

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ONE MORE time the Government of Kenya has lost the opportunity of demonstrating the elementary statesmanship of granting with a clear conscience and frankness what it was prepared to concede in agitation. The most oblique observer must have been ignorant of the proposal to introduce the income tax recommended so convincingly by Mr. Atkinson would never have been duped by the European oligated members of the Legislative Council, who had previously nominated him, and who, although they have now discarded their objection to the principle of such a tax, are still influenced by the small disgruntled element which would manifestly struggle to the last against the suggestion by most others in the same mould, in opposing the introduction of the tax. They alone should have some idea of the Government's present financial plans, carefully to effect which it might easily lose the support of that great majority of the African population which is sick and tired of public bickerings and years of a non-petty attitude to the affairs of the country.

Publication of the Pico Report presented the occasion for a simultaneous announcement by the Government's determination to implement its report except in as far as it wholly subordinates the African to the European in all modifications. In this case it might be own to be desirable to go further, and claim that it is vicious. We have believed this about, and for this reason we believe that it is the function of the administration which is, if not therefore itself, but at least necessary to

nothing to fear, nevertheless threw away this golden chance. With the result that the elected members were able to issue a manifesto which, more hurried than judicious, told the electorate in effect that the Government had made up its mind to pick and choose at its own convenience from among the recommendations of the Financial Commissioner, and that the one and only thing which was sure was that income tax would be imposed. Even when that manifesto came as we have found in what was clearly to be a general engagement, the official side though heavily armed for an immediate counter-attack, never dug itself in, and that a position exposed to criticism.

Also, apparently unaided, the Government allowed the spirit of resistance to be passed to the Resistance Council. To what Bill, Deaf-Econocyst alleged to be the sums and Dumb, of the Government's allegations which we repeat are not at all in accordance with the official decisions on the report to us, we have been able to learn them. Thus the new constitution has been a false issue to us, so that there is only one safe course to take with the informed British public, to tell us the whole truth, and to establish we were still pleading for that we had done, coupling with our insistence the warning that the whole world was watching and that the democratisation might at any moment sweep away the last possibility of all right to freedom, and which it might be necessary to submit to the entireities of those who are still trying to prove that the Colonial Administration which is, if not therefore itself, but at least necessary to

to its own hurt and to the detriment of the Government did nothing while without the very storm which it could have quietened by a few words. They were not spoken. Now the Government has found itself compelled to capitulate, and after taking the form of a promise to refer the income tax and poll tax bills and the third Budget for report to the Standing Finance Committee before its introduction.

This would have been no loss of dignity in volunteering that promise from the outset, but to

justify it afterwards at this juncture

Why Not Tell the Public the Truth? has robbed the gesture of all value from the standpoint of co-operation.

Lost is the chance which was held out by Government, if it is a laurel leaf which its opponents may lightly claim to have won, and even now the lesson that it is wise to take the people into its confidence has been lost by the Government which has thrown away another opportunity of making known its general intentions, and, in particular, of giving the assurance that the first Report is not to be used merely to impose income-tax and to establish a levy on official salaries, but that other major recommendations will be proposed and adopted that has been decided. This surely is the height of folly, not to like it known, and so on an end to the rumours now in active circulation. Presumably the agreement by which it is believed the right of Government to forestay a statement to the Native Affairs Council next week, has as yet disclosed, that dignity can be purchased and maintained at far less than a cost. Whatever the Government of Kenya may have salvaged from the depression, dignity certainly does not appear constitutes among its spoils.

WHAT is excessive taxation of natives of Nyasaland is caused primarily by taxation that is now commonly accepted, and was emphasised by the Committee of

Assisting Bulawayo Labour in its recent report. Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Dispatch, an interesting document now reveals that the Governor does not share the general view of the effects of the present taxation system. The main decision of the Secretary of State is nevertheless that Nyasaland can no longer remain the only territory within that area in poll tax, and he has instructed its immediate reduction in those cases in which Native can neither obtain local employment nor grow crops for export. That course will certainly interfere with the interests of non-officials, whether they are planters, traders or the like, as will the reduction in the early production of surplus areas. The Chinese also, according to the same source, will suffer. Native population, however, will not be assured that the reduction in the amount of taxation will give them a chance to improve their lot, and in the same way the

The evident opposition of the Secretary of State to such a proposal, that is indicated by inference, will be seen more clearly than by direct statements to indicate that the Government of Nyasaland has not sufficiently encouraged the Native agricultural production of both grain for export and production. That shortcoming has been emphasised in these columns at intervals since the time of the decision to send millions of pounds' worth of grain over the Suez Canal Bridge, and the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa, a commodity which we have urged can be justified only by greatly increased agricultural exports, which it is the duty of the Government to encourage. Unhappily, though that has been accepted as a policy, there has been no vigorous action to implement it and there is little need for energetic encouragement upon it by the administrative staff. Nyasaland enjoys great fertility and possesses an educated Native population with qualities of intellect and enterprise which lend themselves ready to the stimulation of home production, and since the inauguration of the Nyasaland Railways has repeatedly declared its anxiety to co-operate to the full by the means of low freight rates to the carriage of export commodities. One should be no serious obstacle in the way of a great "Grow More Crops" campaign on the Tanganyika mode. Government initiative is the main consideration.

* * * * *

INFORMATION has reached us from reliable sources that foreign manufacturers are making determined efforts in East Africa and the Rhodesias to capture the very considerable Coronation Buy British flags, bunting and novelties. That any individual or business house should display his or its patriotism by a flag vitiated, white and blue on one side and a solid red on the other, manufacturers made mark on the other side. A desirable thought, but quite sensible, because it is well known that through the intermediaries of Indian and Asiatic traders, foreign factories have a large share of the business with Native populations, and to appreciate the patriotic association of the former with the purchasing and the advertising of the latter, they themselves do not seem to care. Some traders will be compelled to do it, in order to buy British or sell only British, even on this great occasion, and for publicity sake, the others will do it gratis. In failing to do this, General Agents will gain friends when an attempt has been made to pass off what are not truly British goods. In this matter there should be no compromise.

Notice to Contributors

Contributors are invited to submit original articles or sketches on news items from South Africa and Rhodesia, Interests, Politics, Economics, Social, Moral, Religious, Literary, and other subjects of interest to our readers. Stories of 3000 to 4000 words, and longer articles, will be accepted.

Contributors will receive 10/- per word, and payment will be made on publication. Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Lovett Cameron.

COMMANDER LOVETT CAMERON'S name was mentioned in these pages recently. Now it is learnt that a man well known to Europeans and Africans, and who spent years in both countries and made a great deal about them after the coming of the *Times*, has been commissioned by a London publisher to write a history of that great African explorer, who at the age of twenty-eight joined an Royal Geographical Society expedition for the relief of Livingstone. The Society being unaware of the time of Stanley's undertakings for Gordon, the English African newspaper proprietor was amazed, his venture unpublished nothing about it until Stanley was safe in England, ensuring that he would sell well abroad. His proposed competitors of Africa stated that he had been born in 1849 and when he reached thirty-five, the region now known as the Tabora Province of Tanganyika, where Livingstone had died, flowers were sent to the door of their master to the coast.

Job hunting.

A HATE occupation can be followed by many. One has gone so far from the varsity to the university, and has had a some part of Europe to go through, that he has no specific qualifications for this small thing, yet desists not to take business up his retirement from the Merchant Service. That merchant has been found to have only one other in the same way, that is as a result of very long campaigns and consequently retrenchments in his former cost for instance, he has just been home to some news which when told will soon make him wish to find, and when a special arrangement has been made, to give no further indication. But that he is interested in people. He has recommended to go into touch with a large commercial corporation in the country which have established welfare work organizations and supervise staffs of men, who are trained to do this kind of work. It is possible that such news may be conveyed to me later after useful employment.

THE South African and Southern Rhodesian Government are giving the old age pension to all Europeans £45 per year and to Africans £21 per year, and to an informant in the Southern Rhodesian office here last week. A grey-haired gentleman said he wished to emigrate. His income was £30, but he pointed out that that was quite sufficient for his fare. "Once in Rhodesia he would earn £200 per annum," he said, "and an excellent return on investment." This was a good argument, but the Rappa, or head of the family, said that the pension was not enough, and immediately he had to look for another job. So the pensions will be given to the people who are living in Rhodesia, and others will be encouraged to proceed to the country.

Gentlemen.

OU in England are, from the gentleman that you possess the sword," Professor C. G. Jung, the famous Swiss psychogist, told one of our newsmen a few days ago when coming to speak on the relationships of the mind and body. "I have recently been conversing with primitive tribesmen tribe. Our friend does not like to be called a medicine man; he prefers to call himself as his son of the latter, and if I tell him, Stern and Roosevelt, the former category. It is not a bad definition of a gentleman, to say that he is one who plays the game, which connotes thought and the fair deal for others, and those two qualities are certainly the basis of the success of our race as a dominating race."

Where Were Sheba's Mines?

THE Native belief in the existence of great gold deposits in North Nyasaland is bound to revive early, and a lot of speculation as to the association between the mines of this legend and those of the Queen of Sheba. It is not only among Natives of Nyasaland that the belief is held that the mines of Sheba were in the region of the Nyasa and Tanganyika Northern regions. In boyhood, I used to be a gentleman still mining in Tanganyika, a state client of government. I intended to go there, and declared on the earth before God that my Nyika were mine, to overseas for rest, after forty thirty months, I had rather did seven years' tour of getting gold out of the Lupa, for the Queen made no vicious by her agents to King Solomon.

Across the Victoria Falls.

THE first time I recrossed water flowing over the Eastern branch of the Victoria Falls, I did so to sustain myself in rafting pools, some of the precipice. I started in the water this year, on the banks of the Zambezi in April or May. When the flood waters are tumbling there, the robbery takes the above, and that within six months the dangerous sport of walking along the very edge on sharp stones is abandoned, both by the less courageous and the strong, and what induces man to go again to such a life is the confidence of invincibility. Accidents have been remarkably few, but it is no rare to see a visitor paid for his temerity by falling into the Boiling Pool. Residents of Livingston, the British station, the majority of those who walk across have a plucky servitude not to let them the constant loss of one to the accident.

Navy Unit.

A NEW ENGLAND instance of Kipling's official political satire, the "Boiling Pool," in its enormous circumference, seems to have been in this case, a single paragraph in a newspaper, which, according to the editor, was written by a man who had been one of a number of British officials.

East Africa and Rhodesia

Impressions and Suggestions

A PUBLISHED BY THE UNDERSTANDING

M. R. FREDERIC JOELSON, founder and editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, last week addressed the East African Group of the Overseas League on his recent visit to Eastern Africa and Rhodesia. General Sir William Furse presided over a large audience.

"The ultimate answer of East Africa and Rhodesia must be impressionistic; I can show you some snapshots, not a full length film," began Mr. Joelsson.

"The outstanding impression is of the unity of the territories. We have thought too parochially and separately, and imagined differences instead of emphasising similarities. One of the great needs is to emphasise the fact that the problems of life in Khartoum are much the same as those in Zomba or Encombe; discussions in the Nairobi Club strongly resemble those in the Salisbury Club; the business men of Nairobi and Mombasa have mutual interests. We have tended to lose sight of those facts."

"I believe more strongly than ever that you get distorted results if you try to look at these territories individually, or even as a whole. Most of us are accustomed to looking together at affairs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. We need take a much wider view. We shall not, for example, fully appreciate many things in their right perspective until we visualise Southern Rhodesia's attitude to the same problems."

Time of Flight the Criterion.
Thanks to the aeroplane, distance has been conquered. The people who still oppose the union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, is impossible because of the size of the territories; larger than you can fly from north-western Uganda to south-eastern Tanganyika in a day, and that distance is less than the length of the Sudan. When you breakfast in Salisbury one day and breakfast in Nairobi the next day breakfast in the capital of Southern Rhodesia and lunch in that country, and it is Machinations to regard mere distance as an obstacle to联合 action. The only criterion is time of flight—not miles or "mab."

The greatest need is for unions of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. That union has everything in its favour, and though we've run out of a way to hear arguments against it, not one of them, save conviction, Union would be best answer to colonial brigandage, against which all that we now have is strong stand and which has done more than anything else to encourage the idea of union. You have seen in the last few days how a campaign, which had been whetted to fever heat in Germany, has been suddenly damped down as a result of the determined resolution of the Conservative Conference at Margate. That shows that Germany recognises the proscriptive character of her Colonial demands and will lose the British friendship she desires. Everyone in East Africa considers that the British Government has failed to take a sufficiently firm stand, and almost everyone—certainly those with brains—considers that the only course is to unite these three territories. And what more glorious than the Coronation year?

The Need of Leadership

The visitation of Ministers has given an impression in East Africa that we at Home are suffering from a sort of delusion. Many people

in the territories wonder whether we have lost the sense of our civilising mission. The territories, despite the truculence they had during the stamp, are still not quite dead. In many ways it is crucial moment.

Undoubtedly the outstanding personality in East and Central Africa is Mr. Huggins, the Home Minister of Southern Rhodesia. He has achieved his striking personal ascendancy by his transparent sincerity of purpose, his frankness, friendliness, and above all his determination to do the right thing, and his most lack of bias. The confidence in him is astonishing, and I believe that a few more years of his guidance would do great things not only for Southern Rhodesia but also for the territories to the north.

Only East Africa could bring up some leaders of this calibre while a dirigiste world makes. To some extent the trouble is that some of the East African Governments have not been sufficiently anxious to encourage leadership on the unofficial side. Participation in public life involves great sacrifices in time and money, and most men engaged in business, agriculture or mining, and Governments should realise their responsibility to encourage people to make such sacrifices for the common good.

The Colonial Union and More Freedom

It is necessary to establish a general framework within which could be executed at present world, I am convinced, by the union of East Africa on the one hand and of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland on the other. We could not use more beneficially two of the most experienced, tactful, and able administrators within the Empire, men who would throw themselves heart and soul into their work, than by entrusting to them the creation and development of these great unions.

If officials and unofficials could be encouraged to travel more, excellent dividends would be reaped from the small cost involved. I should like to see officials encouraged to come home by new routes. A Tanganyika man could occasionally be sent to the Western Rhodesian co-operative belt, and if some officials from Kenya and Uganda could spend two or three weeks in the Sudan, much could be learnt. Mutual understandings would be removed, a new attitude of mind would be created, and an important step taken towards that East African outlook which it is so essential to develop.

It would well strike you that Southern Rhodesia does not have been created if a doctor at home had not told Cecil Rhodes that he would be dead in six months if he remained in Europe?

Impressions of Southern Rhodesia

A visit in Southern Rhodesia would be a visit to Kenya with a difference, and with the added advantage of an official. There they have no high-class native. No big Government buildings, no competition with the white people. Sometimes there is to the extreme. When I was in Bulawayo it was suggested that I should go to the Superintendent of Natives; I visualised the man as of the jumbe compound, but discovered that that was the name given to the Provincial Commissioner.

It would please the average East African to see the high proportion of British goods in Southern Rhodesia. In a state in which even one kept by an extremely poor man, compared to the Customs tariff compelled the sale of foreign goods, these goods, "A shop in Southern Rhodesia," says the old English brand, and many of the stores in Bulawayo and Salisbury, retail Oxford Street, Regent Street. Large towns are wretchedly considering that these "gas" populations may over to which commercial buildings stand, and disgrace the City of London and Bulawayo has the finest swimming bath in Africa, and I am sure that I have never seen better one anywhere. It is true that the Southern Rhodesian Parliament meets in a shabby and unpropitious

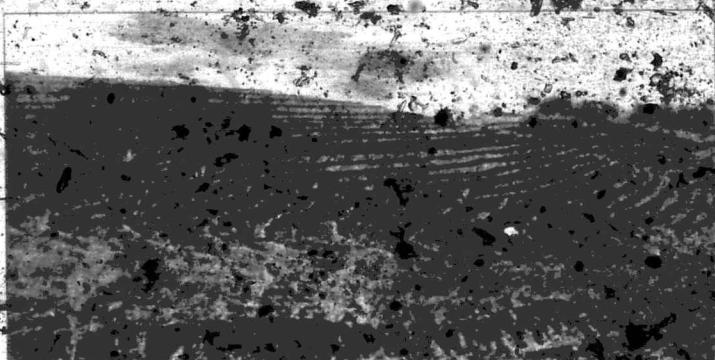


Foto: M. Gibson

TEA CONSERVATION ON NAMINGOMA TEA ESTATE

building, but it is to be used for another few years anyhow.

"For Africans would expect to find Southern Rhodesia's laws on Native policy so liberal. I half wonder about the southern Rhodesians and East African Native policy being brought into alignment. Now, I know that they could and ought to be. Indeed, I believe that one of the things we need is a co-ordinated Native policy for the country north of the Zambezi. It is not racialism, but an agreement on the main lines. The attitude towards the African of the last decade in Southern Rhodesia is quite as liberal as that of the best leaders in East Africa, though they have to consider political difficulties which are non-existent in East Africa. The proximity of the Union of South Africa, with its far less liberal Native outlook, and the fact that a large proportion of Southern Rhodesians have come North from the Union, compel the liberal-minded leaders to be careful if they are not to run themselves, and so defeat the policy they desire to assert."

The Suppression of Sedition.

There has been a good deal of criticism in England on the Southern Rhodesian Government for having taken power to suppress seditious literature circulated to Natives. As a journalist I hold that reasonable liberty should be given to any man to write freely on any subject of public importance, but the very last thing I would champion would be the distribution of seditious pamphlets in a country with a large backward population. Far from believing that the Southern Rhodesian Act is unfair, it strikes me as far saner than the process in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, where the Governor can prohibit any publication only after notice in the *Official Gazette*. That always strays into the hands of the circulator of seditious writings. Such a publication is a reprehensible paper, and in due course the *Gazette* announces that, shall we say, the *Good Message* has been prohibited. Next month it appears as the *Not So Good Message*. Again the Governor prohibits its circulation. So the third month it arrives as the *Written Message*; and again the next three years in this manner too late to be effective.

In Southern Rhodesia I think the most interesting agricultural experiment I struck anywhere. It was at Domboshawa Native agricultural school. Six years previously they had asked me to teach Natives "What is the worst land you can grow on?" It was a patch of maize which was found to yield only a ring and a half to the acre. As a result of nothing but the application of *bemba* manure and rotating with four crops the yield last year had been brought to an average of 10 bags per acre of the area - 25 bags.

Copper, Coal and Oil Mines.

The three great Northern Rhodesian copper mines, which make more than £15,000,000 have been well developed. They have been well and skilfully worked, the miners have been well treated, and important work that in some places might not be cut by the pick from the same number of men as in 10 miles in the world has been done. This is in direct contrast to the state-

ments so often made: a greater part of the machinery is British and the main recruitment of white staff is from South Africa and Rhodesia. The hospitals are fair, clean, the houses excellent. The gardens beautiful, the snows, falling in spring, white, the lawns green. There is a fine change of programme weekly.

But there are some very primitive tribes. At one mine all the doctors are diverse Europeans; at another they are all Natives. At one of theitory drivers are white; at another half are Europeans and half Natives. One mine gives the boys a pint of maize beer before they go on shift; the next gives cocoa. One compound manager told me that his unmarried boy demanded "uncooked food". Another was emphatic that they preferred cooked food.

Wankie might be the most wonderful colliery in the world in several ways. When Mr. A. R. Thomson, the actual creator of the colliery, was in London last year he said, "Brother, to put on a white-suit when you come to Wankie! Of course, I thought he was joking. Now

I know that the visitor could go down in whites and come up without tarspot. The mining manager took me down in a pie-pipe in a motor-car which touched 60 m.p.h. as we descended by an inclined shaft like a London tube. I visited many gold mines. Anybody who thinks he will see jagged sticks out of the rock is due for disappointment. It had not occurred to me that it was illuminating to walk through one mine after another and find no trace of gold in any of them, that's quite satisfactory from the mining standpoint.

In Southern Rhodesia I went down the Rezende mine, which is but an instance of the miseries that happen in mining. Not many years ago the directors announced that the mine was a mere dot at the end of its life, it had done very well but must shortly be closed. After that had been decided the then general manager had to find a job for a white man who was on contract for several months, so he told him to take a gang of boys to a certain spot and make a crossing. But that's useless, objected the miner, "there isn't a hope in a million." I knew, came the admission, "but you might as well do that as sit on your veranda and draw pay for doing nothing." Half million chance set a new record which has kept the mine going ever since—and the shilling shares sold yesterday on the London Stock Exchange at 10s.

Nyassaland and Beira.

Nobody could visit Nyassaland without being struck by its great beauty, fertility, hospitality, the excellence of its roads. If indeed no one who ever possessed a set of chains, the courtesy of the Native drivers, and their simple, exemplary household. In those two respects, Nyassaland stands me as far above any other territories. Native administration is far better than any in the mainland, and any Native who can speak English fluently can make himself understood in the highest and liveliest manner. The people are friendly, honest, and congenitally a peace-loving race. The mines are making money, the agriculture in the high plateau is excellent, the cattle raising is excellent, the fisheries are excellent, the port of Beira is better than any in Africa, and the port of Beira club than any other in Africa. It would be difficult to assess the native administration after a couple of days

In the districts of the Shire and Tana until Nairobi was built, there was little or no trade, and no water supply, and the same set of difficulties still prevail now, except in the case of the tea districts of Rhodesia and Kenya. In the tea districts of the Tana, Nairobi, and Beira, the tea-growers of Rhodesia and Kenya are anxious in their present position for the safety of their children, and Rhodesia is encouraged by visiting their children in Uganda, and by sending missionaries visiting Kenya would be surprised at the absence of traffic. In so many countries now, and only in the Kericho tea district, where amazing work has been done in the last decade, is it not about £1,000,000 worth of tea seen of a large scale, accompanying the measures taken in Nyasaland to prevent cotton?

" Native purchasing power in Uganda is remarkable. The largest business is still in the hands of the Natives. It is easy and over does a big trade in cotton goods, and a large turnover in timber and woods, which you would not expect the Natives to be able to buy freely—things like Bovril, Oxo, Vaseline, and Glaxo. The Natives have far greater purchasing power in Uganda than in the other territories, and this insight was indicative of the enormous openings for British trade which had been made as Native purchasing power increases."

