library for Salisbury.

The African and Colonial weekly entitled "Central Colonial News" has made its appearance in Brussels.

The African and South African special issue commemorating the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.

Outstanding feature is the contemplated the establishment of a railway from Holland to South Africa via the West Coast.

Existing provisions relating to the retiring allowances of nursing sisters in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia are considered too insignificant to be amended.

The Nyasaland Government has asked the Secretary of State for a decision regarding the proposed appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into the Protectorate's finances.

A feature of the Post Office exhibit at the recent Trade exhibition in Mombasa was the distribution of leaflets in English and Swahili explaining the advantages of the savings bank facilities.

EAST AFRICA POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
KENYA
TANGANYIKA
Possess large water power resources.
Large power available immediately.
Building factory sites or selling power stations refer your proposals to our office. Capital available. Technical advice available. Very favourable terms can be offered to new growers in the sugar industry.
1936. 1000 ft. underground wire in cycles 15 and 240 colts.
In Tanzania - Phase 4 wire in cycles 100 and 250 colts. 100 and 240 colts Direct Current.
CHIEF OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.
THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.
THE DAIRY REFRIGERANT & DISTILLERY LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika.
LONDON OFFICE: 65, Queen Street, E.C. 4

Passengers from East Africa.

The following passengers arrived on September 28 from the following ports:

- Dar es Salaam*:—
- Mitsonberg, Mr. A. —
- Barclay, Mr. & Mrs. H. —
- Birgar, Miss E. —
- Booth, Mr. R. —
- Cunning, Miss —
- Guthrie, R. —
- Delphine, Mrs. G. —
- Gleschill, Mr. F. —
- Guldmann, Mr. K. —
- Hill, Mr. & Mrs. J. —
- Johnson, Mr. T. G. —
- Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. —
- Kingdon, Mrs. C. —
- Lord, Miss —
- Horn, Mr. —
- McDonald, Mrs. —
- McNair, Miss M. —
- Mullings, Mr. & Mrs. —
- Murray, Dr. D. —
- Musa, Mr. —
- Namey, Mr. & Mrs. —
- Powell, Mr. & Mrs. —
- Rice, Mr. N. —
- Robbins, Mr. & Mrs. —
- Rosson, Mr. —
- Scoff, Mr. —

Passenger marked *disembarked at Mombasa*.

Passengers for East Africa.

The following passengers are bound for South Africa and Rhodesia and are following:

- Entebbe*:—
- Grayson, Mr. —
- Greenhill, Mr. J. R. —
- Irvin, Miss E. —

The following passengers which left Southampton for East Africa on September 28, missing up to date:

- Poole*:—
- Harris, Miss E. —
- Mulholland, Mrs. —
- London*:—
- Barker, Mr. & Mrs. F. —
- Barton, Miss M. —
- Beveridge, Mr. —
- Brett, Mr. O. B. —
- Campbell, Mrs. H. —
- Carroll, Miss G. —
- Carroll, Mrs. —
- Ford, Mr. & Mrs. J. —
- Habib, Mr. & Mrs. G. —

Schoettl, Mr. —	Tait, Miss A. —	Pat. es. Salomon
Stevens, Mr. —	Watson, Mr. J. —	Hacker, Mr. —
Castellas, Mr. & Mrs. —	Scott, Mr. —	Watson, Mr. —
White, Mr. L. J. —	—	—
Young, Mr. —	Teene, Miss —	—
—	Adam, Miss —	Matwiri, Mr. & Mrs. —

East African Mails.

MAILS FOR UGANDA, VICTORIA AND ZANZIBAR close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. —

Oct. 1st — "Carthage" — Oct. 2nd — "Cantilly" —

Oct. 3rd — "Strathmore" —

Inward posts via the East African Railways —

From Mombasa, the Rhodesians and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. each Friday.
Inward posts via the G.P.O. at 11 a.m. each Tuesday and Friday.
Inward air mails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

Air Mail Passengers.

The following passengers entered the air mail at Mombasa on September 28 included Mr. G. W. G. Croxton, Mr. & Mrs. Jackson for Dodoma, Mr. Malakal, and Mr. & Mrs. Jackson for Dodoma. Mr. Matthews' letters en route for Entebbe. The inward air mail which arrived September 28 brought him from Nairobi and the mail which arrived September 28 brought Mr. McCall, Mr. Herbert and Mr. Robert Atkinson from Khartoum.