The Rhodesian visiting Kenya said he believed he came from the Umtali district, which is scenically reminiscent of the Kenya Highlands, he struck by the glorious landscapes, would be struck with horror at the great hordes of Indians he saw there (I was told in Nairobi that several Indians were earn more than £1,000 a year); and would be shocked at the lower prices for agricultural produce, or Rhodesia's paraffins, a bag for maize, and 2s. 6d. for coffee. He would marvel at the vast areas of alienated land which are lying unexploited. It would, I am sure, be a wise piece of practical softness if the owners of those vast tracts could get together to form a co-operative society and under the aegis of the Kenyan administration. That would be an excellent way of extracting new settlers from our rural towns, and would avoid the tax on undeveloped land which must otherwise come sooner or later.

Almost everywhere it was obvious how little attention is being paid to the dangers of soil erosion and the need for afforestation. In Nyasaland you need not ask which land is under European or Native ownership. From the mountain sides one can pick out the Native estates, those which are bare of trees, for they have been allowed to cut down the timber wholesale—while the European estates are distinguished by its careful tree-planting.

Kenya needs a change of spirit.

"The most unhappy thought that comes to us away from the strained relations between natives and officials in Kenya is how I have found it so bad in the British Colony. In the districts things are different, but with too few exceptions it is as bad in Nairobi as can be imagined. It is a catastrophic all-round blunder. The blame must, I think, be evenly divided. Undoubtedly the Government has made astonishing blunders which the natives have learned each time. Yet I should say that the main responsibility must rest with the Government, who themselves are half-naive, half-tactical, and have been brought up in stress and strain of politics for a few years. They may have been well-settled before seen their life-work round. This is tragic, and seems very prospect of another first-class blot developing from the imminent report."

" What Kenya needs above everything is a change of spirit—and that spirit could be changed overnight with mutual goodwill. The few Natives we have as decent opportunity when we have listened to stories of their life in Kenya, yet almost with them they are of more value than a mere psychologist. I am sure that there is a high official who realized that all Europeans are psychologists as such. (Laughs.) No, some, at least, like Mr. M'Gill, took cover a good deal, but he was becoming one of us, than others, and the others, the colonial point of view, is still strong, and shows his treachery and want of sympathy as ordinary as Kantians taking a house there, and suggesting when I was asked to respond to the last of 'The Land We Live In' that he might refer to the speech of Lieut. Col. Marlowe of Entebbe, and himself."

" In Tanganyika a close relationship between officials and officials is good. All Territory has a sound educational system, and nowhere did I find the needs of Departments enter with greater warmth to their young subordinates. Uganda and Tanganyika show that there is no reason why there should be this bad blood between the two who governed."

I do not believe that the solution is Kenya lies in an official majority. The best men—the very best—do not care for it, and no one thinks that half the country hope to have it if they did. As a result of this, I have often seen the officials of the Legislative Council, I attended a session of that Council and saw two measures withdrawn in one morning because the unofficials voted objections which seemed reasonable to the Government. Given that same spirit in Kenya, and the trouble would disappear.

" The other thing is that the time is up before long, progress in East Africa will be towards certain other impressions."

" The war in which the primary interests of the territories are not organised is tremendously encouraging for the future."

" In Zanzibar the great impression is of the courage of the British Resident in tackling the serious day-to-day problems of the main responsibilities of the time to the creation of the three Departments, or, in fact, the appointment of the best officials (who are now too overburdened with routine matters), and the best officials who should share in the framing of policy."

" This time has come when we must take more definite steps to create among European residents the outlook of good Africans. As long as officials know they will serve in East Africa for only a few years *en route* for the Suez Canal and Sullivan Islands, we shall not get far in that direction. If there is no due African Colonial Service, and they knew that their official life would be spent either in West or East Africa, an entirely different outlook would speedily be evident."

" Kenya wants more settlers, and she wants better publicity. The tourist attraction of all these territories are so obvious that it costs little between them as would not be difficult to generate steady stream of tourists who would place themselves the best public agents in the world. The Uganda and Kenya-Uganda Railways, in my opinion, introduced an excellent joint brochure in the right direction."

" I have concluded. I have returned from East Africa and remain with the same faith that I ever had—and it has always been nearly absolute. I believe that our Colonies and there are great, and greatly to our credit, I believe we have rendered excellent service to Africa, to ourselves, and to the Empire. I believe we have in the near-day greater opportunities than ever before. I do not believe for a moment that the civilising virtue of our race is out of our race, but I am sure that we are to use it well, exercise it must be directed to definite objectives. (Applause.)"

Lunch to Mr. Ormsby-Gore.

By East African Group in London.

We are able to make the preliminary announcement that the East African Group in London will hold a luncheon at the Hobart Restaurant on Thursday, December 3, in honour of the Rt. Hon. W. A. Ormsby-Gore, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies. Applications for tickets should be made to the secretary of the Group, Mrs. Dickinson, The Studio, Littleworth Close, Epsom.

Model African Villages.

" In a recent issue of the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* Dr. Bassey has been paid to the Inspector of Fort Malling, Nyasaland, and his report on the administration of the district.

" His work is outstanding from its isolation point of view, he writes, "and includes the making of 12 model villages and the improvement of village water supplies and their protection from contamination. The villages are built on flat ground, and consist of streets of well-built rectangular houses. The white village is surrounded by a fence, trees, and rubbish, and a place is allocated, where children play in a kind of cattle yard; these and goats are placed outside the village, and are strongly built to prevent entry of wild beasts. The village water supply consists of tanks which are bathing places, places for washing clothes, and for livestock to water. It is this new model village standard, I feel sure it will, within 16 years, the time of the generation, we have increased enormously."

OUR BOOKSHELF

*An African Cavalcade.**The Lives and Thoughts of Ten Negroes.*

How different are the differences! Here is a man in his own skin, torso, foul rags, outlandish to the greediest, stretched for tobacco and coins, cannot tell the truth. In the middle counts the elderly technician, or, if not, perhaps, the blithe. There is the man of action, the known humor, straight-lipped, keen-eyed, restless, assertive. Next in line is the humorist with racing, self-conscious smile, a puckish twist to mouth and eyes. These are people of full human stature, no grotesqueries some of them, and it is our loss as well as theirs that we do not know them.

With this glimpse of the personalities around an African camp fire, Miss Margery Perham opens an intriguing study of African individuals and individualities in her latest book, "Ten Africans" (Faber and Faber, 15s).

African's capacity for friendship.
Can people living as Natives do semi-naked and in mud huts have personality as we reckon it? Miss Perham's experience suggests—and her experience is that of a travelling anthropologist—that the settler or missionary is only gradually won over. Year after year that only those who are exceptionally patient and disinterested will succeed in getting on friendly terms with Africans. In all awkward situations degrees of courtesy, quite apart from any question as to the degree of friendship. Miss Perham may have had in mind people who have lived in Africa for a considerable period—that is, the ordinary people of farms and mission stations and towns—but it is difficult to accept this conclusion, as one must feel that much of what has been written of Africa and Negro Africa would have been written had arcomasahim without the friendly cooperation of the Native himself, enhanced as it was even in value by his own inherent qualities of friendliness and loyalty. Indeed, the Rev. W. G. Gray, recording the story of Odo Alkpabio, of Nigeria, describes the African's capacity for friendship as one of his most wonderful qualities, adding: "As this bond strengthens there develops a loyalty that death does not destroy." This is the very primitive, Miss Perham adds, "perhaps only saints or scientists can learn to know them well."

These ten Africans have not been carefully selected to represent any special virtues or qualities, and it is claimed that no attempt has been made to tamper with the stories, or to redistribute light, shade and colour. They vary in character and colour, contradiction, a concession that will find general acceptance is that Africans cannot be dismissed as all savages or backward, or as uniformly poor, simple, unfortunate or oppressed.

The Bushman.

Peterhouse, of the Bemba tribe of the Tanganyika plateau of North-Eastern Rhodesia, opens the book. He is a man with a fierce, uncompromising, the iron will, yet commands respect among his fellows by his strength and personal威. His tumble-down dwelling is a fortress, others show a scaling compass, this commanding presence. On another occasion when another chief in the village could command the allegiance of an enormous crowd of natives, Bemba was up told the people exactly what he thought of them, and obtained perfect quiet at once.

There follows the story of the Alkpabio, of Nigeria, of the Rev. W. G. Gray, recording his days he has never heard a word that would suggest he was guilty of taking a bribe, and still less of, more than could be said of many other great chieftains.

Opposite, left, are the reminiscences of Lobengula, the last Matabele who played a part in the legend of the slim "Rhodes of Africa." He was about 80 old when Lobengula was made king, and a member of the last royal council. The white force was returning from a raid when which time the Pioneers had entered the country. Lobengula had no war in his heart, he writes, "I had no desire to fight the white men and became afraid of him. What had meant war should he have done in our country far away to the south at this moment?"

Lobengula and the white men.

Kumalo's explanation is that a force of Matabele warriors was sent to capture cattle stolen by the Mashona, with strict instructions not to molest the white people established in certain parts of the country. But the restless warriors went on without reporting their intentions to the white people, and Lobengula had instructed them to do and killed a lot of Mashona. The pioneers were very angry, and ordered the warriors to come to a certain place, which says Kumalo could not be reached in the time allowed. Fighting followed. After describing the abominable things done by the Native police against the white people, Kumalo continues:

"Now the rebellion started I did not know; there was no signal. It was just a fire that suddenly comes. We meant to fight to the death." We were fighting when we heard that Mr. Rhodes was coming and wanted to make peace with us. The other people went to meet him. Our leaders came back and discussed amongst themselves and the people. Then Mr. Rhodes came along and we agreed at last to terms of peace. We are very much in debt to him."

Kumalo has had twelve wives, of whom six are dead, and he has twenty-six children alive, of whom five are dead. Five of his sons are married, and two are farming.

London traffic remained frozen in an African torrent after the rains: the crowds of well-dressed women made him wonder if they were secret prostitutes, and it is still as mysterious whether how all the people who seemed to grow no crops could live.

Incantations of a Barber.

Issud bin Hassell, a boy of Northern Rhodesia, is described as a young representative of those coastal porters who have such an essential part in the European occupation of East Africa. He reveals among other interesting features of tribal life that a full heat forms an essential part of the magic incantations of the Bemba.

A big dance was to be held for the whole district. The bride, wife, was dressed with metal plaids in the middle, and their hair all dressed. They fed, oiled, and dressed with cowrie shells and with layers of beads round her neck and waist. There nothing except a mark on the forehead. At the evening, the bride was matched with the man, who had a hand vase and went for water, but had been prepared for the occasion. Issud had provided for two days' food, and meat, and his brother for a week, and was armed with raw papier. The bull was let loose in the bridegroom, who dodged its charge till he finally succeeded in killing it with safety to the axe between the eyes. Occasionally the bull was too quick, or too strong, and smacked the bridegroom down, a lasting distaste, when one of the bridegroom dashed a bullet into his head without injury.

Rushdie gives a graphic account of the early adventures of a European pentagonal into the West African hinterland, though his timeliness could have

and condensed, is it any evidence of interest or of share in the colony? It is proposed to have after the story of the "African" described by Mother of Civilization on the "Africans of South Africa." From the interesting and witty observations of a native friend I have in Nyasaland, which neither neighbor writes, but has traveled far from the famous to Dar es Salaam, suffered the greatest hardships of his life during six months' unemployment in Tanganyika, is now afraid of a bivouac because he does not know the country, does not like to ride in Tuktuks, knows what clothes to wear or tennis and cannot bear his inability to understand the game. Sinks Nyasaland a better place than Tanganyika? He likes in the Mandeda Territory because the air is better there; would like to have a long-distance believes in education; and says:

"When a man has friends, don't let him not think he can earn money; for 't won't go on learning things die in them been a fool buried."

African Views on German Administration.

Phenomenal! Mr. Kavando, a teacher in Kenya, is a 6-year-old teacher who was one of the African who came to England for, but was not officially received by the joint Select Committee on Closer Union in East Africa in 1923. He elaborates his views on education, training and general scholarships should be given to Africans in Germany to become teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc., so that when they study in Europe in Germany he will say "a castle in Europe" (Germans need to torture their enemies) — and I can say with certainty that it was much more cruel than anything faced by Africans here. In Kenya, Germans established themselves in Africa. He concludes:

"I cannot end without a reference to the events which took place in Germany during my stay there. When Hitler came into power, this Government arrested Jews and began to segregate the bands, yet even the British Foreign Office informed me in London, a German does not demand a manifesto, in this conference demand to back the German African colonies which Germany had lost in 1918. Hitler's Government dislikes the Negro race, it makes him to a score of African territories. German administration in Africa before the War were cruel and inhuman, they were wild, like beasts. How can Germany govern a people whom she hates?"

One hundred pages of this 243-page book are devoted to the story of Martin Kavando, the first Native to receive the Assistant Secretary grade in any of the East African governments. He writes in simple, straightforward fashion of his family life in Zanzibar, of his parents, and early childhood in the East African interior, the early days of the First World War, the brutal treatment of Burmese and Afghani laborers taken to Germany during the campaign, where in 1916 he became a missionary; he was compelled to obtain the job of cook. He knew something about cooking, and sometimes wondered if the food he cooked he could be eaten by anybody else, other than missionaries.

Of the immediate post-War days, starting abruptly:

"The above lived very difficult days, because we were not allowed to go to school, and we were anticipating the day when we would be able to go to school again. The office of the Native Affairs Department in the African section, every available person was

Africans could do the work, they were only patiently controlled."

There is no account of the length of his visit. Dr. Poggenpohl, the English Minister of the Joint Select Committee on CSAs, when asked of Swahili, was unable to give an answer, but said the Native delegations were against the introduction of Swahili in Burundi. He was at Uthwerwo-Sidenham, where the Assistant to the Swahili proved his usefulness. Swahili and the native tribes were represented. Subsequently Kofie, Luluwa, Kikuyu, Kavando and others were present. Swahili was a national language, and the author would have it impossible. "When the Germans degraded among us, it really was very added, but Swahili made our friends, and we were happy together there, this being the knowledge."

The writer was well treated while he was in England, and adds: "Good and respectable Africans are welcome almost places." He returned to Tanganyika with the impression that the experience gained by an African in forty years in Africa is equivalent to one month's experience of Englishmen. Another story goes south on West African.

However, the reader is invited to what may have been deliberately distorted or obscured by a poor memory, or perhaps to guess, but such possibility must be excluded.

Role of the Army Forest.

Another church Missionary Society published a new and enlarged edition of the Rev. A. J. Lloyd's "Apolo" or "The Apolo" (in full this time) to celebrate the complete history of this remarkable African, Rev. Kivembwa, who worked for 40 years as a missionary, commanding of the most backward tribes in Uganda and the Belgian Congo, and opened up a immense field for the Christian effort. It is well to quote Rev. A. J. Lloyd who "that there are many apolos, God even creates them. We seldom find, and it is they who spread the knowledge of God's love among the white man countries. The Church of Uganda, which has grown so wonderfully from the work of an African, Christian Apolo, is the center of a body of Christian men and women who are spreading the gospel to thousands of other people in the most remote parts of Africa, where it would be impossible for a white man to live."

Chapman Smith.

Chapman Smith, Major, M.A., interesting the role of Nyaland written many years ago by Dr. D. J. Deacon, who long been a student, and who knew that he had kept the Chapman MSS. On the death of Dr. Deacon, the Chapman MSS. were given to the Royal Geographical Society, and in two vols. of two series, the first of which is now published.

Chapman Smith, though he went to Africa on the staff of the Royal Geographical Society, did not go to Africa to teach, and make a speech, or to tell the natives about the British Empire. Rather, Smith, when in Africa, with his children, taught the natives how to catch fish, and to cultivate, and to read, and to write, and to count. Besides being first reading to children themselves, The Education of dog-lovers is particularly directed to the study of school. The book is big, and stands out well, with the ordinary, and the illustrations by Mr. Gullibrain. They are worthy of the additional text:

The African Church.

Another excellent book is "Africa," by J. D. C. Mitchell and F. W. G. Morris, showing the efficient administrative system in the CSA. Mr. Mitchell refers to the employment of Africans in clerical posts, and observes that

Bentley in Rhodesia

The Man and His Times

A outline of the life and character of the little-known, affectionately known, Bentley, and the part he has done in Rhodesia, may help to give some idea of his country's opportunity interests, and the times in which he lived. He was born in 1870, at the time of the diamond discoveries in South Africa. After a schoolboy career at Durban, he went to England, where he was educated at Eton and Oxford, and then became a civil engineer.

No one in Rhodesia had had a similar education, and Bentley was destined from the start to be a leader. The diamond industry was the chief factor in his fate. He began to work in the diamond school, the Kimberley, and devoted his spare time to making considerable attendance at the lectures, though it was for the boy to mind his own business. In 1893, he joined the Kimberley Diamond Company, and went to Port Elizabeth, where he immediately was sent on to Kimberley.

But he did not begin to make money in diamonds. The proposition to him came from his brother, who insisted £2,000 for his services, half of which was to go to him in installments.

So great was the demand for diamonds that year that he bought £2,000 worth of diamonds for several years. This sum, which they agreed that was after all to be paid by diamonds, he then sold for £2,500.

Bentley met Rhodes, and was endearing himself to him, to become the chief factor in the formation of the famous De Beers diamond trust. These were also associated in the formation of the De Beers Company, so that Bentley became the first director of the company in those days. Very considerate, it was characteristic of him that he would sit up all night examining herds of any probability, to his own great expense.

A very large percentage of the developed countries of the world were then ruled by either Bentley or Rhodes; and he was deeply interested in Rhodesia, and Bentley's fondness for Rhodesia may have been because he had never been to Rhodesia, and he was pleased that there would have been "great benefit."

He enjoyed writing, for which he appeared to be the best man in the world, and rather than awarding him the title of "best man," he preferred him to carry another title, that of "best writer." It can be proved that he died in 1924, and was buried in the cemetery under which Rhodes was buried in the day before the coronation of King George VI, and released while the Queen was present. He was buried at Addis Ababa, having left his wife and two children in Rhodesia.

He was a man of great ability, and had written a number of books on the subject of the African diamond industry. He was a man of great tact, and was able to get along with almost anyone. He was a man of great honour, and he was a man of great honour.

He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour. He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour. He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour. He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour. He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour. He was a man of great tact, and was a man of great honour.

In the early days of Rhodesia, the main purpose of Albert Foundry, Bentley and Bent Brothers, there were only two roads connecting the two parts of the country, which were now possible to travel from one side to the other in a comparatively short time, during any period of a year.

Rhodesia

Realising the importance of navigation in Africa, the first, and still considerable, was in the津江河系 (Tshing) through the Rhodesias. There were now more than 600 emerging trading grounds and 600 ports, and the last would follow in the津江河系 (Tshing) ports of Southern Rhodesia.

To inspect the value of a bridge to a country, it was found that before digging up the ground in 1929, a geological examination was always taken. A dangerous proceeding, 1,280 cars passed over the bridge; in 1935 there were 9,000 entrants; in 1935, 22,000, and this year the figure were likely to be still higher.

The津江河系 (Tshing) had been the most educational work in Southern Rhodesia; every secondary school in Southern Rhodesia had now had a great assembly hall, and money had been provided for Native education in Northern Rhodesia. In those years the provision of scholarships and bursaries had enabled young people to take independent post-graduate courses, and there was a system of the assistance of local and colonial governments to young students.

Referring to the "certain feelings" in Northern Rhodesia that the "Native" so much "to Southern Rhodesia and vice versa," in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Hatchcock said it had never been the policy of the Trust to divide the sum equally between the two colonies, but rather to divide the amount of money the natives were earning. The last nine years they had spent £300,000 in Northern Rhodesia and £300,000 in Southern Rhodesia. That he thought a just proportion, considering Northern Rhodesia's white population of approximately 10,000, and Southern Rhodesia's 50,000, which showed the expenditure per head of the white population to be no less than twice the case of the former and 50% in the latter.

Mr. Hatchcock's words were extremely interesting.

Italy in Ethiopia

Death of Ras Nasibu

SIGNOR TASSO, Italian Minister for the Colonies, has reached Addis Ababa, and intends to press shortly to conclude with the forces continuing the occupation of the country. A large-scale offensive to capture Gondar, and to assist the Ethiopian Government, which is reported to exist, has been planned by Marshal Graziani.

The Italian government has indicated that it will be bound by the decision of the Italian Minister of War, the Italian Colonial Minister, and the Italian Minister of Public Works. There is also a conference in Rome, on 1st Oct., between the King and Signor Mafai, the National Leader of the Ethiopians, in the hope of ending in a Davis situation of co-operation; he was seriously ill when he met as principal negotiator at Genoa on 1st Oct. He received his commission in the Ethiopian army, and he became the chief of the national army, and later took command of the forces of the Emperor Haile Selassie, and General Haile Selassie, Jijiga, who was nominated as the chief of the armed forces of the Empire. He was a member of the Italian delegation to the Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1928. He was a member of the Italian delegation to the Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1928. He was a member of the Italian delegation to the Conference of the League of Nations at Geneva in 1928.

Colonel Bisanzio, Under-Secretary for War, who is mainly responsible for the Italian military operations in Abyssinia, has been asked to lead the expedition.

The Minister of Puglia is reported to have bought an estate, with a free zone surrounding Geneva.

A privately-owned service has been opened between Rome and Addis Ababa.

Nyasaland Labour Report

Secretary of State's Comments:

The comments of the Secretary of State on the Report of the Nyasaland Committee on Emigrant Labour were contained in a dispatch dated September 24, and published in Nyasaland. Here is an extract from that document: we quote the following passages, which have, in some cases been abbreviated, and the cross-headings which have been inserted editorially.

"I share the anxiety of the members of the Committee as to the seriousness of the situation with which Nyasaland will be confronted if the emigration of able-bodied male Native continues unabated, and I urge that steps must be taken at once to remedy a state of affairs which appears to be bringing hardship and misery to so many members of the Native community. If I am not able to accept in full every solution put forward in the report, it is only because I consider that other measures, though perhaps less spectacular, should ultimately prove to be more effective."

"The agricultural possibilities of Nyasaland should be considerable. As a purely agricultural area, with no known mineral resources, well developed, the country would probably hard hit by the depression. The standard of living of the Native population would and the Empire would suffer heavy losses. Where however there is a native community, is situated in an area where the natives derive substantial benefits from the land, and employment in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Shire River such opportunities are restricted to the southern part of the country, and even there employers are not in a position to pay rates of wages comparable with those paid in the more prosperous territories to the south."

Basis of Mining

"Mineral discoveries in undeveloped territories have afforded an opportunity of well-paid employment for the Natives. Mineral surveys have been carried out in the more promising areas of Nyasaland, an extensive survey is now being financed by a grant of £18,000 from the Colonial Development Fund, and a further survey for minerals is being carried out in North Nyasa by the British South Africa Company.

"Formerly, mining developed minerals but it has not yet developed the economy on a commercial scale. In this respect Nyasaland is much less favourably situated than Southern Rhodesia, which has considerable mineral wealth besides a large export trade in tobacco and other economic crops; than Northern Rhodesia, with its rich deposits of copper; and than Kenya and Tanganyika, where the comparatively recent discoveries of gold in paying quantities are stimulating trade and commerce and are leading to a general increase in wealth and

"In view of the absence of opportunities for Native labour in the existing economy of Nyasaland, and the lack of industrial training, the Native is generally excepted all well educated. His proportion with literary and industrial training being well above that of the non-housing territories. Thus many of the Native who for higher standards of living and seek for an outlet for their talents in neighbouring territories. The colonial government has, and recommended by successive Governors and Secretaries of State for the nation has been a source of anxiety for many years past."

"It was also estimated that funds available for the backward condition of the electorate, the consequence of the economic depression, were not sufficient to meet such requirements that the Zambesi River Scheme, the construction of the railway from Blantyre to Lake Malawi, and the transfer of the Government of the Sempayi on Lake Nyasa, and the railway company were unable to do so."

"Since, however, the latter has been allocated to the inland road development, a Colonial Development scheme in aid of the development of the resources and welfare of the majority of living of the Native inhabitants, and the very capital expenditure for developing such schemes cannot be continued, as far as possible, as in this I am supported by the African Affairs Com-

mittee—the treasury—that while the existing Government must be maintained, this is not an opportune moment for further development schemes, the Committee's main recommendations may be considered under certain heads:

- (1) Economic alternatives to emigration.
- (2) The readjustment of the basis of taxation.
- (3) Control of movement.
- (4) Training and recruitment.
- (5) Interterritorial agreements.
- (6) Other.

Committee's Main Recommendations

1. Committee's Initiatives to Emigration.—The Committee pointed out that besides its expenditure on general development and the extension of communications, agricultural and mineral surveys have to be resorted to, with the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund. The establishment of cotton growing as a Native industry is being assisted by close co-operation between the Government and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, and admirable work is being performed by the Native Tobacco Board in the interests of Native tobacco growing.

"I have approved provision for an additional officer for the agricultural survey of the Northern Province. When the results of that survey have been received it will be necessary to consider on what lines that area may be developed. I have no doubt that the Colonial Development Committee will be prepared to consider favourable and proposals showing reasonable prospect of success. Cooperative societies must, at best, prove only a long range remedy, but I have suggested secondment of an Administrative Officer for a course of training in co-operation in Ceylon, and that development in a cooperative settlement in Nyasaland be left to the Committee.

2. Readjustment of the Basis of Taxation.—In my opinion the primary cause of excessive emigration, particularly where the Natives cannot meet the obligation by working for wages in their home districts or by growing crops for sale, is the only sound remedy is to reduce taxation in certain areas until economic conditions improve and emigration ceases to be a social evil.

"The Committee's opinion also is that taxation is at present a major cause of emigration in certain particular districts, and they have referred to the deprivations and unfair position in which many of the womenfolk of the electorate are placed, whose husbands have left them in search of employment abroad. You are not in agreement with the Committee's view that the primary cause of emigration is the high cost of living, and you consider that tax is a minor item in the need for money which causes natives to leave the country?

"It would naturally not be true to suggest that the emigration of labour from Nyasaland is caused and unwilling emigration, forced upon the people by excessive taxation and by a valley lacking sympathy for them. Education and training have undoubtedly stimulated the demand for a high standard of living, and in order to gratify this desire and to satisfy the innate love of travel and adventure, the natives have tended to migrate to the adjacent territories, where the obtain much more remunerative employment. Emigration tends to economic opportunity can never be held in check; the process by which history has been made. The migration in the present case in Nyasaland is the result of the want of men only with the result that tribes have to go to the adjacent territories.

"I have given full and particular attention to the matter of taxation in the Nyasaland situation. In the adjacent areas as these exist, I do not doubt that the problem of taxation best applies on the Native side, and that the opportunities of obtaining employment or of selling crops for export are scarce, the percentages of decent males are really too small in the northern districts where such conditions prevail.

New Basis of Poll Tax Proposals

"The Committee suggests Amending the poll tax bill and poll tax in a poll tax, 1/- per month, liability for tax, particularly those who have emigrated in search of employment, so that arrangements should be made in the territories to recover Nyasaland the emigrant labourers.

"You have recognised the legal difficulty in collecting poll tax when the man is in the country, but the fundamental difficulty is in the present system in Nyasaland, for the levying of a flat rate of tax, partly in respect Nyasaland is the only African Dependencies.

and of Nyasaland, where there are no opportunities of employment or of growing and earning by the export, makes a hardship which no Government can afford to ignore, and must be met by some form of relief.

I suggest therefore that the sum of tax imposed on areas in which the Natives have no reasonable means of obtaining employment locally, or of finding economic crops for export, should be immediately reduced. Within such a consideration should be given to the introduction of variable rates of tax along the Protectorate on the lines of the measures adopted in Tanganyika.

In the case of emigrant labour, I am doubtful whether a Government has any just cause to tax from its nationals who travel abroad unless the tax can be levied on property owned in Rhodesia. The system of migration should be based on the understanding that satisfactory arrangements will be made available by the Government for the wives of all single and married males who does not prove itself a hindrance to agriculture or endeavour to obtain reductions and the majority of opportunities for employment. Ideally there is only one native who fails to consider whether the requirements of those territories where Nyasaland labour is employed should be invited to afford facilities to the female labourer so that they may be accompanied by their wives.

THE NATIVE LABOURER

Problems of the Migrant Native Labourer.—The Committee recommends the imposition of a tax on adult males similar to that existing in Southern Rhodesia, Malaya, and elsewhere for the benefit of all adult male natives should it render necessary. On occasions a tax less than suggested above is sufficient. This recommendation was based on the view of the Protectorate with its present legislation that controlled and supervised emigration of natives for work abroad affords one of the best methods of safeguarding the interests of the individual, his dependants, and his wife, and of impressing upon him that any extensive regular system aimed at reducing the Natives' need for movement and enforcing strict recruitment was neither desirable nor our cardinal principle, unless it could do long into the underlying economic causes of emigration removed. I recognised that if illicit recruitment for emigration continued, the Protectorate could do little to prevent it, after which a consular arrangement might be necessary to assist some community control measures, and if necessary suggested that some native administration should not be introduced. Hence the identity certificates, preferably on the Tanga pattern, should be issued to every Natives leaving his home district, and he would merely have to place them while generally under control of the local authority. If possible it would be preferable to commence experiments with it, should it be successful.

"I am still anxious that, in possible remedial should be found for the present difficulties without having recourse to the very drastic measures of restriction and detailed control suggested by the Committee. Efforts controlling the movements of Nyasaland natives in the same way as suggested that success would be attained by negative measures."

The last sentence might be weakened with the suggestion of the neighbouring countries; but even so, I believe the administration of natives and the proposed tax system will do the receipt would be to the aid of native administration, Native, and to lead to the complete evasion of new requirements.

I agree that some system of identification is desirable, and whilst I have no objection to offer to the use of the Tanga in the emigration system in that connexion, I would like to see another, an arrangement such that in

The object of such a system, I would like to see, is to provide a document for identification purposes, to be possessed by each individual, but a letter of permission under his name to avoid the boundary of his home district and to enable him to reside for a definite period of time in the neighbouring districts, as well as to allow him to marry, and to live with his husband and hear the call of the land, and the right to live in the districts of his relatives, or in charge of his relatives, and the protection of other members of his family or of his friends. The document should be issued for a definite period of time, say, 10 years, and should be valid for any part of the country of the holder's choice, and should be issued by the Protectorate.

I appreciate the argument that a system of receipts whereby provision can be made for the movement, preferable to the present haphazard and temporary organisation. Unfortunately this method and the accompanying system are not only expensive, but are liable to serious difficulties with the life and liberty of individuals, and I am unable to ignore the evidence that the latter is important to the present and to the future and employers according to their own inclinations. You may yourself stand that the offence in Nyasaland, as well as in Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia, shows that, however carefully the recruiting organisation may be, many Natives will continue to prefer to travel on their own and leave their individual freedom untouched, and are outside of control.

The Native System of Organised Recruitment

The system to which the Committee referred, and which I hope to set up in Rhodesia, is an improvement in certain respects, but it describes how the system may be reformed. Statistically it is really disorganized. It would be a complete reversal of the objects of the Grey Report by prohibiting emigration of labour with a view to supplanting it by other labour and organised recruitment.

For three years I have proposed to affect a federal system,

or a co-operative scheme, whereby the Government of Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and the Native Territories are entirely

unitary, and before I came to this conclusion, I had been in contact with the London Native Welfare Committee, who had been busily engaged with the preparation of reports as to the success of the Native Affairs, that arrangement, which particularly concerned me, the questions of the Native welfare, conditions of work, and of the labour employed in the mines, and of the economy of Southern Rhodesia.

The Native Affairs Department, in the course of time, and

in the interests of the native population, had to face

the problem of a rapidly increasing labour force,

and the high cost of recruiting labour, not only to the natives, but also to the Europeans and to the foreign miners, and also to the mine managers, and they were compelled to recruit in South Africa, and this was a very difficult and expensive method of control.

International Agreements.—The Committee's final recommendation on this subject, agreed in Rhodesia, interfered not with the neighbouring territories to ensure the attainment of their objectives to establish the International Council of Nyasaland to see that an International Council, to be composed by the two countries, shall have a rôle in Nyasaland, and to further its object, and that, having had the Native remnant in their Union, and dependence of Nyasaland, and to have the same law-making, executive and judicial effect of gradually uniting, then the welfare and interests of such an emigrazione can be safeguarded by an agreement between your Government and the Government of Rhodesia, in which Nyasaland natives can move on the lines on which you already have been in contact.

I have, offhand, considered on this subject, the provisional arrangement made by you and the governors of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, at the meeting held in Salisbury May 1929. An arrangement has again been discussed. If further discussions are received, I propose to call upon this question in the light of the further discussions and to communicate with you, with respect to the subject, in succession, and to consider what steps are needed to secure the identification certificate to be made, and how it can be satisfactorily secured. These documents are to be freely given to the natives and their wives, and they will be issued at the discretion of the Native Affairs, and they will not be required.

about yourself.—Although this follows the arrangement in Rhodesia, I must trust you to advise me how far this is of service to your area. The other great problem involved in these documents will be to fulfil the administrative and fiscal concerns and, certainly, as far as possible, they should be secured by attaching the right to visit, and to be entitled thereto to be part of the mines, and outside the protection of the Native Affairs, and to be free from the need for a Native Affairs officer to accompany and to conduct the Natives in the mining districts. I hope to be able to point out clearly and分明ly

Empire Fauna Society.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore on Preservation of Fauna.

THE SOCIETY founded some thirty years ago, the Society for the Preservation of the Fauna of the Empire, did not hold its first public dinner until last week, when Lord Lansdowne, President of the Society presided over a distinguished gathering.

[Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and thus temporary head of the Colonial Service, was glad to participate in the career in that sense of C. W. Hobley, who had been Secretary to the same Society for the past thirteen years.] "We took him over, as a legacy from the old B.A.A. Grafton Company, with whom we had served as a geologist. His name, Commissioner, was universally popular with the settler and Native communities, and was one of the pioneers of East Africa."

"Your Society, like all those, admits of animal bodies which, when watch and warning causes, have been said that every cause has its reverse. I am always very glad there is another side to the coin of propaganda than that cause. Your brother, Mr. Grafton, in his new book, has no anti-society, under the title, 'Every and Aborigine Protection Society can be described in that capacity.' [Laughter.]

"I have also agreed that certain species of animals are creatures of the creation, and that it behoves to define the scope of Government to preserve them. It is our duty to take an interest in preserving wild life for the benefit of mankind, and we owe it to the Creator to do so in that way. Colonies in which these animals live should regard it as their duty to watch over the adequate preservation of nature, and see that wanton destruction does not take place."

"We do not need when trophy-hunting for the Union Book, no longer like to deteriorate the sport. In the case of lions, coming from the sides with the British and Indian colonies, taking place it is right to set aside definite sanctuaries for the protection of the fauna of the world."

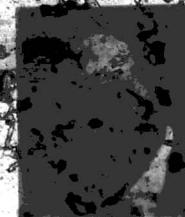
Mr. Hobley's Services as Secretary.

Lord Lansdowne, who is a great admirer of the Colonial Office and Colonial Government, the Society had a donation from the former amounting to £1000. This sum was given by the late Mr. Hobley, who, a few years ago, had visited South Africa and appreciated various Reserves, as in their turn. These Reserves had helped towards the cost of a mission to East Africa, which had been fortunate enough to have as its successor Mr. Maurice C. B. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Mr. Hobley said that few secretaries could be found such readily willing with their committees to help in the work of a Government, and the service which was a rewarding Colonial Secretary, if anything, was still more so to the Secretary of State, and he had been greatly pleased at the way in which the Royal African Society had responded to the efforts of the Government.

Putting his tenure of office the memory of his predecessor, from 1905 to 1920, he said that the members had increased from 200 to over 1000. More members and offices were necessary and to this extent that object he had passed his foundation on Branches in ten central centres of population throughout the country. They had also throughout the Empire a number of local committees to keep them in touch with their constituents.

In Africa he had created stock of wild animals for public entertainment. In East Africa, the credit of the creation of the Reserves is a great extension of the work of Sir Loder, which he had done in the main. He is chairman of the Game Department, they could not assure that observation was well conducted, but hoped that the local authorities would come to some decision regarding permanent sanctuaries, and had hope that the Northern Rhodesian would follow in the same example.



Two incidents from America may be mentioned. One was when Lord Lansdowne headed a delegation to the Colonial Office. Instead of merely introducing them, Dr. Wilson gave a chapter of his speech on the preservation of wild fauna as he did. [Rhys] learned more in that time than ever before.

The other incident concerned Theodore Roosevelt, who had been invited to attend a dinner at the Society before his tour for East African Agency. Diseases prevented his attending, and so he did not avail his return. Mr. Grafton, who was then in London, in which he was congenitally ill, went to see him, and when he came home Mr. Beaufort, who had invited him to his house in Epping Forest. There he remained, as Roosevelt had done. Epping Forest, indeed, which had created a sensation in this country, and said that he would ask him to a public dinner, only if he would shoot a rhinoceros. Roosevelt, however, apologetically, said, "I'm too fat to snap." [CB] On the 1st November, 1935, a Texas was shot in Africa. Afterwards it was discovered that before leaving, Roosevelt had promised to different universities that after the trip he had promised to give five white rhinoceroses to them, and that the soldiers had not been sent to the U.S.A. where the white rhino is of great value to the students.

Meteorological Communication.

Two African zones have been approved for meteorological and climatic information by wireless through our continent, as a result of the first Meteorological Conference in London. The East African collective zone transmissions will be broadcast from Nairobi.

African and Tropical Infections.

African and tropical theme lectures will present the recognition of tropical diseases, as the Union Imperial Airways liners arriving at the Rand Airport twice a week will be subject to a health clearance, and additional reports may require the aircraft to land at South African tropical stations to land first at the Rand Airport for clearance.

African Biodepartments.

The Australian Sports Institute Association will donate £1000 for the maintenance of a Australian athletic team for the Commonwealth Empire Games in Sydney in January, 1938, which the team is to be definitely in standard. The Australian Government has guaranteed £2000 towards expenses of the athletes participating in the games.

Continued from page 1

Nov. 1.—London Missionary Society, London, in London, and Pinetown, British Protectorates in Africa.

Nov. 2.—Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society, Nairobi, Dog and Muley Show in Nairobi.

Nov. 3.—Society of organizations in Nairobi, arrangements due in advance of November 1.

Statements Worth Noting

"Home deserted native, the best place at which to desire comfort, it is a tree or two." — *S. Afr. Review*.

The Buffalo in its tons of boulders is the life-
bear of Uganda. — Captain R. C. S. Birman
writing in "The Africanist's Grimoire."

The name "Umtali" means a place of safety
or, in the language of today, a place of gold.
— A. Bain, Mayor of Umtali in a recent speech.

"Friendship and mutual understanding among
neighbouring people thrive upon knowledge of
one another." — Sir Herbert Swayne, Governor of
Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Johannesburg.

"As areas under cultivation increase in response
to the demand for more crops, so requests for
assistance about raiding animals become more
frequent." — *Geographical Survey Department Annual
Report*.

"A Native with a grievance will go to great
lengths to get his trouble righted, and a Native
court is usually very careful to safeguard its good
name." — From the *Annual Report of Nyasaland
Provincial Commissioners*.

"It is the duty of the Colonial Office to see that
the Native is not lost in the settlers. This attitude seems to
show that there is no real human sympathy in this
England which controls our destinies." —
Sir Herbert Swayne, speaking in Nigeria.

"The Natives are generally agreed that
cavava causes indigestion, and that the stable
product of the country is not to be had in many
ways." — Mr. H. H. G. Hart, M.P., speaking in
the House of Commons.

After what was practically a world survey
William Booth became convinced that Rhodesia
was the country best suited for the carrying out
of the colonisation-settlement scheme. — Sir George
Stevens Davis,殖民地大臣。

During the last week the ploughing matches
enjoyed a margin of popularity larger than the attention
paid to previous ploughing. In the recent period of 10 years there has been a greater
tendency to enclose fields of arable land. — *South African Agricultural Statistical Review*.

The impression given to other places by the
western type of men they usually see, is that
apart from amusing himself, the white man only
exists in making money. — Mr. S. J. Latham,
Educational Director, British Indian Institute
and author of "International Education,"
London.

The educational film shot in East Africa
frankly disappointed. The majority of the Natives
being mathematically illiterate, it is hard to believe
they have already noted their historic capabilities.
The educational film, much of which was shot
in Uganda, — *Mr. G. S. Sambrook, Principal
of the Film Department, Uganda*.

The natives are still in the hands of the
tribes, who are the sole possessors of the land.
They teach them and care for them, and
so far as robbery, theft, and encroaching
on the property of the Natives is concerned,
Inspector General of Land in the Ambush
Department of the Ministry of Native Affairs.

WHO'S WHO

Major Ferdinand William
Haworth, Portlock M.C.



*Copyright
Major Gerald Bentwich, M.A., F.Naturel
Smith, and one of the best observers in the public
service of East Africa, is the immediate Secretary of
the European Elective Mediaeval Club of Nairobi.
Native Council. He is also Secretary of the
Brussels Scott's Society. He has been a member
of the English and African Committees of the
Royal Anthropological Society, and
is now making a permanent contribution to
the Royal Anthropological Society's Committee on
Ethnology. Since the formation of the
East African Chamber of Commerce in 1922, he has been
a member of the Executive of the Associated Chambers of
Commerce, Vice-President of the East African
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INDEX

Mr. J. C. Johnson Smith has been summing up his tour in South Africa.

Southeyman has won the Nyasaland 100-metre champion title.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. E. Gray has left Nairobi to return to Australia.

Mr. William A. Iswellin, District Commissioner in Kotido, is on leave.

Archbishop A. G. P. Grosson left England last week to return to Nyasaland.

Mr. John E. Barnes has been appointed to the Kismayu District Council.

Captain J. Mignot has been promoted Major in the K.A.R. Reserve Officers.

Mr. W. S. Swinton has been appointed Clerk to the Uganda Legislative Council.

Dr. Mungo L. V. Studdert-Kennedy climbed Kilimanjaro for the Harry Holt Fund.

Mr. L. A. Orr has been appointed Vice-chairman of the High Court of Tanganyika.

Mr. C. H. Adams has been appointed to the Lafia Campa District Road Board.

Miss Sutton and Miss G. M. G. G. G. have been appointed to a motor caravan for Durban.

Messrs. J. Buckley and J. Schlesier have been appointed to the Lupa Controller Area Board.

Colonel W. G. C. A. P. Makwala has returned from Corfou to Entebbe via Harar and Redcliffe Square.

Major F. O. Stratton has been elected President of the Nairobi branch of the Royal Society of Medicine.

Holidaying last month in the Nyanja region was Dr. Hubert L. Lamer, Polish Consul-General in Jerusalem.

Mr. B. M. Tatham has been transferred from London to the Gold Coast as Senior Assistant Treasurer.

The East African Council, the Tanganyika Medical Officer, and the doctor at Selam on his return from East Africa.

Mr. M. A. Evans, director of the British Red Cross Society's first permanent office in Tanganyika.

Miss Muriel, who was interned in Japan as a mission nurse during the War, has been granted a visa to enter the country.

The Busia district folk

Mr. G. W. Wickens has been elected President of the Nyanza Club, of which Mr. G. B. B. is a member.

Mr. T. E. H. Hutton has been elected chairman of the Uganda Engineers Association.

Mr. D. J. Langford, Mr. J. J. Hutton and Mr. G. W. Wickens have been elected members of the final of the Battat Cup competition which is the Tanganyika championship.

Mr. R. W. Simons has been appointed Acting Chief Telegraph Engineer of the Northern Rhodesia Posts and Telegraph Department.

Mr. F. D. Burgess will be ordained to the priesthood next month. He was ordained deacon in St. Paul's Parish, Dar es Salaam, and formerly a cleric in the Church of England.

Mr. R. A. P. Douglass, Assistant Office Secretary, and Honorary Secretary of the Dar es Salaam Club, is on overseas leave.

Mr. G. Wilson of the Agents Trading Co. Ltd., Singapore, has been visiting East Africa in introducing firms in which his firm has interest.

Mr. A. C. Bagshawe has been re-elected Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Club, while he is considering the appointment of a golf professional.

Mr. M. H. Leibberg, formerly of Uganda, and now lecturer in anthropology at Cambridge, gave an address last week to the Rotary Club in that town.

Peter Hargrison, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargrison, of Nairobi, has been admitted to the Worcester Cathedral Choristers as a probationer.

Captain T. Preston has been appointed District Commissioner for Lafia, and Mr. C. W. Switzer is new Business Commissioner for Kano, Nigeria.

Mr. G. Rees, who has served in Rhodesia Railways since 1935 and has recently been stationed in Broken Hill, is now on leave pending retirement owing to ill-health.

Mr. Leslie Armstrong headed an archeological expedition to Southern Rhodesia in 1940. At a count of his collection before the Hartbeek Rotarty Club last week:

Mr. W. G. Clark, Assistant Postmaster-General in Uganda, died of such sudden shortly after over-taking a car by a soldier he had been transferred to Kampala during the disease.