The Clan Line.

The following passenger, seven Clan Liners a week leave the port of Beira mainly for the purpose of carrying coal and cargo, probably few Rhodesians realize that the Clan Line is the largest cargo-carrying steamship service in the world. That is in fact first made known to us in the most interesting brochure just published by the Line which was founded by Charles William Gaynor when he was only 31 years of age. He began in Liverpool as the owner of two steamships. Ten years later he entered the African carrying-trade. During the War 28 ships of the Clan Line were lost, yet such was the enterprise of the board, that all had been replaced by speedier and more up-to-date vessels before the Armistice.

T.S.S. "Umtali" in Beira.

When the T.S.S. "Umtali" of the Bullard King fleet visited Beira on her maiden voyage, residents of Beira and Umhlatzi were entertained on board and Mr. A. Barn Meyer of Umhlatzi, presented Captain Bullard with two fine Native wooden palm tubs on behalf of the Municipality of Umhlatzi and a large framed photograph of the town ship on behalf of the Publicity Association.

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The Norfolk Hotel

**The Famous Rendezvous
For "SAFARI" FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.**

Passengers from East Africa.

Booth, Mr.
Camping, Mr.
Chambers, Mr.
Delamere, Lady
Edghill, Mr.
Edgarson, Mr.
Edgarson, M.
Innes, Mr.
Innes, Mr.
Johnstone, Mr.
Kingsbury, Mr.
Kingsbury, Mrs.
Loze, Mr.
McDonald, Mrs.
Mair, Miss M.
Milner, Mr. & Mrs.
Murray, Dr. D.
Muir, Mrs. C.
Napier-Bax, Mr. & Mrs.
Powersoff, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Prest, Mr. R.
Robbin, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Rowett, Mr. E.
Passenger embarked and disembarked at Marseilles.

Barker, Miss B.
Forrest, Mr. & Mrs. A. R.
Frederick, Mr. & Mrs.
Haarer, Mr. A. E.
Hawkins, Mr.
Matthews, Mr.
Matthews, Mr.
Roxwell, Mr.
Vivian, Mr.
West, Miss.

Foster, Mr. Joshua & Mrs.
Morton, Mr. J. W.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Schouten, Mr. & Mrs.
Fair, Miss.
Grove, Mr.
Castell, Mr. & Mrs.
Scott, Mr. &
Green, Miss.
Gunn, Miss.

Stuart, Mr.
Gardiner, Mr.
Huntington, Mr.
Melville, Mrs.
Mauritius, Mr.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zanzibar leave the G.P.O. London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

On Saturday, G.C.P.T., 10 p.m.; on Sunday, 8 p.m.; on Monday, 8 p.m.; on Tuesday, 5 p.m.; on Wednesday, 3 p.m.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11 P.M. each Friday.

Mails for South Africa close at the G.P.D. London, at 4 p.m. on Tuesday and Friday.

Forwarded mails arrive on Sunday and Tuesday.

Air Mail Passengers.

THREE passengers by the air mail, which left London on September 26, included Mr. W. F. Park for Malakal and Mr. T. H. N. Jackson for Dodoma. Mr. Matthews leaves on October 1 for Entebbe. The forward air mail, which arrived on September 27, brought Lady Byrne from Nairobi, and the mail which arrived on September 28 brought Mr. Ball, Mr. Harber, and Mr. Robertson, who came from Khartoum.

The Clan Line.

Though no fewer than 200,000 liners a month serve the port of Beira, mainly fitted with ships from Rhodesia, cargo probably the greatest share of the Clan Line is the largest cargo-carrying steamship service in the world. That is a fact made known to us by the most interesting brochure just published by the Line, which was founded by Charles William Gaye, who was only 35 years of age. He began in Liverpool as the owner of two steamships, and four years later he entered the shipping venture. During the World War some of the Clan Line were lost, and such was the enterprise of the yard that had been replaced by speedier and more up-to-date vessels before the Armistice.

Port Said.

When the U.S.A. "Lionels" of the Bullard King fleet reached Beira on their maiden voyage, regiments of British sailors entertained by words and wine, the Mayor of Umtali, presented Captain Edwards with two fine Native wood palm-thatch hats on behalf of the Municipality of Umtali, and a large framed photograph of the town, which was bequeathed to the Royal Geographical Society.