At the moment of writing the author is back in the depths of Central Siberia, where he has been directed to continue his work in this country.

Makete's College Inquiry**Commission Appointed**

In view of the services rendered by the Governor of Uganda and the Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed a Commission which will visit Uganda early in May with the following terms of reference:

To examine and report upon the organisation and working of Makete's College, and so far as may be considered necessary, the institutions or other agencies for advanced vocational training connected with it; (b) to (i) the society which they are intended to serve, and (ii) the educational systems of the territories from which the students are drawn.

Having in mind the declared policy of H.M. Government to promote the establishment of facilities for higher education in East Africa, to receive recommendations for the formation and administrative control of Makete College and other institutions to this end within the framework of the ability of the Government to meet the cost, whether by Government or annually recurrent charges.

In making such recommendations, to consider (a) the effect on the development of the Colony upon the educational organisation of the territories concerned, (b) the general interests and needs of the communities from whom students are, or may be, drawn, (c) the educational needs of native students.

The Commission will consist of three or four members:

Mr. Sir John Earl De la Warr, K.P., M.P., Parliamentary Secretary of State for the Colonies (Chairman);

Mr. Phillipps Eddystone, D.L., L.F.S., F.Z.S., Head of the Ethnological Department, King's College of Household and Social Science;

Mr. Alexander Kerr, Principal of the South African Native College at Fort Hall;

Mr. Z. E. Matthews, African member of the staff of the South African Native College at Fort Hall;

Mr. W. H. McLaren, B.D., M.A., Esq., member of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies;

Mr. Mount-Jones, S.C., Principal of Manchester College of Technology;

Mr. John Murray, LL.D., Principal of University College of the South-West, Exeter;

Mr. Harry Vischer, C.M.G., F.B.I., member of the Secretary of the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies;

Miss E. Fedler, of the Colonial Service (secretary).

The importance attached to the inquiry is reflected in the standing of its members, the composition and of the inclusion as its secretary of the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Eight months ago we presented extensive lists of African, Indian and English South or West African educationalists, and we are glad to find that confidence in our judgment is justified in the choice of the members of the Commission.

Salaries of wages paid to other labour employed by the Government. Pay is generally varied between 10/- and 20/- per day and in the Eastern, Central and Southern Provinces, and 10/- and 25/- cents per day in the Western and Northern Provinces. Labour engaged in carrying out contracts to do a piece of work, or in carrying out contracts to do a day's work, and non-Native skilled labour, principally Asiatic, but with a proportion of Chinese, receive wages fixed by contract.

Salaries of Elephants. In 1920 an elephant in the Uganda Game Reserve was given further instructions in the matter of salaries. Report. Each elephant breeding pair were entitled to a salary of £100 per month, and the keeper of the herd was to receive £100 per month. An additional sum of £100 per month was to be paid to the keeper of the herd which was to be used for the payment of the keeper of the herd.

Police and Witchcraft**Colonial Commissioner's Observations**

Colonial Commissioner G. Fisher makes some interesting observations on witchcraft in his annual report as Deputy Commissioner of Police in Uganda. The success of the general education of these peoples depends naturally on the beliefs of these peoples, and although the marks of civilization and the spread of religion have done much to reduce the prestige of superstition, still, there still exists among some of the more backward tribes a strong belief that certain persons have supernatural powers. That few specific cases have actually come to the knowledge of the police may be due to the fact that the consequences of such acts as the practice of magic among workers, who have a peasant ignorance to extort property from the people over whom they hold sway. In some cases however the accused has alleged that a person killed was a much doctor. The Police can do little to deal with the problem, which must depend for its amelioration on educational and other progress of the general community.

Coronation Committee

A Coronation Commemoration Committee has been established with the Colonial Secretary, Mr. de V. Ward, as Chairman, and the following members: Vice-Governor, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. C. G. Ayerst; the Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. C. G. Ayerst; the Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. H. A. Wood, and Captain J. F. Schwartz, Mr. J. B. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Evans, Captain G. B. Anderson and Mr. Abdul Wahid.

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Income Tax in Kenya

Proposed Repealed by Finance Committee

The Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* has learned that the proposal to introduce a new income tax has been abandoned.

With the object of offering a continuation of the public services, whether more tax would be introduced or not was left to the discretion of the Governor. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Sir Edward Heath, and the Legislator, together with the members of the Committee, have now decided that the provisions of existing orders will remain.

The Government's intention is thereby to make it the public's business for a proper examination of the financial position before the new taxation is imposed. The Committee will adopt the unusual course of taking evidence from the public. The Government does not intend that it should examine existing indirect taxes, such as the Customs' duties which affect most of the Colony's territories, but they will be able to examine the whole budgetary position and to report to the Legislature what revenue measures are necessary. The decision will then rest with the Legislature whether to accept or reject the Committee's report.

The effect of this measure will be to delay the introduction of income tax legislation, but there will be difficulty in ascertaining the expenditure side of the budget before the end of the year, even if the inquiry continues into the new year. The elected members of the Colony do not expect the inquiry to be completed before the departure of the Governor, Sir Joseph Byrne, and hope meanwhile to be able to propose on the basis of the actual revenue of the year, reasonable reductions in the rates of taxation, one that is essential to the Colony without new taxation, but that some relief is required in those areas of salaries by scaling down of the gratuity paid.

It is understood that the members of the Committee, five in number, will be asked to submit their recommendations to the Governor. It is known to be in favour of income tax, leaving the three European elected members in the minority. The elected members therefore are depending on the Government's Committee, since although there is a tendency among sections of the public to believe that the referendum on the dispute in the Finance Committee is merely a ticklish political manoeuvre to stem public agitation.

Since the results were published opposition has been of the loudest like a grass fire. Most of the protest meetings, however, while fully supporting the policy of the European elected members, have declared that they do not support the bringing of income tax.

A pastoral comment will be found under "Matters of Opinion."

British Council Shows

British Overseas Stores, Ltd., Nairobi, has trading interests in South Central Africa, and a grant for the endowed professorship of African studies was made in the previous 12 months. This reduces the debt balance to be carried forward to £1,500. The total amount is in arrear by £1,000. September 10, 1953. Promised by the company its investment by the end of the year. Interest not officially accounted amounted to £1,000.00 for the previous year.

GREAT ZIMBABWE THE MOST MODERN HOTEL SHEPPARD'S	
<small>POSTAL EXAMINE IS LIFE'S COMFORT OF OVER 100 YEARS</small>	

One of the Funniest Books since the War

It is hard to enjoy every last page of Captain Williams's book, "Biggest Africa," because it is funny. The author, a retired Army captain, has written a book which is no better than a collection of his best stories and in Africa.

Quotations from this collection of his funniest books since the war, are screamingly funny. The author has, however, decided to do away with the many accolades from the critics of his book in the preface. Without a doubt, the book will be a handsome failure on merit alone, as assured by world sales.

The *Salisbury* considers Captain Williams "a good story-teller, he writes, invariably, well, clever and humour, which gives a bracing quality to his book of adventures and misadventures."

"The Bulawayo Chronicle" says: "A most amusing publication, its raw humor never fails to appeal."



The Rhodesia Herald points Williams's book to comic. It is a collection of stories received from all over Africa to be read aloud. A portion omitted, however, has been added myself with the result that the review on hearing my version of Captain Williams's book on more than one occasion thrills his hearers through the imagination of a few words qualifying an otherwise tame argument.

"The Standard" adds: "A most delightful book, already long-sold out, and it is to be hoped that a second edition will be forthcoming."

The *Kenya Standard* finds the book is very readable and illuminating.

"South Africa" writes: "Captain Williams's book is concise and witty, particularly in his anecdotes which, though anything the likes send along, in the happy spirit of our beret, is bent intent to be really keenly on subjects like the manhunt, the secret mission, the secret life of the bushman, the forest, the deer, the lost and strayed. Border and battles, yes, too, but, indeed, it is a remarkable fact that most of the material for who write books about this bright and sunning African continent wrap themselves in a handkerchief cloak and allow all details of their country to be seen through their fingers."

Published at £2.00, the book is available in London, Nairobi, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Port Louis.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Editor: J. H. D. WILSON. Managing Editor: G. R. WILSON.

HITS THE SPOT PRESS

Germany and the Americans

The superficially complaisant attitude of Germany towards the Nordic race effectively bars the gates of America. "Paving which discover the German in persons and which makes for breadth of mind and a desire for judgment," says James R. Dickey, editor of the *Birmingham Post* in the course of a series of articles on the reinforcement and correction of immigration of Germans to the United States.

This arrogant philosophy of race policies, the gorging of the second characteristic of the Germans, has led to a Native life. Great private writer, Hans Gude, Olfrep (Governor of German East Africa) in his "Hans Meyer" (published 1906), says: "Modern German officials propaganda for descent with pride in the development of racial 'economics'. Right through it will find the Native regarded as a useful economic animal, not a person. As a potential source of wealth a 'cow' for his white masters—no co-operation with white and black as we understand it; no trusteeship here. He must be studied that he may be more easily and developed and made more efficient. He is to be directed in his tendency to do this and do that as needs lead. He must be physically well cared for, but he must work well; but must be given technical education to make him a better economic animal, not education which makes him a religious, complacent, quitebeinspirations in his master."

"For an anthropologist knows that every tribe in Africa, the whole continent seems to be destined to die. His death follows either at the hands of an exterminating army or eventually exposed of indigenous opposition. But by understanding the *make-up* of the tribes and so producing a rapid decline both in numbers and virility. Either he would be tragic example of that which now will be the history of Africa, and balanced settlement."

It is said that he regards in the German way the Negroes as a true trust-fear. This is a natural and necessary outcome of the other two, and one can hardly expect otherwise. The German, in his superior status, regards the Negro as something which has been put into the world to serve him.

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the terrible misery of a people who have been denied their birthright, their land, their culture, their independence. The German people are now fully aware of the situation.

They do not know how to make the Native fit in with the most resolute life. If he never be fit to that Native, the number of hours, especially fit to those of his life, of his understanding of the mentality and of the way of life and friendship etc., though he may be unable to understand some of the things you do in the course of life and of the Native.

There is a large amount of evidence of German's life and an absence of German's life, in the time of occupation with the Native, and a strict restriction of power.

It is a question of what people leads their difficulties, and if they come from their own strength and they come from the outside, they do not want to go back.

There is a great difference in, and especially the new life as well as the old life, the new life is west of the Native life, and the old life is east of the Native life. That is the reason why the Germans have been known as 'Trotz'. They hold that they are better than any one who is not blessed with such strength as that of the English people, and when from the old country, where there was no power, the old power, come, then that is the reason why if it happen like that, we shall have to face the problem again before the Germans leave.

European Health—Kenya

DR. LEONARD LYON, who recently retired to England after a residence of fifteen years in Kenya, and is now living in Twickenham, places in *The Medical Journal* his inquiry into the climate of Kenya, on the physical and mental well-being of Europeans. He writes:

"In 1925 I made a residence in Kenya from which I have since rarely or indeed ever been absent. I instance my own health which was not then or afterwards generally good, and has since gradually and, could, to my mind, be due to the effects of the climate. I have been a semi-sedentary, inactive, insidious and profligate in my native country, and my health is now far from its natural level."

In 1928, the Native of Africa is endowed by nature with a remarkable adaptation to the tropics, diseases and the like are not to be found, but when he is exposed to the European land when to this is added susceptibility of the races to a tropical climate, and the struggle for existence in a country in which he cannot succeed, it is not surprising that numerous break-downs are common occurrences."

THE European problem, of course, is a difficult one, but it is not necessarily solved by improved physique, which does not occur with any greater frequency in a tropical climate like that of Africa, than in a temperate climate, especially with a healthy diet."

Pasturing Rhodesia

DR. JAMES L. FLICKER, of Boston, Massachusetts, writes:

"The African, however, is an accustomed inhabitant of the savannas of this strange and different land, and the Native is learning to adapt his mode of life to the new environment. Very distinct pastoral areas, such as 'the plain' in the Transvaal, 'the veldt' in the Orange Free State, and 'the scrub' in South Africa, have been developed, and it is a remarkable fact that the men of the veldt have lost their original nomadic ways and have become more settled, more serious and more industrious than they were in the days of their ancestors."

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Two Valuable Scholarships

EXAMINATIONS will be held on Friday for candidates applying for the Sir John Bowes scholarships to be at Port Regis Preparatory School, Broadstairs.

Two such scholarships are awarded annually, each of the value of £100, which is deducted from the school fees. One is open to boys whose fathers are British medical practitioners settled in East Africa; the other to boys of immigrants, and while the latter is open to boys whose fathers are British in East Africa or are British residents in Rhodesia. Scholars must be under 9 years of age, and must submit to an examination under the supervision of the Director of Education, his letter from whom full particulars regarding the scholarships may be obtained.

Rhodesian Farbridge School.

Reference is made to Rev. Mr. R. B. West's investigations into the possibility of establishing a "Farbridge Farm School" in Rhodesia, made by him to Dr. Campbell when he addressed the Rhodesian Association on emigration. He stated that development of the Farbridge emigration movement from the time the suggestion came to that young Rhodesian nearly home in Umbria said: "It was a lamentable thought that he had not seen the fulfilment of his dream in Rhodesia." Dr. Campbell, in his speech, first saw the vision. Mr. West's publications of the school, Mr. Campbell's views, and the reason why a farm school should not be established in Rhodesia. With the vision, idealism, and enthusiasm which characterised the life of Kingster Farbridge the idea should not be beyond the bounds of practicality. Mr. Campbell would thus have left a memorial to one of her famous sons, and Rhodesia would have had the added virtue of serving as a model.

German Colonial Exhibition.

The great Colonial Rally which we all have expected to be held last year, as announced in our last issue, did not take place. The reason for this is said to have been taken in view of the strong stand on the subject of German Colonial claims taken by the recently held Party Conference in Margate. Those attending the rally, which was to have been the signal for a simultaneous exhibition of German Colonial propaganda, were to have seen an exhibition illustrating Germany's present activities overseas. That exhibition was quietly opened yesterday. It stresses their economic importance, and sets out to prove that the former German Colonies are suitable climatically for extensive white settlement.

African Flights.

Mr. C. W. A. Scott and Mr. Giles Guthrie, who won the Johannesburg air race, arrived back in London last week, having made the homeward flight directly. Mr. Scott and his crew should have been informed that the prize money should have been greater. A Mr. M. H. Scobington, a British air pilot, and Mr. D. P. Peterson, who were missing for two days last week on a flight from Johannesburg to Durban, were forced landing north of Mafikizolo, and had had to spend the night in making a clearing from which to take off.

Driving on Sunday.

The road rate from Nairobi to Johannesburg will now be paid on October 26, instead of on October 21, the change being necessitated by a Transvaal law which prohibits any form of motor racing on a Sunday and by the possibility of the rate rising on that day.

Falls Drive.

Several improvements have recently been effected in the ameliorating the neighbourhood of the Victoria Falls, and the construction of a bridge over the highly erratic, navigable country, which has been described as the biggest work undertaken. The Falls, it nearing completion,

That Rhodes Museum.

The Government of Southern Rhodesia is lending its support to the scheme to build up the Rhodesian Museum, Bishop's Stortford. The Rotary Clubs of Bulawayo and Salisbury took the first steps in the Colony to bring the matter forward, and the Prime Minister has not merely given it his blessing, but will make an appeal for public subscriptions.

For Mission Work.

The Kenya Church Aid Association and the Central Tanganyikan District will have stands at the Combined Sale of Missions Overseas, to be held in the Central Hall, Westminster, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 27 and 28. Funds, or sale at the Tanganyika stall should be addressed to, Mrs. Chambers, 35 York Mansions, S.W.11, and those for the Kenya stand to Miss M. G. Shisham, 4 Cleveland Road, W.13.

A Native Helmet Maker.

Note in the Provincial Commissioners' annual report on Major Natin indicates in Nyasaland states that an enterprising Native in Salima in a district has begun to manufacture helmets from palm leaves covered in white or black cloth, but as is usually the case in native industries, the price he demands is too high for the majority of people to buy, and a reduction would be necessary before a commercial sale. Motor transport has brought about an increase in the number of tea-chapans, and cycle repair shops.

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B.C. Company Capital.**Shares To Be Reduced From 25.**

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of the British Central Africa Company is to be held on November 20, at which a resolution reducing the capital of the company from £250,000 to £50,000 is to be considered.

A circular issued to shareholders states that during the past six months the company has suffered substantial losses on trading, which up to September 30, 1936 had reached £60,418. Depreciation of assets had also reduced the shareholders' equity so that the value of the debentures of them standing at the book value is now equivalent to only one-half their true values.

Conditions have improved somewhat since last year production of tobacco has been realized, tobacco prices have improved and the company's tea plantations and production of roya bean are beginning to show hopeful results. As a result it is anticipated that accounts for the year ended September 30, 1936 will show that losses on plantations have almost, if not entirely, ceased.

A considerable portion of the company's investments have been realized and two-thirds of these implemented. In the banks have been reduced £1,000.

During the depression the company's mining and plantation activities have again stalled, but with the definite improvement in commodity prices the directors feel the re-arrangement of policy should be made and take advantage of the improvements in conditions and company must have further capital, but the elimination of accumulated losses is essential before the raising of capital can be considered.

It is therefore proposed to write off £10,000 shares in the amount of their nominal value, and a new resolution authorising this reduction by half the capital of the company will be presented to the forthcoming shareholders' meeting.

The subdivision of such of the remaining issued shares of 5s into 1/2 shares of 2s each, and the creation of new capital in the form of 1/2 shares, and the consolidation of the undivided shares with existing and new 2s shares of 2s each are the legal machinery necessary so that all the shares may be of one denomination.

Latest Share Prices.**Rhodesia's Rapid Rise.**

BROM-LIKE conditions in Rhodesian copper share have been experienced on the London Stock Exchange during the past few days. Rhodesias have been the principal feature in lifting the account period of the past week night saw advanced 6s per share. Rhodesian African Americans saw also rise on the strength of its holding in Rhodesia and in America, F. Ross Anterior Selection Trust, and Rhodesia Selection Trust were also important. Young Rhodesian gold shares, Bronte and Spur, 5s. 6d. per share respectively, rose 1s. 3d. higher.

East African gold shares show but little change. Kifungoni 5s. 6d. marked 3d. higher. Taita have improved 3d. Eringa African Minerals 3d., and "Aigle" and Masera 1s. 1d. Rostington and Kavirondo have fallen 1s. Taita are at 6s. 6d. higher, and Khasela, Katanga and Zambeza Exploring also record higher prices.

	Last week	This week
Anglo-Indiaca (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.
Baluba Mines (2s.)	1s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Capri Motor Co. Ltd.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Exploration Co. (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 5d.
Edmont Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Gold Fields of Australia (10s.)	15s. 7d.	16s. 2d.
Kagera Estates Ltd. (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kentan (10s.)	8s. 2d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (5s.)	3s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 3d.
Kimberlite (10s.)	4s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Loyang concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	2s. 5d.
Lubaha Gold (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Lundby Australian Mining (6s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lord Godwin (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Mazoe (1s.)	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 10d.	2s. 3d.
Rhodesia Mine Co. Corporation (2s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s.)	5s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	18s. 7d.	24s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Selection Trust (1s.)	2s. 4d.	20s. 0d.
Rhodesia (4s.)	16s. 2d.	22s. 6d.
Röán Antelope (5s.)	4s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Römerman (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Selction (6s.)	2s. 6d.	30s. 3d.
Silverwood Star (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Sparau Gold (1s.)	1s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 0d.
Tanganyika Oil (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 3d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 3d.	3s. 6d.
Tanangire, U.S.A. (5s.)	11s. 3d.	11s. 6d.
Tanzania (6s.)	6s. 1d.	6s. 0d.
Uganda (10s.)	2s. 8d.	24s. 0d.
Umtata (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Zambia Exploration (1s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.

	Last week	This week
British South Africa (10s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 9d.
Central Line Sisal (1s.)	19s. 3d.	19s. 3d.
Consolidated Sisal (1s.)	19s. 4d.	19s. 2d.
Eastern Steel and Steel Plantations (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Electric Power and Lighting (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 0d.
Kasala Copper (1s.)	2s. 7d.	2s. 10d.
Mozambique Investments (10s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 3d.
North Chartered and Proprietary (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Estates (5s.)	1s. 0d.	9s. 3d.
Kimberlite (6s.)	11s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
Simeba (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanangire (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Uganda (6s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambia (1s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.

Notable quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from London Evening Post:

	Last week	This week
Essova Ridge (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Feldt Mining Synd. (5s.)	1s. 25cts.	1s. 25cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 75cts.	3s. 75cts.
Kenya Goldmining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 1d.	7s. 1d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	1s. 15cts.	1s. 15cts.
Nigira Gold Mining (5s.)	1s. 15cts.	1s. 15cts.
Pakaneus (5s.)	1s. 15cts.	1s. 15cts.

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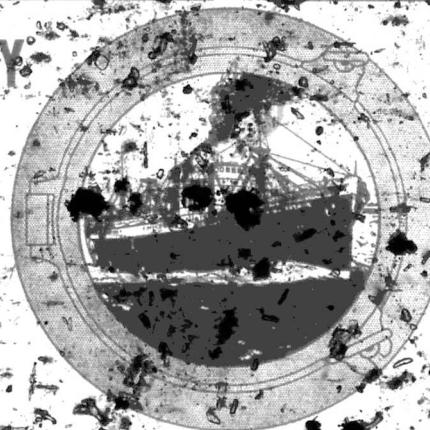
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RHODESIAN COPPER

Profits of the Rhodesian Copper Company limited for the year ended June 30, one of which allocations has been made of £5,500 to depreciation reserve, £30,114 to development reserve, and £10,000 to general reserve. An already announced dividend for the year on the ordinary shares was raised from 4s to 7½d, the additional 3½d being a preference dividend taking £31,914, making the balance forward £406,624. Floating debts appear in the balance sheet at £2,075,605 (excluding the subsidiary investment), against credits, and dividends requirements amounting to £2,451,116, capital expended during the year amounted to £457,990.

Copper production was smaller at 50,300 long tons, of which 25,000 long tons were in the form of blister copper and 25,300 electrolytic copper, whereas of the previous year's production of 60,234 long tons, 500 long tons were cast and refined as blister copper and the balance of 59,734 transferred to the electrolytic plant after electrolytic treatment in the smelter, which was started during the year. Total operational cost per long ton of blister copper for the past year was £1.14, as against £1.20 in 1934-35, while the cost of refining cost per long ton of electrolytic copper was £2.25, as against £2.35, as a result of the recent increase in the cost of carbon. Corporation tax for the year amounted to £30,103, also further tax paid by the Rhodesian Copper Company limited, £1,000, and £1,000 by the Rhodesian Zinc Company limited, £1,000, as a result of the increase in the cost of copper in the smelter, which was due to the increased cost of fuel, particularly coal, further increased by the cost of coke. During the year 5,840 tons of cobalt were obtained in the refined products sold. The Rhodesian Copper Corporation still retains its 40% interest in the Mufilira Copper Mines, and as last year this was reduced in the ratio of one part at £1,000.

The annual meeting is to take place on October 20.

Mufilira Copper Mines

Mufilira Copper Mines Ltd., state in their annual report, "It is intended to so that capital expenditure during the year amounts to £20,142, further capital expenditure being at present financial status being estimated at approximately £20,000."

In consequence of the fluctuations in output due to the restriction scheme an arrangement was made to smelt concentrate at the Roan Antelope Company's plant for the first half of the year. This arrangement is operating to the mutual advantage of both companies and it is not therefore necessary to proceed to start up the Mufilira smelter.

Operating surplus for the year was £207,850, net profit after deducting license, administrative expenses and the balance of profit made available for the year amounted to £149,800, and the debit balance of £220,200 brought the debit balance for the year to £32,350.

Blast furnace produced 2,452 long tons of blister copper, long tons compared with 2,452 long tons in the previous year, this included 2,452 long tons produced by the Roan Antelope Copper Mine, for the benefit of which account for the year to date 1,000 long tons of 60% metal of blister copper (against 2,700 long tons in the previous year) were sold, cost of £3,374/- in 1934-35.

Mr. Frank K. Lewis, general manager of Roan Antelope Copper Mines, has been appointed general manager of Mufilira Copper Mines. Mr. J. D. Tallant continuing in his capacity as manager of the company's operations in the mines.

The working reserves at Mufilira are 114,200 tons of 60% containing 40% copper, and at 50% contents of one containing 34% copper, and at 40% contents containing 24% copper.

Rhodesian Selection Trust

The annual report of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd., for the year ended September 30, states that no revenue has yet been realized from the company's principal asset, namely, its 40% holding in Mufilira Copper Mines, Ltd., and in consequence the profit and loss account shows a small adverse balance of £1,000, due to the difference between current market value of the shares received.

There is a balance of £1,000 in the building fund, £4,000 in the sinking fund, and £1,000 in the general reserve, which is equivalent to 10% of the paid-up share capital for the year ended September 30, 1935, and £1,000 is set aside for the payment of dividends. The reduction scheme has been carried into effect since December 1937. Sir Frank Lewis, chairman and director of Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ltd.,

Rhodesian Zinc

The profit of £25,105 is reported for the year ended September 30, 1935, by the directors of the Rhodesian Zinc Company, Ltd., for the year ended September 30, 1935. This compares with £20,000 for the previous year. Two dividends, each of 4s a share, were paid during the year, amounting to £1,000, and the balance of £1,012 remaining after the final distribution is to be carried forward. The average of 10,000 long tons of ore averaged 1,430,000 lbs of ore averaging 1,000 lbs a ton, based on 100,000 long tons over June 30, 1934-35, the tonnage, namely, during the year 314,000 long tons, representing 100,000 long tons of ore reclaimed from the upper levels previously written off in the reserves. Net working costs excluding delivery depreciation for the year were £16,022, compared with £16,015 for the year 1934-35. All work on the Greenhill Mining Company's property ceased in June, but the results obtained were negative.

Uganda Gold Mining Co.

The annual report of the Uganda Gold Mining Company, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, states that during the year there was a loss of five gold and 34 silver ozs. Were 1,874,210 ozs. of gold and 1,844,400 ozs. of silver produced, the total value of which was £7,545. In respect of the 1,874,210 ozs. of gold, the mine was abandoned, there is a loss of about £1,000 in making the 1,874,210 ozs. debit balance to be carried to the general reserve on June 30, 1935, for the year 1934-35, and the balance amounting to £6,932 long tons, averaging 1,000 lbs a ton.

The remaining main shaft has been equipped with 450 ft. level. In the E. drift two worksheds were

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Company Progress Reports

The diamond assays for the 100 ft. down-hole drive from the 200 ft. level, No. 6, which gave a concentration of 25.5% gold and a width of the vein 7 ft. 6 in. to the W. 50 ft. cross-cutting drift, have been calculated to establish whether the West vein is still present at the 300 ft. level as a feature of the deposit or as a 200 ft. level.

On the Mugrave property extending the 200 ft. level west N. drive, from 100 ft. down-hole drive, down to 300 ft. level, a total down-hole drive of 20 ft. 11 in., with 10 ft. 2 in. additional, took about 20 ft. 18 in. The cost per ton, from a 100 ft. assay was £1.50 dwt. per ton.

The same mining section on the Newland vein:

The mining report to the Sherriff Goldfield Mining Company for the year ended June 30, 1938, does not relate to the Newland vein, but includes the following assay results but balanced with the figures given makes an available total:

£7.05 per ton depreciation, the total £1,788 being credited forward to the miners' accounts.

The continuing increase in assay grade percentages filled largely £1,600 tons, the increase being particularly furthered by strong high-grade intersections, including mineralized quartz ore, and mainly gold-copper-silver-gold ore. Total gold for the year was 31.174 oz. per ton, compared with 10.376 oz. per ton in the previous year. The decrease was caused by the lower grade ore treated, which were 21.25 tons dwt. per ton, compared with 6.60 dwt. per ton for last year. Ore reserves of 100,000 tons, were computed at the following values in £ per dwt. per ton, computed with the average £ per dwt. on June 30, 1938.

Promise of Roan Antelope

At Chester, Harry Chapman, chairman of Roan Antelope mines, including its 100% interest in the Transvaal platinum mineral interests, said that the net profit for 1937/38 was a record, comprising with £1,500,000 spent equipping the property, now reached £6,200,000. This figure, plus the amount paid in royalties, was £12,362,000. At present known or reserve stocks were 95,000,000 tons with a average grade of 3.2% copper. He was confident of the outlook for the company and for copper generally. World stocks having been reduced by 1,700,000 tons between the time of the international restriction agreement and the end of August last, when world stocks were 466,000 tons, or rather less than market requirements for three months. Moreover, current consumption was ahead of production, and for a month past, slight consumption was actually greater than output. It is deduced that period had seen only 500,000 tons.

Dr. Otto Schuman, chairman of the American Metal Company, who has been closely associated with the company's business since its inception, has been appointed to the board. A dividend of 10/- b.d. has been paid.

The shaft extension continues, the new 100 ft. level having been sunk 200 ft. from the 300 ft. level. The 100 ft. level is the deepest driven in the 200 ft. vein area and the highest in the mine. No. 6 main intersection was at 300 ft. from the 200 ft. level. Depth averages 24.5 ft. and so far seven sections of the 100 ft. vein have been sunk, 10 ft. from 100 ft. level, every 10 ft. down-hole drive. In the 100 ft. section the new 100 ft. shaft has been sunk to 300 ft. level. Further driving 10 ft. down-hole drive has been undertaken to 300 ft. level on the northern side. One shoot has been sunk to 10 ft. on 100 ft. 300 ft. level, averaging 5 dwt. In the 100 ft. section the new 100 ft. shaft has sunk to 100 ft. level, every 10 ft. down-hole drive. Total footage of Kafue gauges 1,132 ft. Total length of Area 50 is 6 ft. 5 in. The 100 ft. shaft stuck 44 ft. below level, advanced 3 ft. and completed with F. drive from No. 7 pit, while the 300 ft. from No. 1 pit, has been advanced 5 ft. and total 6 ft. with 100 ft. 300 ft. worth 4 dwt. Total driving is 3 ft. E. 6 ft. 7 ft. advance 30 ft. and completed with F. drive. From 100 ft. 300 ft. 30 ft. has been driven 20 ft. on 100 ft. in the Kearns 10 ft. 30 ft. drive. F. drive, Kearns driven 40 ft. to 57 ft. on quartz zone, which is 66 ft. The Chausi vein is now known on quartz for length of 10 ft., of which 72 ft. have been explored underground at depth of approximately 6 ft., showing payable ore for 550 ft. per ton, and overlying in another 55,000 ft. of quartz. There are no veins between the Chausi vein and the take, but quartz found along these lines, but the only quartz of interest is near the Chausi.

Macroom Reg. - No. 1, Newland W. from No. 1, which advanced 5 ft. to 100 ft. and 5 ft. Then first 12 ft. level averaged a depth of 5 ft., but then became 10 ft. The 100 ft. level has been advanced to total 70 ft. on the old drive. S. 10 ft. advanced to 10 ft. W. of Newland vein, has been sunk 50 ft. and total of 72 ft. on quartz 10 ft. value. No. 2 vein, 57 ft. W. of No. 1, which has been sunk 20 ft., the quartz in the first few feet was overlying. Under ground exploration at this vein has been suspended pending completion of sampling of remainder of known occurrence.

Area 100 - The site is being cleared and areas of prospect lines established. Two occurrences of quartz float have been noted in this preliminary work, one with 10 ft. of payable yielded good values in 10 ft. pan. Total footage for area for month, 101 ft. 6 in.

Salisbury Rhodesia Certificate. The following are extracts from the consulting engineer's report for the quarter ended September 29, 1938:

Salisbury - New vein, adv. 10 ft. for first 10 ft. depth, 5 ft. S. 10 ft. and 5 ft. E. 8 dwt. Where there points indicated, the new vein extends to the wall or ridge-shoulder, driving about 10 ft. Exploratory drive have to 100 ft. over again. Drive 30 ft. W. crossing is 10 ft. 7 ft. 2 ft. Total depth of 100 ft. Total depth of 100 ft. 100 ft. Adv. 10 ft. E. 10 ft. 12 ft. W. 10 ft. Adv. 10 ft. so 10 ft. averages 3 ft. 8 ft.

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and great veins of silver and gold. No wire
was found and leaded adhesives were used for
the joints.

Surface work was done in the main drift section 22-1, drift over 60 ft. long, width 12 ft., height 12 ft.; at 10 ft. depth below surface, there assaying 550 oz. of gold across, which was passed into batteries. Surface vein No. 1, adv. 38 ft., length 10 ft., average values 8.8 oz. per ton. Vein No. 2, 4 ft. thick, length 10 ft., driving in schist. Crosscut 22-1, length 13 ft., height over 30 ft., No. 5, 6 ft. adit, adit length 13 ft., thickness of rock body showing 18 ft. of overburden. The main drift body cut reef in vertical strata, dipping 45°. The Enterprise lode, 24-second, crosscut, 10 ft. adit, note. The Enterprise lodes, 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. high, 10 ft. deep, in the west. The engineered adit, 10 ft. high, 10 ft. wide, 10 ft. deep, has been definitely located. The main drift body consists of high value reefs.

Rhombics.—Output from Flamingo Bowl mine during September was as follows: Crushed 900 tons, yielding 115 oz. from 10 ft. and 60 oz. from cyanide. Value £200, against £100 for August.

Mining Personalities.

General Sir H. Ginald Wingate, Chairman of Tanganyika Concessions and a director of Kenyan, Kinnington and other Eastern African mining companies, has returned to London from Scotland.

Mr. R. Murray-Hughes, lately Managing Director of the Goldfields of Kenya, has returned to England and is now at 65a Grosvenor Gardens, E.C. 2. Mr. Murray-Hughes was consulting engineer to Kenya Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., and is well known in mining circles.

Mr. W. J. Kirkpatrick, M.P., a director of the Tannam Gold Minings Syndicate, has been appointed representative in China of the Export Credit Guarantee Department. He served for some time in India, and was a partner with the late Lord Cable in Bro. & Co., of Calcutta.

Sir Alfred Betts, M.P., a trustee of the Beit Railways Trust, a director of Rhodesia Railways, and of Rhodesia mining companies, is appealing for £500,000 for Guy's Hospital, of the Capital Fund, of which he is Chairman. Lord Nuffield has offered £10,000 when the sum of £100,000 has been subscribed from other sources.

Share Prices.

Latest share prices will be found on page 207.

Companies Wound Up.

The Kabalinga Ore Reduction Co., Ltd., has been voluntarily wound up, and Mr. D. G. Stewart, of London, has been appointed liquidator.

Wanderers Consolidated.

At the annual meeting to be held on November 1, a final dividend of 12½% gross, making 12% for the year, will be recommended. I shall let the distillers know.

Shoga E.P.L.

The Tanganyika Government has under consideration application for an extension of prospecting licence No. 100, square mile in the Shogomines area of the Mbeya district.

Answers to Correspondents.

Answers to correspondents are held over on account of increased space. Replies which would have appeared in this issue have been dispatched to the inquirers by post.

Copper Output Again Increased.

On behalf of the copper-producing companies operating under the Copper Restriction Scheme, it was announced at the end of last week that as from October 1 production will be increased from 20% to 15% entitlement.

World Copper Stocks.

World stocks of refined copper on September 30 totalled 370,727 tons, of which 189,000 were held in America. Consumption during September amounted to 159,000 tons, of which 70,000 tons were used in America. Production during September amounted to 153,000 tons, America's contribution being 63,000 tons.

Terrestrial Production.

Exports of gold from Tanganyika during August amounted to 8,664 oz., valued at £43,393, of which £4,500, valued at £30,613, is from the Lupa goldfield. Output of gold from Kenya during August was as follows: Kitengela—2,163 oz. lode; 361 oz. alluvial. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 areas—1,000 oz. lode; 200 oz. alluvial; Nos. 2, 4 and 5 areas—905 oz. lode. Masai reserve—249 oz. lode. Total, 4,758 oz.

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COMPANY MEETINGS.

*Nigel Van Ryn Ranch.**Major Wills' Company in the Future.*

The ordinary general meeting of the company was held in London on October 13, Major W. A. Wills, chairman and managing director, presiding. In the course of his address the Chairman said: "We have not had a bad year, I think you will agree are justified in taking a favourable view of the future. The realised net profit for the year ended June 30, 1930, was £30,722. We are recommended to pay a dividend of 4s. (less postage) on all shares registered on October 31, 1930, at £300 gross, and we carry forward a balance amounting to £1,772 with accumulated undistributed profits.

"The company is in an unsatisfactory position, with debts of £100,000 and bank overdrafts of £30,000, and our quoted assets at book value on June 30 were valued at £275,000. You might like to have a full list of our quoted shares; they were as follows on December 31, 1930: Marlevale Consolidated Mines, 5000; Williams Gold Corporation, 5000; Lake View and St. Agnes Gold Company, 2500; and Finniss Gold Mining Company, 2500; Campbell Big Hole, 2500.

"In addition to those, the company holds 1000 shares in the Monbulk Gold Mining Company, 1000 in the West Australian Gold Miners' Company, 1000 in the South African Gold Miners' Company, with the Campbell Gold Mine, and the Consolidated Gold Fields of Australia. This company is under the control of Mr. G. W. Gifford. This company has been the subject of much trouble, and we have yet to know whether the results are really up to

This Gold to Marlevale Consolidated.

"On November 2, 1927, our Adamant Gold Mine, the Marlevale Consolidated, Ophir Gold Mine, and the West Australian Gold Miners' Company, had been completed. The purchase price was £25,000 in cash, which, under the agreement, was added to the purchase of 50,000 shares in the Marlevale Consolidated Mines at £50 per share. As you know, these shares now stand in the market at 25s each, so that we have a loss of £12,500 at par, due to a reduction in value on some further appreciation in the gold price, or a depreciation in the share price, which would be the case if the shareholders sold the shares or if there were a fall in the neighbourhood of the value of the Marlevale Consolidated Mines.

"I trust you will take care in arriving at a decision what action to take in this regard. I hope that the time will be right before the period is over to do something.

"With regard to the Adamant Gold Mine, we used to buy quartz from the Quartz Block on joint venture basis, but it was inconvenient to do so, so we decided to actually buy the quartz and sell it direct to a company registered for the purpose. Which was given the name of the Australian Quartz Corporation, Ltd.

"We proposed to control the Monbulk Gold Company through our large holding, and the company has appointed me Chairman, though I have delegated my position to a technical director, Sir Harry Lawrie, late Premier of Victoria, who lives at Castlemaine, almost on the mine."

RHODESIA.

The main shaft has now been carried to 1230 ft., and the final working has been low, but the last two signs are encouraging. Mr. Sydney has expressed the opinion that the mine may be worked profitably at this level.

"Our future for the next few years should be a difficult one, and we have carried forward 300,000 in overdraft as we have carried forward. Gold will be more difficult to find, such as might be obtained later, or the sale of the mine, failing in the Marlevale, could amount to day to 50,000 shares plus 4s. per share, and the controlling interest in the Union Corporation has never, so far as my knowledge goes, made any mistake in taking a mining proposition forward, one man, at least, that has not generally regarded the original intentions as foolish. E. D. Deacon, Deep South Gold Company, and General Gold Mine, both of whose mines stand at large premiums, have not been successful in their attempts to open up new mines or open old ones.

The report and accounts will be published in the usual form.

*Thistle Farm Co. Ltd.**Issue of Capital.*

"We have within the general meeting just held in Cape Town, South Africa, passed the following resolution, to consider and, if thought fit, to resolve upon the issue of the capital of £50,000 by the issue of 25,000 shares.

"Sir J. R. H. Wells, chairman, S.E., the chairman, suggested that as they had set before them the task of developing a mine for the last two years, according to plan, but it took longer than expected during the first year than the second, that they had better not go beyond the 12,000 tons per annum mark, and he had also been asked whether they had fulfilled their expectations, and the various shareholders would agree that the shareholders had been most satisfied and gave their consent to the shares being issued to the public at a price of £50 per share, higher than they had anticipated in the beginning of the project.

"It is now a question now whether to continue with the present programme of gradual development, and furnish 40,000 tons per year from the mill, or whether to take the opportunity of increasing their capital and go into a position to speed up the development and output of the mine and thus bring before the public that the venture might be exploited a year earlier than was originally anticipated, and I am inclined to support the second course.

"With the recent collapse of the gold market, down to 50/- per ounce in the Valletta market, and the companies involved had difficulty in obtaining additional encouragement to those who are engaged in the mining industry to take every legitimate opportunity to increase their spending on their properties."

"So exact is this as far as an investment is concerned that they finally decided, but the board of directors were unable to settle the matter on the course of the next few months, and the resolution would, in fact, be a unanimous vote of shareholders."

"The resolution was carried unanimous.

From Farmers to Gold-Miners.

"T. H. Newmarch, who for the past 25 years farmed the Glenelg Estates near Albany, South Rhodesia, noticing 'fragments' of quartz in his fields in August, put down holes and found a bed of quartz underlying the surface at a depth of, in some cases, no more than 12 inches. According to Secondary tenement, in The Times, he received 12 oz. from a small patch in August and 20 oz. in September, and has now worked all through over an acre of the ground. After three years, a piece of land has partly been ousted from agricultural but retaining 12 oz. of the quartz, though after a few months' working it will give the proprietor £3,000. The expenses of continuing work on the farm are also good."

Brochures of Mineral Resources.

Sir Ross Smith, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.G.S., which is member of the Imperial Institute's Advisory Council on Mineral Resources, has sent a circular to promote the compilation of mineral brochures by the Institutes in the countries where he has emphasised the importance of iron and ferro-alloys to the Empire, and he expresses the hope that the importance will be even greater in the brochure programme of the Institute.

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DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS
COMFORTABLE LOUNGES
TABLE BOARDERS
OPPOSITE STATION

DUNMAR Manager



Of Commercial Content.

A double-story garage has been erected at Bulawayo.

The Rhodesia Resources Company is to establish a factory in Bulawayo.

Mr. J. Rhodes's system of motor car hire will be available throughout Southern Rhodesia.

The first telephone pole of 205,502 has been erected in Umtali or Sustutu.

During August 200 immigrants were admitted into Southern Rhodesia, of one month or less in age, European, Africa came to Northern Rhodesia in 1922 numbered 114,559, an increase of 147 over the previous figure.

Passenger services between Khartoum and Nigeria have further terminated at Kano with flights to Lagos.

Imports except for the Port of Beira which in August amounted to £28,000 compare with £22,000 in August.

Shake-shake aeroplane bombing has been discontinued by the Zanzibar Government due to lack of light and power in aircraft.

Mr. W. C. Duly has been transferred from India to take over the management of the British Embassy in South Africa.

Umtali District Farmers' Association has decided to support the scheme of a 10/- per bushel price for maize, together with a subsidy on each sack.

Bales of cotton bolls from local exports and local stations between January and August 1922 numbered 200,000 cotton tax paid up to the end of July, totaling £100,000.

No. 1000000000 tree of East Coast tobacco and with this has been successfully grafted onto the Barotse Province, say the annual report of the Colony Department.

The total to be return of over £22,000 to the Native head grounds grown in the Eastern Province of Uganda this season. Northern Province Native may receive as much as £10,000 per ton their tobacco crop.

The City Council has invited Mr. Salisbury, member of Committee to consider the formation of a local committee, exchange where formal tenders or inquiries could be placed by parties requiring information or material.

The partnership between Mr. George Mombasa, and Mr. K. Griggs, Jacobs and firm, Mr. J. C. Coverdale and Partners, Mr. B. G. L. and Mr. Cobden, having retired from business, which will be contributed to the partnership with Colonel C. W. K. L. G.

The Rhodesia Resources Company has been exploring the possibility of establishing a wheat industry. Difficulties which would include the conservation of the Native labour, suitable European traders as well as the cost of labour from the Natives.

A regulation is to introduce the wasteful testing of exports of Southern Rhodesian silver coins from the Protectorate so as to export with the written permission of the Government greater sums. The maximum penalty for contravention of the regulation is £500 for the year of its introduction.

Sale News Items.

Two new dimcapes have been added to the team in the Umvoti Valley.

The Rhodesia Observatory has been established in the Umvoti shire, thirteen miles south of Bulawayo. A meteorological observatory is being formed by the Rhodesia Branch of the British Red Cross Society.

Work of mission work in East Africa is a feature of the annual report of the Church Missionary Society.

A wireless base is being made of telegraphic facilities by Missionaries following the inauguration from 25th to 28th for a wireless telegraph.

The Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union has proposed against the extension of Northern Rhodesian to the "conditional qualification" from 25th to 28th.

Fourteen members of the Oxford group in Kenya attended the pan-African conference of members of the African movement which was held in West Bathurst.