*When in
NAIROBI
stay at*

The Oriental Hotel

THE
LARGEST
FOR
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BEIRA THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist — a glimpse of the African tropics with all its allure, but without any of its discomforts.

The winter season from May to October offers a sunny healthy, bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

There are 12 magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, large and small, bounds which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



ONE OF BEIRA'S BEAUTIFUL PLACES

Beira is a modern commercial and residential town and one of the most charming places in Africa. Its inhabitants are comfortable, hospitable, gay, theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland and being easily reached by sea and air, is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the chief port of Mozambique, but also the chief port of Rhodesia, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Malaya. It connects the port cities of the Empire and Commonwealth to Central Africa, Rhodesia, Tanganyika, Malaya, Ceylon, Australia and New Zealand. The port is well equipped with modern facilities and has the best and most modern port equipment in Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

CHARLES RIVIER, QUEEN ST., ESTATE, LONDON

LARGO DR. BIBI, BEIRA, MOZAMBIQUE

BEIRA

82 BOULEVARD SAINT-GERMAIN, PARIS

KOYNOS

DENTAL CREAM



Awarded the Gold Seal
at the Institute of Hygiene
for Consistent Merit.
Quality and Purity for
the last Twenty Years.

KOYNOS the scientific Dental Cream, makes teeth quickly white because it contains antiseptic, astringent and cleansing properties not found in other preparations. It acts so as to remove unsightly stain and waste way the germ-laden "bacteria plaque", covering from the teeth. This powerful cleansing leaves the surface of your teeth as nothing else can and makes them white and shiny.

KOYNOS See how it saves teeth in a lustre new clearness and makes them more attractive than ever. The possible saving by half concentrated KOYNOS in a given amount of half-a-teeth is enough. KOYNOS is **BEST** and **DRY** to brush.

Get a tube of **KOYNOS** from your Chemist or Shop-to-day.
KOYNOS, CHEMISTS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Get a tube of **KOYNOS** today
MADE IN ENGLAND

SOUTH & EAST AFRICA

THE SOUTHERN
& EAST AFRICAN
COLONIES, PORTUGUESE
SARDAIGAS, ASCENSION
ISLAND, SELENA & MAURITIUS.

REGULAR SERVICE TO EAST AFRICA

FRANCIS, UNION CASTLE, PALM ISLAND,
LAWRENCE, AND ROBINSON

From
October 29
November 26
December 24

Intermediate Services via Durban, Mombasa, and
Lodwar to Central African ports.

THE SOUTH & EAST AFRICAN YEAR BOOK & GUIDE

Price 1/- Postage 6d. Extra Edition 2/- (by post 5/-)

Agent: G. E. Barnes, Services Between New York and London.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

Head Office: 12, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1.
West End: Southampton Row, Pall Mall, S. W. 1.
South Africa: 1, St. James's Place, London, S. W. 1.
Birmingham: 1, St. John's Square, Birmingham, S. E.
Leeds: 1, Briggate, Leeds, S. E.
Manchester: 1, Deansgate, Manchester, S. E.
Liverpool: 1, Castle Street, Liverpool, S. E.
Glasgow: 1, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, S. W.
Belfast: 1, Donegall Quay, Belfast, East, Northern Ireland.
Montevideo: Marques de Rosa, Montevideo, Uruguay.
Inhamen: 1, Inhamen, Brazil.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER
and in East Africa!



Raleigh bicycles are built to last. They're built to stand up to hard conditions and hold their own. They're built to be reliable—for years on end. That's why they can be guaranteed. Even in East Africa, where the climatic and physical circumstances are no hardship to a Raleigh. All-Steel construction, rigid frames and close attention to detail ensure that it will never let you down.

You can be proud as punch of your Raleigh. Its rust-proof, tire-proof finish makes it a pleasure to look at as well as a joy to ride! Have a chat with your dealer this week.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

RALEIGH CYCLE CO. LTD., NOTTINGHAM

You get everything
in the house with
RALEIGH Bicycles,
Bikes, Buggies,
Special Strollers, Baby
Carriages, Carts.
Write for free copy of
"The Raleigh."