A new road which will enhance the tourist attractions of Uganda, a long built from Fort Portal to Mbamba on the western side of the Ruwenzori mountains.

Copper Cricket Association has been formed in Northern Rhodesia to promote international tournaments with Southern Rhodesia.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has declared an area of 600 square miles in the Mpika district to be a reserved area under the Preservation of Archaeological Objects clause.

An industrial project on African antelopes written by Captain Sir Archibald Chapman Macleod, Deputy General of the British Museum, has been issued as a supplement to the October number of the *Journal of the Royal African Society*.

The Kenyan Colony is urging the raising of the school leaving age from 10 to 16 for all children in every Government European School in the Colony, and is supporting Native Municipality funds to support the school continuing classes after the 10,000 oval ordered by the Rhodesia Trustees for the Rhodesia Inyangani Trust, a 100 acre field being added to the Inyangani and its outures, which it is hoped, will be opened next year.

Parties of Rhodesian school children will visit the Johannesburg Exhibition in December and be accommodated in a camp half a mile from the exhibition. The charges per head for the same range from £4.15s. to £1.10s. per hundred persons, Umtali children.

The chairman of London Schools Board said recently that the Board had received a grant of £10,000 from the South African Government. This grant is to be used for anti-malaria measures in schools and houses from the schools in the Cape Province.

Observations at Bulawayo have established that the Nile crocodile may grow as much as 3 mts each year during the most rapid period of its growth, though after the age of seven growth slows down progressively. The common belief hitherto has been that a crocodile grows slowly, and that large specimens is necessary to breed.

Trade Opening and African Coffee Producers Co-operate.

Points from Conference of East African Trade Delegates.

BY GUY SAMPSON POLLARD. It is now over two years since the economic depression came into being, and British business has been hard hit by it. We take the following notes:

British trade in industrial goods was stimulated by the development of engineering industry and the erection of reduction plants. The total value £229,840,000. German trade from 1929 to 1936. Machinery for the coal industry, such as coke ovens, constituted the bulk of imports. In 1936, and a coke factory at Mombasa was authorised. The value of coke produced by British typewriters imported into East Africa last year numbered 150, and 1936, but the number had increased during the same period from 915 to 1,133 machines. The German business developed from 350 to 50 machines. These were commissioning a committee so that the figures are somewhat disappointing in view of the reputation enjoyed by British machines.

In the cotton piece-goods trade, Japan continues to hold a virtual monopoly except in some parts of the continent excluded from the figures for dry goods. The Japanese share of the trade is only 4·1 per cent., but the Japanese trade in East Africa is rapidly increasing. The Japanese are much more in demand in East Africa and than than in Kenya and Uganda, and hardly serious competitor to Holland which supplies a quality article.

The trade in mosquito nets and mosquito coils virtually a Japanese monopoly, while the feature of the woollen and worsted goods trade was the sharp decline in importations from Italy. East African is not generally a market for fine silk stockings, and the weaving of silk stockings is not a large industry. British industry has, however, lost its markets. British business increased from £1,045,100 in 1930 to £1,121,000 in 1936.

In the group of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, competition is most evident in dyes and resins. The principal dyestuffs and carbon black are made in the United States, constituents chiefly of coal-tar products, and vanishes.

The Dutch East Indies have had substantial growth in the trade in tobacco, due to the United States whose share has increased from 56·3 per cent. in 1930 to 60·7 per cent. in 1936, the remaining 33·7 per cent. the trade being worth £350,500,000. The total tobacco trade being worth £164,800,000. The British trade increased from £64,800 to £20,510,000.

Remarkable Recovery in Cycle Sales.

It is interesting to note how remarkable recovery has been in certain parts, especially in Uganda, where machines are extensively assembled from imported parts. Whereas complete cycles reported into Kenya and Uganda last year consisted of 1,531 units of parts imported, those figures have amounted to 2,800 units. The imports of complete bicycles have amounted also, compared with 4,740 in 1930, with U.K. again the principal supplier with 8,333 machines, thus 1,041·3 per cent. The figure is a discriminating buy of bicycles, and has fallen in the quality of the British product. Machines are bought as assemblies, however. In the case of Britain and elsewhere parts they are possibly assembled in the place of manufacture.

THE EAST AFRICAN COFFEE PRODUCTION COMMITTEE, of the recent Interterritorial Conference, met in Nairobi under the chairmanship of Mr. J. C. Weston, Secretary to the Economic Conference. Five delegates each from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika attended, and three representatives of the coffee trade. The present white leadership were discussed.

It was suggested that trade interests should be represented on the Committee, but the Conference decided that there should be a producers' body working parallel with the East African Trade Association of East Africa, now in process of formation. This arrangement is being adopted by producers' and traders' organisations, co-operation between which can be achieved by a joint committee. The suggested producers' Committee will consist of six members and a Chairman; three representatives, one each, to be appointed by the Coffee Board of each territory, and Mr. Weston will be the permanent Chairman, with Mr. E. V. Saben secretary of the Coffee Board of Kenya as secretary. The Committee will function from Nairobi, and the annual meetings will be held in rotation in each territory. Special meetings will be convened from time to time in the most convenient locality.

The Governments are to be requested to provide the Committee with particulars of all coffee shipments, and exporters are to be required to state the denomination of the coffee shipped under each entry. Comprehensive details will thus be available of the value of all kinds of East African coffee within a short time of shipment. Such statistics will assist in estimating market requirements and in maintaining supplies to overseas buyers.

General approval was given to the formation of an East African Coffee Exchange, financed and controlled equally by traders and producers and by the three territories. The delegates from Tanganyika and Uganda, while accepting the principles involved, reserved judgment pending the details. This is a first step in endeavour being taken to bring the three Kenyan Coffee Associations into closer contact, and to form a combined Mombasa Coffee Exchange.

The Conference also agreed to establish a new Committee to be known as the East African Rubber Marketing Council. This will be responsible for the promotion of exports, and for the improvement of conditions of the rubber-growers' battle, and the future of coffee research.

(Continued from previous column.)

Under the impression that they are entitled to do so, British manufacturers may not always give up their articles.

The importation of horses increased from 2,000 in 1930 to 1,836 in 1936, the U.K.'s share being 65·5 per cent., Canada 12·5, and the United States 7·0. The British care of such horses continues to meet with a certain demand, and is particularly suited to conditions in East Africa, but the majority of owners on the continent do not care for horses and prefer to buy them in Rhodesia, the Rhodesian being the price of the day. Much attention can be directed to improving the quantity and quality of the automation in output of this.

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Nov. 1936

1934-5 1935-6 1936-7

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Year	Production	Consumption	Imports
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1927	2,000,000	1932	5,622,000
1928	4,025,000	1933	9,300,000
1929	5,067,000	1934	10,000,000
	5,222,000	1935	

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East Africa
and Rhodesia

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Uganda to
Sudan
Juba to
Khartoum

Uganda to
Sudan
Juba to
Khartoum 25

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, October 29, 1936
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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ON THE 21st SEPTEMBER, when the Rini Report was published, we have been pleading that the Government of Kenya should immediately accept its recommendations, as the Commissioner as a whole, and not merely pick and choose from among them, as had been

privately by the colonials erroneously alleged to be its plan. It is tragic that not until October 21 did the Government publicly announce its decision to accept the report as a whole. In our issue of last week, which reached our readers in England at the same time as the draft was being transmitted, the telegraphic news that such a statement had been made in Nairobi, charged the Government with having been slow to make up its mind, which it might easily have travelled across the continents of Africa to decide above everything that the Colony should be spared unnecessary torment and dumb upon hurt and that of course from that indiction it should be necessary to proceed no further.

That "there is a glo in the affairs of men which takes up the good leads on us for the" is a truth which has repeatedly appeared in Public Interest over many years, not least in the pages of the Government of Kenya, which administration, so often given to the possession of a vacuum, is as quite unconscious that the public interests entrusted to its guardianship are betrayed when a controversy which might have been avoided entirely or greatly minimised is per-

mitted to smoulder like a smouldering fire because the Administration, nursing an offended dignity, fails to use its influence when the well-went out service to the Country into its confidence to self-respecting community of British colonists will allow itself to be treated as scoundrels. That truth also has been too frequently overlooked in Kenya.

The statement made six weeks after the publication of Sir Alan Tait's report was made exactly six weeks too late. These circumstances, though they might have made it possible for some such assurance to be issued at the time of its release, and when the failure to seize the opportunity was seen as a greater promise of heralding widespread agitation, it was clearly the duty of the Government to communicate its intentions to the country without further delay. We can see no conceivable excuse for the squandering of this important issue. It stood as an isolated blunder; it would be more than bad enough. Unhappily, has to be added, to a heavy tally of equally glaring errors of judgment and instances of paralytic procrastination.

THE RINI REPORT is to be deplored, the whole affair is the thin-disguised attempt to transfer the responsibility from Nairobi to Whitehall. Again and again, Responsibility, recent years have East African governments caught so sheltered behind the Colonial Office, and Kenya has itself been far from uninvolved.

That practice— we claim— most wisely, in that policy so ingrained is it to become, in our quarters, as an ill service to the horizons of the world, and to the Colonial Office, which we have always believed, is only too ready to leave a great measure of responsibility to Dependencies which show willingness to accept it. If, in addition, sending to the well-worked Colonial Office voluminous dossiers, will set out every imaginable aspect of a given problem, Colonial Governments would propose specifically, explain their reasons, and invite sanction; while necessary progress would be greatly expedited. Unofficially, in the territories, would be encouraged to participate more actively in the affairs of State, and the Colonial Office would be spared unfair criticisms which it cannot answer.

Knowing the contents of the First Report months before it was published, the Government of the Colony could and should have made up its mind prior to publication that the recommendations ought to be adopted in whole, subject, of course, to adjustments shown to be necessary over a study of details. It is extremely unlikely that my Secretary of State intended or even a decision had waited to sanction its publication. At the time of the publication of the report, he could have refused it. We have known East African Government mislead the public by announcing, many weeks, and sometimes months, after receipt of a dispatch that the views of the Foreign Office have been altered to be such-and-such; the public naturally assumes that that information has only just reached the Government, who, however, have been advised long previously. We make no such special charge in the present case, but in view of the delay—which alone caused an anti-Government campaign to sweep through the country—we do suggest that the elected members of the Legislative Council should demand to be informed of the date on which the Secretary of State's views were first invited and forwarded. The House of Commons reasonably to-day, and the same resolution might be sought there by members who realise how inexplicable the whole matter has been handled in Kenya.

EAST AFRICA is into your blood. Once infected, you cannot nor wish to throw it off. Sir Sydney Henn once said to the writer of these lines: "It was a sub-conscious but excellent description of my own condition, and it was at that time which he first visited because one of nations had a seat in the Ugandan. The factor was soon to lose his heart to East Africa, for still he did something which as chairman of the Joint East African Board, he planned and maintained the closest personal contacts with East Africans of widely differing interests, and was as genuinely interested to hear the views of an enlightened manufacturer or enterprising merchant as of a Governor or a Chief Secretary, as concerned

foreign for increased efficiency in commerce, in administration, as ardent an apostle of the Union of Rhodesia, Uganda, and Tanganyika as he was believed to be. The general lines of policy in the British territories between the Nile and the Zambezi could and should be co-ordinated. Completely unselfish in his motives, his sole desire of inspiring others, but always bore marks of his fair sex or any burqa. It is no exaggeration to say that he was one of the best and whom Eastern Africa has had in English in this generation.

EARLY in May, I drew attention to the farcical nature of the existing naturalisation laws of East Africa, and instances the case of a foreigner of good will who had lived Anachronistic laws in Mombasa for several decades, who had gained general esteem, and whose son, born in Kenya, And educated at Oxford, cannot secure the British naturalisation which he desires because he first saw the light in Mombasa, which is a British Protectorate, though his birth occurred less than ten miles inland he would have been eligible since he would then have been born within the Colony, as it then was the Protectorate, of Kenya. Similarly, I pointed out that a thoroughly reputable business man, who had passed from Russia or Germany, perhaps on account of Jewish descent, or for some other easily understandable reason, would be eligible for British naturalisation in due course if chance had taken him to Nairobi, but not if it had carried him on to Kampala, or left him in Zanzibar, the explanation of this anomaly being that British naturalisation may be granted to a foreigner resident or resident in a Colony, but not to one who is resident in a Protectorate or Mandated Territory.

Yet for all practical purposes there is no difference in the administrative or legal systems of territories falling within these Government to be three categories, and it is asked to act clearly as anachronism to perpetuate a state of affairs which is completely illogical. In the leading article in which we exposed these absurdities we expressed the hope that some Member of Parliament would direct the voice of the House of Commons to the present position, and seek to have it brought into line with modern requirements. No such endeavour has ever been made at Westminster, but Mr. K. S. Dajwi, one of the Indian members of the Legislative Council of Tanganyika has just been notice that at the next meeting of Council he would "In view of the fact that there are in this territory genuine heirs of foreign nationals anxious to be naturalised British subjects, will the Government make a strong representation to the Colonial Secretary for the amendment of the existing laws of naturalisation in respect to residence in this Territory in order to suit present requirements?" There will be greater measures of unofficial support behind the Government of Tanganyika if it decides to accede to the request.

THE COTCHET current sale announces that publication of *The African Observer* is to be discontinued; we are glad to learn from a cablegram received in London by the "African Observer" last week that that is not so. **To Be Continued.**

African ownership and presumably under a new proprietorship and presumably under a new editorial control. The issue has provided a somewhat useful forum for the discussion of matters of importance to African development generally, social, scientific, administrative, and economic in particular, and its disappearance would have been most regrettable. Mr. Gordon Cooper, of Bulawayo, who founded and edited the magazine, who did not feel able to continue it on financial burden resolved, writes rather bitterly in the October issue of the failure of his experiment, but it is to be hoped that the time, talent, and money devoted to this attempt to establish a literary journal in Rhodesia will not seem to him in retrospect to have been wasted. In his charge he blames the press for its insufficient support by way of subscription and advertising, forgetting that two and a half years though long enough to attain the standards of a honest professional publisher, is not long enough to discern whether or not there is really room for a perfection of this kind.

Evidently there are other people who do not share his pessimism. He did not appreciate Prospects Not though the purchasers probably do Fully Tested. — that many advertisers refuse as a matter of principle to consider the

merits or demerits of any paper of restricted circulation which is less than three or four years of age, their argument being that the mortality among young periodicals is so high that it is not worth while to regard them as of potential advertising value until they have emerged from infancy into more robust childhood. It is also to be remembered that the review was born when almost the whole of the world, except South Africa, Rhodesia, was in the trough of depression, and that many people who at happier times would have subscribe to it had no desire to do themselves that luxury. Many publishers of well-established papers previously reasonably prosperous, did not make both ends meet during the period in which Mr. Cooper's magazine started and discontinued, for which there be some consolation to him.

"One of the great merits of the review was its manifest sense of a quality which ought at all costs to be maintained." Our High Standard first desire is to be honest, our second to be useful" was claimed in the first issue. Those two fine maxims have given value to the editorial policy, and it was a small slate that Mr. Cooper made when he wrote

"We have never printed anything of which we would feel ashamed, and we have never pandered to any vested interest, but have tried to exhibit a true & simple presentation of the facts." A publication which sets itself such standards is of definite utility, for even if some of its opinions are misguided, they are at least genuine and sincere without suspicion. The tragic fact that the public should fail to realize how many papers are actuated by their ideals is due to the unfortunate circumstance that so many of the journalists with maximum circulation bandy to diversion, seek to entertain rather than to inform, and oscillate blithely according to the whims of the moment instead of setting a editorial course with conviction. But if fair & genuine newspapers with good regulations, yet slightly regulated by their proprietors, a praiseworthy proportion of the British Press seeks to live up to high principles, and, on the whole, the British Empire has great cause for pride in its Press.

TWO features of Uganda's roads have always impressed East African motorists — uniformly high standard of maintenance and their spartanness. As year instructions Natives Who were issued by the Public Works Baker-Hide Incentive Act for the general welfare Their Work, and to stated, metach, the ridge surface of all main roads. Describing the result, the latest report of the Department states: "This sounds simple enough, but road inspectors, mechanics, and labourers, many of whom had been employed on the roads for years, could not, or would not understand the new instructions. The roads, in the maintenance of which the improvements of Government took a very real part, had always been maintained at a width of from ten to twenty feet, and that was good enough. Obviously, the Europeans' instructions had been misunderstood, and the old order of things, which was entirely satisfactory, was to continue. Gradually, however, the natives began to take an interest, and by the end of the year a riding surface of sixteen feet had been established on most of the main roads without any expenditure of time other than the payment of maintenance allocations." The Director Captain Willmott regards this as a fine achievement, and pays just tribute to the P.W.D. divisional officers: His explanation is quite a considerable yet inexpensive undertaking is of the greatest interest, and adds immeasurably to making Uganda's efficient system of road maintenance known to those who yet to know their particular sections, and ultimately that they come to take a real pride in their maintenance. It is moreover, of an altogether unfavourable sign when a Native shows indifference to his task. The spirit of the industrious dayman — the word "incentive" — passed on to him for does it not emphasise his own definite interest in his work, as opposed to the happy-go-lucky outlook of the hour-work system? The economist is led to it necessary) a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. The inquiring spirit is one by which the Native himself makes native progress possible.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Tobacco's Super-Salesman

There is no more popular spokesman and cheerleader in East Africa than Mr. F. J. Belart, who, with Mrs. Belart, flew from London to Switzerland on Tuesday. They leave Genoa on November 10 to return to their home in Nairobi, but it completed his agents for Mr. Belart has resigned his general management in East Africa to the British-American Tobacco Company. He and the B.A.T., whom he has represented in the territories since 1919, have been synonymous, and however good his successor may be, it will be difficult to follow so excellent and energetic a sales man with so many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Belart will spend at least the next year in two or three Africa; and it will be surprising if he does not soon identify himself with certain promising local developments. Always wearing an infectious smile, looking years younger than his age, despite the fact that most of his life has been spent in the tropics, having gone East (to Singapore) at foot, he was very fortunate not to find himself stranded in German East Africa during the War, for after having walked through Ruanzio, Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika, he reached the then German port of Usambara on the very day of the outbreak of hostilities, and, notwithstanding difficulty, managed to get through to Dar es Salaam and there board H.M.S. "Pegasus," where she visited the German capital towards the end of August 1914. Thus he came to Zanzibar, and escaped the internment which was the lot of some other neutrals for he is Swiss.

Running the Blockade.

THE DEATH of the admiral who, during the early part of the War, was in command in East African waters recalls that the British Navy sadly failed to fulfil anticipations in that theatre of hostilities. It was never forgotten how our land forces had, in the following two years, blockade-runners, to get through and deliver valuable supplies of breech-loading guns, machine guns, ammunition, medical requirements of all kinds, foodstuffs, clothing and lasts, but by no means least, to keep a supply of iron cases that it was estimated by the Germans themselves that every third European in their ranks had been provided with one by the time distribution had been completed from the dock brought out by a second ship! She reached Sudi Bay, near Lindi in the summer of 1916. Not only did we escape the vigilance of the British ships patrolling the coast, but, having discharged her cargo, remastered actually got away again and turned up later in the Dutch East Indies. The Navy was not popular in East Africa during the Campaign!

Cars of the Old Brigade.

THE "glittering array of 1937 models" at the Olympia Motor Show will be a regular media suggestion another type of exhibition which might bring worldwide publicity to Eastern Africa by its combination of H. G. Robinson's skill and the manesque humor. He calmly proposes a show not of the best, but of the worst the territories can produce in the way of motor chariot. Thus there might be seen the Kericho Cart, which has braved the depression and is still doing a little

handicrafts or a few carts—the Nanyuki Noddy, a bit wider in length of wheelbase, maintaining closer uniformity in the rear infatuated and the chassis the Embu Straight-Eight, which really was straight eight once upon a time, the baby, the Luton, the limousine, the Torda, the Oliver, the Saloon, etc. One nice couple and others which makes would probably never recognise, but which we regard as yeoman service, overcomes times' varying roads, with a display of cars of the old brigade would be amusing, perhaps instructive, and of antiquarian interest, and if seems unlikely that the idea must remain only a proposal for no other reason than some of the best potential exhibits could never get to acanthaville, unless they were carried there, to which ingenuity their owners would astoundingly never submit them.

Friends of East Africa

MANY Rhodesians and East Africans will recall the visit some three years ago of Captain and Mrs. W. H. Saunders, who did the Cape to Cairo run in various stages, stopping at the more interesting centres for several weeks at a time, and making a host of friends on the way. They were then enjoying a four-year world tour, and during the past year in London they have been renewing many old friendships at their parties, which have sometimes seemed as representative as the earliest Vortons. Captain Saunders has kept in touch with continental East Africans in London, and mutual contacts he has been instrumental in establishing may have a value of far-reaching importance to the colonies. Mrs. Saunders has also rendered a service to East Africa and the Rhodesias by stimulating in others an interest in the tourist attractions and scenic beauties of Africa, collection of cinematograph films being probably one of the most representative that has ever been made by an amateur photographer. Her films are all carefully filed and indexed, and form a true record of the travels. Captain and Mrs. Saunders are off again this week on the "Queen Mary" to America.

Nairobi-Johannesburg Road Race

THE TIME this issue reaches subscribers in England the first of the forty-one cars which left Nairobi early on Monday morning may have arrived in Johannesburg. That is an astonishing prospect, but not less amazing is the fact that having started at one-minute intervals between 6 a.m. from Nairobi, the first four competitors to reach Arusha did so in the original racing order and closely together, that they were timed in at 11.15, 11.18, 11.20, and 11.21. This record reads more like the result of traversing English roads than racing across Africa. There are four from Kenya, ten from Rhodesia, one each from Tanganyika and Nyasaland, and the rest from South Africa, which should mean much South African publicity. Unhappily only one of the cars of Englishmen, a Bentley, a great predominance of American vehicles was made, and Great Britain should be sorry to see such an unrepresentable. If the race served to encourage the production of British makers to their opportunities in Eastern Africa, it will have served a useful purpose.

Sir Sydney H. Green.

His Invalid Services to East Africa.

OF THE many who have won their way to the British Empire in the service of the War, few have shewn such singlemindedness, tenacity of purpose, and self-sacrifice as Sir Sydney H. Green, Colonial Secretary, whose death from double pneumonia in London at the age of seventy-four we deeply regret to report.

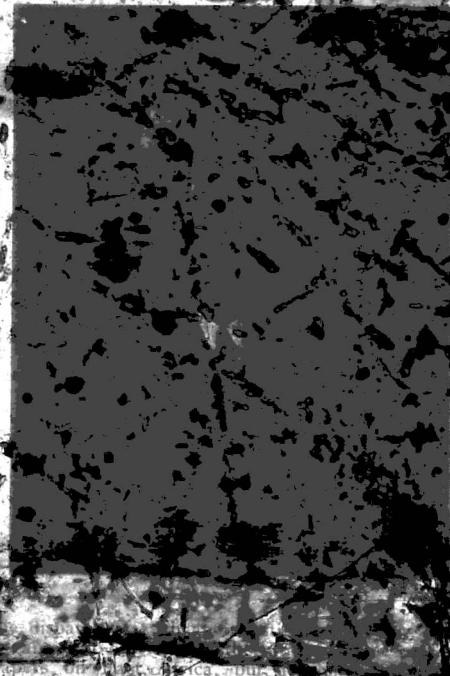
When, rather more than a dozen years ago, the Colonial Office and the leaders of settlement and commerce in the territories were anxious to see established in London an authority, body which might fight the claims to be representative of East Africa, and another, opinion, which should look the general common interests of the peoples between the colonies, a coalition which should present agreed views open to Government, Parliament, and the public, it was recognised that a difficult condition of success was the appointment of a Briton who had not been implicated in any of the disputes of the past and who had a seat in the House of Commons.

In Sydney Green the people of whose business life he had been a member, from which he had retired, he found a man who had given his services to the Empire, and to the cause of African independence, and who had been placed in the Ministry of Colonies, and had served in the Executive Council of the Colony of Rhodesia, purely for the sake of advancing the imperial cause. The value of his services, and consequently his work for East Africa, it would be easy to overestimate. It is safe to say that no other member of the original Executive Council of the Joint East African Board could have achieved the results which he soon began to make.

Building the Joint East African Board.

Among the members nominated by different interests were some antagonistic to one another, and to the policies favoured by some of their colleagues—so much so that it was freely predicted in Africa and in England of this attempt to forge unity that it would fail. They had met and fought out their differences, those who were then unknown to East Africa, and with firmness that, conceding suspicion, was a far greater danger, with irresistible appeal for the co-operation of men whose practical experience in many of the problems of the new administration was of great value. With the strength of character which was not to be denied in his course, he had influenced the young, virile, direction, and influence of the Board, and cemented elements which, if severed, otherwise have disintegrated.

If Sir Sydney was the dominant figure, he was also the driving force, and the staunchest sympathiser with the idea of Alanbrooke being his colleague. His frankness was essential to the successful discharge of its functions. No chairman could have been more scrupulous in the surety of arguments with which he disagreed, or afforded adequate opportunity for discussion. He was made sympathetic and his influence the nucleus around which the forces of East Africa were brought to thank him for the appointment of a Joint Commission on Close Union of the territories in 1932 under the Chairmanship of Sir Herbert Gore as a result of representations by Sir Frank Blackburne, who was



Portrait of Sir Sydney H. Green, former Secretary of State for Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

when he had made the Joint East African Board the most influential body concerned with the territories. Sir Sydney held strong, but it was against the best interests of any organisation, to cling upon the Gladys Head, the same individual having resigned, but his colleagues pressing upon him to continue at its head for two or three years longer. Then, having completed seven years of splendid service, he insisted on resigning, and notwithstanding the fact that he was well known to become one of the major interests of Africa, it was a wrench, but it seemed to him that his interests of East Africa and his personal independence were therefore secured. Not long after his hand was removed from the helm, the Board, impelled by troubled waters, and within a couple of years shipwreck seemed threatened. Then the rocks were circumnavigated, calm water reached again, and by officers brought aboard was largely due to Sir Sydney, who, working quietly but tenaciously, had much to do with setting the new course and in persuading key men to join him.

Other Achievements.

A special request of the then Governor of Rhodesia was to Fanganyika Tundu in 1930 that a Commission Appointed to inquire into the various problems, and, in particular, to advise whether a railway could be built and what route. Dodoma extending to the Southern Highlands. This report was submitted like a fragment which escaped the battering of claims for which there was too much general support.

He was for some years a member of the Imperial Economic Committee, on which he represented the Colonies, and Rhodesia, and a member of the delegation to represent the Empire Parliament Assembly, spoke frequently in the House,

and when he had no power of forming his own views, he was still able to do much valuable work for his country. He died at the age of 75.

On the occasion of the death of Sir Sydney, when his health was already failing indeed, his deep regret, Lady Sydeney and he were unable to fulfil the extensive programme of travel which they had planned, and were compelled to restrict their visit to Nairobi and its vicinity.

To this paper he made a full and truthful and, and, if I may say so, a very good account of the situation which summed up his views on the main problems of East African policy.

Since he came interested in East African affairs at the close of the First World War, he wrote, "I have been a convinced advocate of both social and economic policies that would secure for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika a permanent union under one administrative control." I had always hoped that this might in the end lead to closer association with Rhodesia and the formation of a British colony capable of self-government, and had many contributions to this effect.

It would not be fair to let it appear that he always agreed with our editorial views. More than once he stood strongly in private against them, but he always respected our convictions. Both of us agreed that they must be decisive. Once or twice, however, on which we sat down together, he used to say to me, "He confessed that only a few months ago, in the presence of Mr. J. A. G. Mellersh, he had written to his friends in East Africa that he was ready to accept our views on his matter, that he had been awaiting for a considerable years that our policy was sound, but that he had at last realised that he was the one who was misguided. He was a man who shamed and envied the Germans who sought scrupulous honesty in judging, and was too honest to do so for himself."

An excellent business man, the wife chairman of Forster's Glass Company, Horsley Bridge, and Thomas Riggott, Ltd., Victoria Insurance Co., and Mrs. J. Reinsel, Ltd., London, which companies had been in serious difficulties when he took charge, but were saved by his acumen and energy of endeavour. Once he undertook for the Bank of England an important economic mission to South America.

With Lady Sydeney, her family here will be the deepest sympathy. Dr. Henn, who is known to most of us in East Africa, is himself keenly interested in the progress of Mr. J. F. Henn, a quondam mining engineer, who returned to London not long ago from the Lupa goldfield, also known as the Kiarabu, while Mr. Lawrence Henn, a qualified

man who failed to find a place in politics, and the amount of work he did on the first Government, the amount of influence he had over the men whom he had helped him to get into office, and the value of his harmonious relations, bearing with the various associations of the African and Indian communities, the independence of the Colonial Office, and the immeasurable value, it was through his connection that in 1924 Sir Sydney was able to suggest in Parliament the sending of a Parliamentary Commission to East Africa, which for the first time put East Africa on a wider map, and was the forerunner of the wide interest the development which have since come to pass.

Although Sir Sydney had been much too active his living to the same extent in the last few years, to make any real mark with pleasure, notably on work fully done to on many friendships maintained on the attachment he had to all those whom he came in contact with.

East Africa's debt of gratitude.

Mrs. G. Mellersh, first secretary of the Joint East African Board (1924-1932), writes:

My friend, whether interested or disinterested, would have found the unanimous support of first Chairman of the Joint East African Board, but Sir Sydney was not afraid of failure, and he had a faith in any organisation directed wholly or very much actively engaged in other pursuits, dependent almost entirely upon the Chairman.

Sir Sydney's comparative ignorance in East Africa's multiform difficulties, by intense hard work soon made him familiar with the problems. He, several often, formally discussing with the members of the Board, not only his, but his own, interests and their difficulties, but they in turn knew that the head of the Department was thoroughly interested and sympathetic in their difficulties; he, in turn, knew what the details of any subject under discussion, he managed the details. In routine matters he was always ready to help, and he was always willing to do anything, however difficult, that might further the interests of East Africa. It was characteristic of Sir Sydney that he should think this, regardless of his own interests, devoting himself to what was at times a thankless task.

Unfortunately, the amount of time and energy which he devoted to East Africa could be appreciated only by those who were in close contact with him, but it is to be hoped that the time goes on now and more people will realise the debt of gratitude to the territories over him.

Influence in the House of Commons.

Mrs. A. A. Somerville, M.P., writes:

In the House of Commons, he was a valued privilege to be numbered amongst the friends of Sir Sydney Henry. He could not fail to recognise his absolute honesty of purpose, the moderation and wisdom of his opinions, born of wide experience and knowledge, and the fearlessness with which he expressed them. His grasp of Colonial questions won for him the attention and regard of the House, and, in particular, those members especially interested in East African questions looked to him for information and guidance. The Colonial Office was greatly appreciative of his service and help.

He was beloved in the constituency of which he was a member, that there he fit in at home among his own people, and during his stay was a member of the Blackburn Club in the House of Commons, public and private, and he will have suffered a great loss.

Tributes From Friends.

Work for Joint East African Board.

COLONEL C. E. PONSONBY, T.D., M.P., chairman of the Joint East African Board, has sent the following tribute:

"No writer will do justice to Sir Sydney's work, but I feel more deeply than any, the Joint East African Board. The suggestion for the formation of such a board to assist unofficial bodies in East Africa in their discussions in Great Britain, in their discussions with the Colonial Office, came from Mr. Ormsby-Gore in 1923. It was the initiative in collecting the signatures of the Colonies, in formulating the code of law, and in getting in motion this somewhat difficult scheme, fell on Sir Sydney Henn."

American Group.

Constitutive to be held.

MR. JOHN A. G. ARNOLD, G.O., the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be entertained to luncheon by the East African Group of the Over Seas League on Thursday, December 1. The luncheon, which will be presided over by General Sir William Purse, chairman of the Group, will take place at the Holborn Restaurant, applications for tickets £5/- to members of the Group, or £6/- to non-members, should be made as early as possible to the secretary of the Group, Mrs. E. C. H. Henn, The Cottage, Littleworth Close, Esher.

MESSAGES

H. M. GARDNER

There is no backdrill; is a good nation and in this country the three characters will be well known. The Administrator (over-supervised by the Civil Commissioner (equivalent to the Northern Provincial Commissioner) and the Medical Officer (and the Director of Medical Services). The scene is far right up-country in Northern Rhodesia when the present country was in its infancy.

There was a Civil Commissioner reported by everyone in the territory to be a monomaniac. By the camp fire, or on the veranda, whenever more than one of the sparse and scattered white population gathered, tales would be told of how this particular C.C. would be unconscious on and off for days at a time, and how he got through his work was a mystery. Further, if anyone were with him he would offer a "prick," and another man might tender a cigarette or pass him a national night-cap. No one ever met the people to whom these offers were made, but everyone knew for a fact that it was so. What the natives thought of this C.C. can only be conjectured. When I asked him in peculiar ways what had happened that when he lay unconscious, his spirit had been over him, was wandering about, the doctor said it had happened with the great witch doctors when they went into a trance, perhaps not.

The Administrator was no better, even his detractors never called him bad, nor was he oral. Although he lived at the other end of the territory, he had heard the rumours, but had never come across any reliable evidence to corroborate them, and he knew that Dame Rhythm can be a lying jade and that this type of yarn spreads like wildfire, gathering force as it goes.

Still, it was persistent, and he was determined to find out the truth, for he had an exceedingly high standard for the Service of which he was the head, and he intended maintaining it. When the rains were nearly over he departed on a tour of the whole country accompanied by the P.M.O. Incidentally, the P.M.O. was rather superfluous, for he was the only M.O., which indicates how sensitive was the early administration where there was no private secretary or A.P.G. with the Administrator, and the P.M.O. went along for a specific reason, but for a general health inspection.

The tour too, was not a matter of rushing about by car or of descending in *bwana* from the sky, but was accompanied on foot with carriers, and a mukila to fall back on when tired or foot-sore. Such a tour occupied about a full year, for the Administrator did not cover the territory (or a district) twice in one year.

In due course the Administrator and the P.M.O. approached the outlying *boma* where the C.C. dwelt. The night before they arrived the former told me he was going to have the Administrator forced to make an unostentatious tour of the constituency of the C.C. through the *boma*. They stayed some days, going into all manner of things, holding a big dance of the natives, and passing the days and much of the nights in a veranda outside the C.C., the nights involving further visits to the P.M.O. for small hours, as the doctor was a man who when intercoupled with one of our girls would say "for all I know I may be dead."

At the close of the visit the P.M.O. reported to the Administrator that he could detect no signs whatever of ill-treatment. The C.C. had been very efficient and perfectly normal. He showed no symptoms of morphinism or of unaccustomed deprivation of sleep. But as a doctor he soon saw other things. "Non Proven," which he could not say, but "Guilty." This was nothing whatever in estimate. "Guilty." What he had reported to the Administrator blinked his eyes as was his wont, and merely said "Thank you doctor." I also have nothing nothing incriminating.

So the visit came to an end, and as there were unusual last minute things demanding attention, a late start was made when, as usual, the camp was being pitched by a stream a few miles off.

Next day, it dawned the Administrator announced that camp would remain that day where it was. He directed the P.M.O. to remain sleeping in one direction while he would go in another and, accompanied by a gun-bearer, he set off in fossa the path they had left the previous day. He arrived about 9.30, going direct to the office, a change of building of wattie and daub, with a porch, not far from the Residence, which was similar in style. Finding no sign of the C.C., he called a messenger and asked where he was, receiving the reply "Perhaps the *bwana* is sick."

I sent up a note, but it only brought the C.C.'s boy, who reported that his master was asleep. Soon the same, half past eleven; another messenger was sent up, but with the result. At noon the Administrator went himself—and found the C.C. still sleeping the sleep of the drugged, with a hypodermic syringe by his side. He had lasted out the official inspection, in addition to a preparatory period, but no more.

So sorrowfully the Administrator returned to his office and wrote a letter explaining how and why he had retired and what he had seen. He caused the C.C. to send in his resignation immediately, and fixed a date by which he would be relieved. He put the letter in an envelope, sealed it, and placed it on the C.C.'s blotting pad, called the head messenger and bid him to leave it there until the C.C. returned to his office. The messenger went in the heat of the day to walk back to his camp.

The messengers lined up and saluted as he strode silently away. Raising his fly-switch, he returned their salute and passed on. Until he had turned the corner by the gaol and was lost to sight they were silent. Then a faint murmur had one voiced thoughts of others, saying:

"Now the *bwana* *Mkhwana* knows. *Kushenje*, he is. He sat in the dark when we thought him blind."

The second messenger thought the same, but he could not allow his master to be discussed by the rank and file at least in public parade. He stepped and snapped out automatically:

"Messenger Dismissed."

Very quiet.

**Treasure Trove
for Tanganyika**

See next week's issue for individual exclusive announcement.

Africa's Finest Boat Trip?

Good Publicity for Tanzania

WHAT is the finest steamboat trip in Africa according to an American millionaire, quoted in the new "Travel Guide" to Tanganyika and Central Africa published by the Tanganyika Railways and Port Services? Is it the voyage to the southern end of Lake Tanganyika by the "Llemba," the steamer which the Guide evidently thinks, means more than is described than it was by Stanley, who wrote:

"A wide valley, thickly wooded and clothed with green, rises abruptly, almost precipitately, into the depths of the interior seas, towering high above us, and as we passed the several rapids points, roused high expectations of some new wonders or some exquisite pictures. But hardly had the deep folds disclosed themselves to our eyes, when disappointment. The wooded hills, and their wealth of bosage of beautiful trees, many of which were in bloom, and abounding with floral glory, showed an indescribable and fragrant, lifting their heads in varied contour, to the wind; another a cinnamon colour, one like copper, the other like the copper roofs of African huts, all have with an even outline, and a quiet, simple grace, arrested us considerably; and the beauty of them, manifestly pretty, at the head of the several bays, to whom many an exclamation of admiration.

"It was the most natural thing in the world that I should feel deepest admiration of those successive pictures of quiet scenic beauty, but the "Dovor" (Livingstone) paid quite as much to say about them as I had done, though, as one might imagine satisfied with pictures of this kind, or more beautiful, far more wonderful, such as should have expended all the powers of admiring scenes in nature."

From Bagamoyo to Lake Tanganyika I had seen nothing to compare with them—none of those hiding retreats under the roofs of groves of palms and plantains, bananas and amomos, with cassava gardens to the right and left of palm trees, and patches of luxuriant grain looking down upon a quiet bay whose calm waters reflected the quiet of the hills which sheltered them from the round the year, steady winds that so often blew without."

Snapshot.

The Guide has wild snapshots of East African towns and places, some practical and some both practical and poetical.

At Nairobi, capital of the Athi Plains and at the confluence of the Tana, the Ewaso Niro, and the Ewaso Ng'iro, the ascent to the Upper Highlands is made through a hilly forest belt, and the altitude of 6,000 feet makes travel its climate delightful. The town itself is a well-organized city, laid out on a general scheme which is good, hotels, several clubs, two golf links, modern shops, and a racecourse just outside the town. Nairobi is an excellent centre from which motor tours may be made to all parts of East and Central Africa. Those having time at their disposal will find the five days' motor journey, enchanting snow-clad Mount Kenya a wonderful experience.

Mombasa Island possesses many unique characteristics. Its abundance of thick green jungle affords relief from the rays of a tropical sun, and the groves of coconut palms, clematis, and variety of Native life offer an oriental aspect in different settings from those usually associated with the East. The picturesque narrow bays of the old Arab town, with Native buildings here and there and the contrast in commercial requirements with the modern buildings which surround the port interests outside the purloins of the old town, and the charming bungalows overlooking the sea present a pleasing combination of ancient and modern scenes found elsewhere.

Kigoma possesses a magnificent harbour. Two great bays cut into the land, which is of bright red sandstone and has a vivid green vegetation. The town lies on the shore of a vast lake, one of which is crowned by the Residency across the lake, in the wet season. November to April the rugged mountains of the Belgian Congo stand out so clearly as if they were a mere five miles away, while for the rest of the year, looking out over the lake one sees the limitless horizon of the ocean, except at sunset when the mountains again show up and divide the world colours of red, orange, and yellow.

The lake itself is like fire, which is very attractive. You can see the water sparkle blue and brilliant in the sun, or crimson, red, grey, and angry beneath the fury

GRASAS PALMS IN TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

of a sudden squall. At night when shafts of light from the sky, and the moon is in its setting, a silver path is thrown across the water, or when the moon is dark, fishing canoes push out, their shot with fire, flitting over their bows to attract the tiny dragon. Then in the dark, the little fires, and their long reflections to the water, intertwine, and mingle, and part, leaving a scene as fantastic as that of the fireflies in the swamps.

The description of the African scene is good, but the writer, some years ago, specially for this journal, to which it is added:

Transformation of Tanzania.

The amazing transformation which this country has undergone to the present writer is thus noted:

"Within the last 30 years, East African has experienced the economic revolution more profound and far-reaching than any known to the world. The white man is now in full control of the country, and in contact with white civilization and progress, and the result of a mixed blessing. There is no doubt as to the benefits which modern education and hygiene have brought him."

"The journeys from the coast to the lake basin took 10 days by horseback, and 45 hours and can be made in modern comfort. One's thoughts go back out of the window of a comfortable train carriage, to the days, not so far distant, of the slave caravan winding its weary way to the coast, and its long line of shackled human beings. Their lives on the trail were terrible. Many succumbed, and were abandoned, leaving their whitened bones to mark the way. It had long been held that the best way to fight the slave trade was to open up legitimate trade routes into the interior, by doing away with the caravan of goods by man. The railway gave the final blow—their last blot on civilization. Travelling through Africa now is an occasion little more thought than the summer trips in the States."

Well-printed on good paper, profusely illustrated and provided with a couple of good maps, this is publicity of the right sort.

Two striking features deserve mention: first, that the companies have the breadth of mind to write about the other African States than those immediately served by the Tanganyika Railways, and secondly, that the first advertisement in the book is that of a German company.

Can it be imagined for a moment that a non-German concern would have been allowed to reserve such a position if such a booklet had been issued by a Tanganyika under German administration? In this little matter the scrupulous observance of the spirit of the Mandate by Great Britain is exemplified.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

More About Wild Dogs.

Colonel Sir M. Maxwelton Esq., M.A.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—The correspondence in your paper on the subject of wild dogs as most dangerous animals in the course of many years of life I have seen plenty, and I have very little known about their real habits. I mean, of course, the pack dog as opposed to the larger jungle or family hunting dogs.

I had a strange experience many years ago on the Tana River bed. The river bed was deep sand, and the only place to walk on the surrounding country was thick "wasabi" thorn. My gunbearer and I were some quarter-mile ahead of the *safari* when we saw at about 150 yards distance a large herd of wild dogs coming up the river bed. We shouted and called, and they came, climbing the bank. At first they stopped, but still they came on. At about 100 yards I stopped and we literally eaten as they flew by us. Still, still they came on. Another magazine and the same result. At about fifty yards they had the third magazine when they turned tail, leaving one dead dog only. I have often wondered whether my action was right or wrong, but it has always seemed to me that after about a hundred shots I must have hit them all in my *safari* and myself. In fact, I had hardly time to think it had been fired.

Perhaps other readers can contribute ideas about wild dogs.

I have twice seen a large animal, more resembling a wolf than a dog, once at Lumbwa and once in Nigeria. And I have met two other people who agree with me that such a beast has seen the light, but perhaps one shot would speak about it.

Yours faithfully,

J. London, S.W. 10.

African Toad Liberated.

Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—In your issue of September 19, p. 62, a correspondent makes a grave charge against what is undoubtedly the most beneficial accomplishment of East Africa, viz. the use of certain species of cotton-seed to accept the infestation of its face value, and thus to assist in destroying roads, forthrightly and easily. I may say that the inference that toads feed upon cotton is based on faulty deductions, and has not been confirmed by investigation.

The creature resulted from your correspondent having sown seed cotton. As a sotion of a toad sowed a kind of cotton *shrub*. Now it is well known that a toad's feeding habit is to catch, or any moving object in its way. What is more natural therefore for a toad to seize upon and gulp down a cotton seed with its fanged jaws when the latter alights, bounces, or rolls in close proximity to the amphibian? It would suggest that such seed could not accumulate in the creature's stomach unaffected by the gastric secretions. Perhaps they may be digested from time to time

either with the most trifling objects such as the flora and fauna of the bush which form the diet of the toad.

It is a well-known fact that in the African savannahs there are no toads, and that in the Indian sub-continent there are no frogs except these which have been introduced by man.

The earliest day that I ever saw a toad was because I found a pupa measuring 15 mm. in a hollow stalk of a *Calostoma* plant, which was classed as a dicotyledonous plant with the following specific epithet: *Calostoma* *luteum* (L.) Willd. and false ideas by those who do not know the language of plants.

Young family
of toads in a hollow stalk of a *Calostoma* plant.
P.S.—In 1911 I wrote that there was no national organization to collect information on snakes and toads as eatables. As for the toad, it is probably mistaken identity as to the species involved.

*East Africa and Rhodesia.**Conflicts Between the Territories.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—In first numbers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* have all reached the East African Pavilion where they have been well with the general interest by members of the staff and the public.

I desire to congratulate you on the splendid publication and to say that particularly pleased me in your paper to see the question of the boundaries between East Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa, and the point of the *Uganda* River.

Yours truly,
John Purdon,
Architectural Commissioner,
Government of Rhodesia.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Our sentimental feelings are all dead now; our public sentiment must not prevent me acknowledging the enhanced set-up.

You further has caused me to reflect in particular on the question of the boundaries between East Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa, and the point of the *Uganda* River.

The whole question of boundaries has been so carefully sorted out in the *Uganda* Commission that it need only be mentioned that the boundaries are based on the best evidence of facts, i.e., the fresh and reliable Rhodesian and Ugandan surveys and other measures.

Eastland, always in the same place, has been a heavy burden of expense, and the heavy traffic from the interior to the coast has been indefinitely increased. The *Uganda* Commission has been instrumental in reducing the cost of transport, increased the revenue, and reduced the expenditure in respect of the movement of unorganized traffic, but seems to show that the railways are already rate-busting, and that the local production of coal is being interfered in *Ashuland*.

Kalo-Ethiopian War

The Pre- and Post-War

ANDREW HAMILTON, THE MEMBER OF THE ACCORDING TO his war in Ethiopia from the Italian viewpoint, did very much from the Italian viewpoint, to the extent of answering to the introductory chapter, the criticisms that the Italians had been bad, and left the Native troops to do the fighting.

These criticisms, the writer allows, ignore both local conditions and the progress of colonial armaments; and, universally, among all the first road-makers in the world, whereas the Germans had useless forces, would regard fighting at the sole occupation, would be tame, and their casualties, many times the size of those impossible to imagine.

Mr. Hamilton does, for the sake of explanation, by giving (Univ. Press, £5.) what opportunities he had to acquire knowledge of local conditions, or of the psychology of both races, or does he state in what capacity he was to Ethiopia during the campaign? If he was there at all, since it is evident that he was too far removed from the sphere of operations to study the ethics and value of poison-gases as a factor in a Colonial campaign of this magnitude, and his concluding summary of the same is not considered, save as the last of the campaign, strategy, tactics amply suffice to indicate even passing reference to ensure the conquest of Ethiopia.

There are, therefore, no grounds for the purely-disseminated propaganda which has taken the form of a "military history." The writer's more-like an account of as much as the Italians wish to give of their Ethiopian adventure. Mr. Hamilton writes of the "brilliance" of the plan, campaign, "the strategic wisdom of the Commander-in-Chief and his Generals," the technical ability of officers, men, and of soldiers and civilians alike, being "united by a spirit which welded them into a unit of a whole," and makes political capital out of the surrender of Ethiopia. His people were "well aware of the humanity and justice of Italian rule in the neighbouring Colony of Eritrea."

A partial history of the war, moreover, might have thrown some light on the surprising map of the High-Crowned in East Africa, but the Italian annexes themselves rather than the empire, you will say. If we take Captain Havers' picture with the least possible balance to the general impression, he has outlined, if not the dash, the brilliance, and dash, with which the Italian advance.

In the keynote to Mr. Hamilton's book, is evidently a germ of unconscious humour in the tradition of sentiments which might have been expressed.

It is difficult to conceive of a more dismal or discreditable record than that of the Italian forces in the Kalo-Ethiopian War. They fought like such Martians, but they did not do much injury. The Italians were extremely proud of their devotion and fighting qualities. Least Native troops, however, them perhaps most distinguished in their conduct, were the Abyssinian. The former's "courageous qualities" of the Native troops

and road-building abilities of the Amhara seem to minimise the grim side of this picture of the conflict. Had this a longer life, the limits of the

Italian campaign would have been the despatch of supplies, and the restoration of transports, the mobility of the Italian army, so that it does not require great quantities of men and material, or long medical services, preparing a series of fortifications, or the possibility of inter-colonial communications, and finally, in the organisation of communications both within the colonies, separately and with Italy. The Italian fleet, however, ship, was transformed into a body of hospitals, as Brasawa, a combat, drawing rooms, and, likewise, becoming, one-time theatrical, dental, physio-therapeutic laboratory, equipped with all the most modern medical apparatus and instruments, while the holds were rendered thoroughly safe and made into wards. Before the end of the campaign, these were built, simultaneously, hospital ships in Eritrean waters, with a total accommodation of 1,000 beds.

As for the defence of the Italian Colonies, all along the south-eastern coast, in place devoids of natural resources, seemingly impervious, defences were overcome; gates of all colours were landed, magazines, railways, and placed in position, stores, letters, depots, and stews were built, roads were cut through rocks, wells were sunk—in short, a great defensive system was thoroughly organised.

The Italian war casualties from January 1, 1935, to May 31, 1936, are given as follows: Regulars, 1,146; Blackshirts, 1,126; 125 died, 1,125 wounded, 37 missing, a total of 1,133; sailors, 53; Native troops, 5,097.

Bred in the Blue

Rhodesian's Story of Wild Life

MRS. CHADWICK, of Southern Rhodesia, has issued in book-form under the title of "Bred in the Blue" (André de Melles, £1s. 6d.), the story which has appeared in serial form in South Africa of the "devoted, fearless, chosen dog" to the African bush, and the wider range of wild animals reach will allow these great tales, many of which are based on facts, to be the writer's own experience.

They will have the added edge of wild life, coupled with the glow of living dramatically and understandingly of it, that the author of "Bred in the Blue" possesses, and his combination and expression in a range of stories which inspire warm affection for the African hero, sympathy for the darker ewe and the baby, hatred of the crocodile, admiration for the huge elephant friend, all other emotions that are stirred by drama. For here is a drama on the African stage with the dog in the leading role, the big game of the bush forming what would appeal to Hollywood as an all-star cast.

Mr. Chadwick's first book, "Life Stories of Big Game," has been translated into Afrikaans, and is making a name in history. Yet the "African" book has been written with "less care at regular or probability," as he maintained in his shorter sketch. It will appeal strongly to lovers of animal life, and the general reader will find a refreshing departure from the monotony of fiction.

Statements Worth Noting.

"The birth of our viscount is month, and we can't wait for him to grow up."

"I made a great blunder in England for Colenso, for he has disgraced the British Empire." — *Simelela Bushi*, an *interloper*.

"There is formany African territories no industry so promising in financial results as the tourist industry." — General *Smith*, *Administrator of Rhodesia*.

The Native Government at Bulawayo has started a medical and organized communal units to deal with the baboon pest. — *The Uganda Game Report*.

"Any quixotic gesture by Great Britain in regard to Tanganyika would be suicidal." — Colonel *George Brown*, *the Northern Rhodesia M.L.C.* speaking in December.

"If the imperial government is going to control the finances of the territory, they should also contribute." — *Mr. L. F. Moore*, *M.L.C.* of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly.

"There must be a balanced development in the country of farms and factories, mines and markets."

— *Mr. J. R. Dendy*, *long Reform Party candidate for the Salisbury constituency*.

"Even if we had a hundred Orders in Council protecting the White Highlands unless we allow means develop these highlands we shall have to let in others who will." — *Mr. A. G. Smith*, *Native Affairs*.

"The institution of tobacco auction sales is the most noteworthy step that has yet taken place in connexion with the marketing of an African agricultural product." — *Mr. J. Reid Rowland*, *in the Rhodesia Herald*.

"When provision has been made for food supplies, the African tends to become a one-trick man, with the result that he suffers from an unduly high proportion of lean years." — *Mr. C. H. Garnett*, *the Tanganyika Agricultural Officer*.

The help and advice of the elected members are essential to the smooth working of the system under which this territory is administered." — *Robert Young*, *Governor of Northern Rhodesia* addressing the last meeting of the Legislature.

"I have now completed a round of my duties, and am in that state of enlightened ignorance that tempts the upstart to sit down and talk discussing and solving all the problems of a country which is the 'Land of the Free' and of his 'Brother's Keeper'."

"My visit has impressed me with the great possibilities that there is for complete political and commercial understanding between the people of this country and the Union, an association that would be of benefit to both parties." — *Lord Lansdowne*, interviewed in *Harriet's Magazine*, *Leamington Spa*.

"We must distinguish in our action with respect to the utilisation of Rhodesian products for the manufacture of articles at present imported, secondary industries striving to bring this about, and they must look to the primary industries, railways, and consumers for every encouragement if they are to succeed." — *Mr. W. A. Philip*, *Chairman of the South African Chamber of Industries*.

326. — Mr. William Robertson Bentzies.



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Mr. W. R. Bentzies, Superintendent of Native Affairs, Native Affairs Commission of Rhodesia since 1932, exercises great influence over the Native tribes, among whom he speaks fluently and among whom he has spent the bulk of his service. After entering the Native Affairs Department in 1904,

Bentzies South Africa to be sent to join an anti-German force in Cape Town at the outbreak of the Boer War, at the end of which he was serving with the Transvaal. In 1917 he held a commission in thewooden Native Regiment during the advance from Nuisland into German East Africa, and in the following year commanded the small force which at Mapungubwe Hill decisively defeated and repelled an invading German column, upon which an immensely superior German column, to which was added the Zulu contingent, was exhausted it had to surrender. Mr. Bentzies, who was suffering from dysentery, was captured afterwards but released by Germans, and after a spell with a South African corps was interned until 1919.

He served in Rhodesia at Bisley in 1907, 1925 and 1927, was noted as the "Gordon aviator" and participated in many days, and now flies well and teaches. He is a keen Rotarian, member of the Committee of the Native Welfare Fund of Rhodesia, and an ardent believer in the future of his adopted country.

PERSONALIA

Sir Charles and Lady Smith left England last week on their return to Durban.

Mr. D. A. Nisbet has been appointed to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Mr. G. Gordon Brown left England last week on his return to South Africa.

Mr. R. H. Colwin has been appointed Senior Assistant Auditor in Rhodesia.

Commander O. H. S. Sullivan has been appointed Port Officer of Dar es Salaam.

Mr. L. W. Weaving has been appointed Secretary of the Kenya Languages Board.

Mrs. Beryl Merkham has been made a permanent member of the Ato Club of East Africa.

Mr. J. Scott, who is walking from London to the Cape, recently passed through Kenya.

Mrs. G. A. G. Lane has been appointed an Acting Judge of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Mr. S. V. Freebairn has been appointed Vice Consul for the Netherlands in Dar es Salaam.

Major Sir Humphrey and Lady Leggett have returned to London from Blackfriars Castle.

Messrs. J. A. Powell and M. Mouritsen have been appointed to the Mazabuka Management Board.

Mr. H. A. Carr has been appointed District Commissioner of the Nandi District of Kenya.

Colonel Major G. J. Malins has now recovered from the serious illness which he had at the beginning of the year.

Dr. and Mrs. Ian Sanderson are in Mombasa on long leave, which they will spend mainly in Scotland.

Mr. G. E. Neale has been transferred from Northern Rhodesia to the Zambian Administrative Service.

Mr. F. C. L. Bullock, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Customs, is on leave pending transfer to Nigeria.

Mr. A. Simcock, the Northern Rhodesian District Officer, has been transferred to Uganda as a magistrate.

The Union Government planned an aeroplane at least four weeks ago yesterday during his recent visit to South Africa.

Mr. T. Wells, the Kiariba coffee planter, died in England on his return voyage after a holiday in this country.

The Rev. A. J. Kirkpatrick, vicar of St. Paul's of the Cross, Nicetown, has been appointed to the vicarage of All Saints' Church, Dulwich.

The honours of freedom of Scutari were conferred on Lord Plymouth, former Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Monday.

Mr. A. M. Harting, C.M.G., C.B.E., former P.M.O. of Southern Rhodesia, sails to-morrow in the "Pamona" to take up the same post.

Mrs. Dulvile, wife of Major G. Dulvile, D.S.O., of Bulawayo, and Miss Dulvile, who intend to marry on their return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. N. Penney-Martin has been appointed private secretary and adjutant to Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel and Mrs. George Horner, accompanied by Miss Elizabeth Horner, have been visiting the Seita Sugar Estates in Portuguese East Africa.

Sir Philip Cascoff, Under-Secretary of State for Air has arrived in England after his inspection tour of R.A.F. stations in the Sudan and Kenya.

Mr. K. Langford James, Deputy Chairman of the National Bank of India, has been elected Chairman of the Bank in place of the late Sir Charles McLeod.

Mr. R. E. Robins, General Manager of the Bengangura Railway, has been visiting Nairobi with Mr. W. M. Taworth, his recently-appointed personal assistant.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. M. Grey leave to-day for Mombasa to join the s.s. "Comoro" for the Far East. They expect to arrive back in Mombasa at the end of January.

Hon. John J. Bradley, C.B.E., is to an illustrated afternoons tea at the Royal Engineers Society on November 20 at the Achilles, the British Indian Ocean.

Mrs. G. N. Erskine, wife of the British Consul in Gore, Western Rhodesia, has just returned through Khartoum with her son, after a long stay in Rhodesia.

Simone, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. G. Grayson, Lord Mayor of Bristol, has just returned from a trip to Rhodesia. She has written a full report and the results are published in the "Rhodesia" magazine.

Others who are returning to Rhodesia after a stay in Mombasa leave are Mr. R. G. G. Grayson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webb, Mrs. Webb's mother, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey, Agricultural Officer, and Mr. E. L. Taylor, Senior Assistant Auditor.

Miss Crawford Maxwell, widow of the late Sir James Crawford Maxwell, one-time Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has arrived in London prior to sailing for South Africa in December. She will be away for six months.

W. G. Leakey, who was for a short time in Uganda, has just returned to this country. He is the son of Dr. Osgood Leakey and Mrs. Leakey, and daughter of the late Sir Richard and Lady Leakey, who emigrated to London.

West African, the result of the death following a riding accident of his only son, Mr. G. W. Skeett, one of the known chemists of the city of Bantry, and the son of President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. L. D. and their infant son, mouth from Mantes, from the 1st of July to Paris. They had spent two weeks at Poitiers, a holiday from their estate in Leckhamsfield, but after a month decided to return home.

The New Zealand Chamber of Commerce and the Convention of Associations have unanimously decided to nominate Sir Montague Barlow to represent New Zealand on the Executive Council of the John Bull African Board.

Miss Peter Gryndell, a member of the Miss Stephen Gryndell and David Cawthon was married in London last week to Miss Sheila Mary Bennett, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett of the Missississippi.

A residence being built for the Viceroy of Uganda on a site within two miles of Kampala, where this further proof of Sir E. Mitchell's desire to keep in close touch with the Somalian capital, the Protectorate has been warmly commended.

We regret to have to report the death of Major G. H. Davis, a glider enthusiast of Mr. R. Davy, a great amateur on the staff of Imperial Airways, which he had joined in 1924. It was while flying a glider built by himself that Mr. Davy passed away.

Colonel Macmillan, the pilot who has come to Africa and has been flying since 1929 in the gliders possessed by the Royal Flying Corps and British universities, performing Salsbury, were shown the first flight of Herbert and Ian Stanley.

The 100 planes loaned to the Nationalist Mr. Macmillan of Kensington have parts and a simple case of an African prototype. A large collection of African gliders, brought over by the Mr. H. M. F. Hart, designer of Hunter's hang gliders, has been presented to the museum by Mr. Hunter.

Lieutenant-colonel T. C. Parsons has been appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Standing Committee.

George L. Thompson was a member of the African Commission on Taxation Union in 1927. He served as Financial Secretary in Rhodesia some years, is director of the Bay Hall Trust, and made a joint visit to Rhodesia on Tuesday.

Miss Helen Lowe, representing the Missionary Council of Western Australia, W. H. Clarke and J. Marshall, representing the Convention of Associations, constitute the committee which is considering suggestions for a memorial to King George V.

Colonel G. S. Morris has been appointed Officer Commanding the Territorial Force in Southern Rhodesia, the Permanent Staff Corps, and the Queen's Rhodesia Cadets. These appointments will hold in addition to that of Commissioner of the Royal A.F.C., which he joined as a trooper in 1908.

The Rev. E. Clark of the London Missionary Society, who has worked among the Mamwe and Luhya tribes of Northern Rhodesia for about 15 years, and retired and is now back to England, accompanied by Mrs. Clark, was most agreeable and charming still fond for her old steamship communities in the Abercorn district.

In the recent 1,000-mile round trip of Africa, Mr. P. B. Grimshaw, of Kenya, visited Rhodesia, South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Tanganyika. He also accompanied the laboratory equipment by which his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Grimshaw, of Duluth, Minnesota, are to will probably go to Rhodesia.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. J. W. Trusted, Attorney-General in Palestine, to be Chief Justice in that territory in succession to Sir Michael McDonnell, who is retiring shortly. Mr. Trusted will be succeeded as Attorney-General in Palestine by Mr. W. J. Fitzgerald, M.C., the present sole and popular Attorney-General of Northern Rhodesia.

A motion which will give much satisfaction to many friends in East Africa is that of Mr. Hutchinson, Assistant Director General of the Land Office in Tanganyika. Hutchinson died of a considerable stroke of Administration, following the retirement of the Surveyor and Survey Department, and Mr. H. H. Allen's translation to the charge of the new office.

Lord Langdale, in his opening address at the Royal Empire Society, now presided over by Sir N. W. M. Nairn, on "Teaching Problems," said it was to be taken for granted that there were adequate funds for the colonies. The immediate problem of the colonies was to find a way to meet the increased costs of education, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. G. Scott, said that the Colonial Office would consider the matter.

Bishop of Monrovia

Archdeacon Appointed

THE REV. R. M. LEADER, M.A., Chairman of St. Paul's College, Gathland, has been appointed by the Archdeacon of Canterbury to the Bishopric of Monrovia, in succession to the Right Rev. W. S. Seymour who has resigned.

The Rev. R. M. Leader has educated numerous scholars in his charge, while he has also lectured at Cambridge, Cambridge University, and the centre of African civilization, the remains of which were recently visited by the Emperor Haile Selassie in his tour of inspection.

He was Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Beckenham, Kent, U.K., from 1914 to 1920; of St. Mary Shadwell, 1920-21; and of St. Peter's, Westcliff, 1921-30. Before 1914 he was a rural Dean of Greenwich, and he has been Chaplain to Alleyn's College, Dulwich, in the Diocese of Southwark, since 1930. Since 1920 he has had charge of Community Forces, London, and since 1931 has been the Bishop of Jamaica.

The diocese of Monrovia, which was formerly part of the diocese of Canterbury, Southern Africa, comprises the missionary stations of Memphis, Belvoir, Ketea, Coloni, and Forteford, the shores of Lake Victoria Nilotica, namely, The Memorial, Monibasa, members of the Bishop of Hannington and Bishop and the Rev. Henry Tristram and Mr. Hastings. There are 25000 of the diocese 22000 square miles.

Those who served with the Forces in the African Campaign or in other fronts during the war are invited to form a special company composed of ex-members of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery, who will be entitled to a reduction of 15% on their Bay Committee Tickets. Application should be made to the Royal Engineers' Benevolent Fund, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, King Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Mr. Moore's Blame.
At the right of the Rev. E. F. Moore train on the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council was raised during the session in Lusaka last week, when Captain Stephens said that, as he read the law, Mr. Moore was probably discredited in doing so. Mr. Moore replied that in 1912 he was imprisoned for 14 days and nine months in the Congo for criminal libel. It might be held he said, that if the law was strictly observed, he would have discredited himself 14 years ago at the point he did not before raise. He agreed that candidates should be forced to declare whether they were discredited.

Agents of Rhodesia.
Sir Alfred, Chairman of the Pageant Committee, will present Rhodesia in the Rhodesian tableau in the South African Pageant at Johannesburg. The Rhodesian group comprises 20 men and 12 women, and Rhodesians have gathered in Bulawayo. Mr. H. A. Campion will play the part of Lord Milner, and Mr. W. A. Gurnett that of Mr. Vorster Smith. There will also be a Rhodesian department of the Rhodesia, the members of Rhodesia being dressed in the uniform of the first train in Rhodesia.

NOTICE.—The members of the Rhodesian delegation have arranged to establish their own printing works and newsroom, to print all the news items concerning Rhodesia and African interests in all the Native Sections of the Empire, settlement where an effort will be made to provide better homes for Africans. The Rhodesians will hold a public meeting to discuss the formation of a National Air College.

Royal Empire Society

New Members Elected

At the annual meeting on the Council of the Royal Empire Society, the following were elected to membership:

Mr. C. W. Huiss of Bristol, Mr. E. D. M. Miller of Sydney, Messrs. B. A. Atby and G. C. Sewell who has resigned.

Deaths.—Mr. J. W. Bonham of London, Mr. H. E. Dowsett, Mr. P. G. H. Elphick of Hartlepool, Mr. E. M. Salathé, John H. Harris, Mr. Herbert Smith, Dr. T. W. B. M. Mather, Mr. F. V. R. H. M. Grindley, Mr. A. W. Webb, Mr. F. E. G. Worsley, John C. Ely, Mr. D. G. Morris, Mr. J. W. V. Wards, Captain Mr. A. McLeish.

Deaths.—Rev. Dr. E. J. Hawkesworth, Mr. C. W. Hawkesworth, Mr. G. T. Ramsay of Blantyre, Mr. W. H. Evans of Mlangeni,

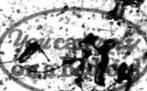
Sergeant A. W. M. Daniel, Mr. Sheppard, Mr. T. E. G. Parrot, Mr. T. D. Davis, Mr. J. W. Jearey, Mr. A. Parrott, Mr. Louis Rabson of Salisbury, Mr. J. S. H. Grant and Mr.

Mrs. R. R. Woodward of Marandellas, Mr. S. E. Aranwaitz, Mr. J. H. Coupar, F. B. Marks, Mr. T. D. Penpuff, Mr. John F. Rowles and Mr. S. J. Thomas.

Deaths.—Mr. G. M. K. Alder, of London stock exchange, Mr. Charles Robert Miller and Mr. J. F. Passmore, of Serjeant.

Reidys Raided

A plane was used by the Transvaal government to assist in stamping cattle infection, it is said, near Lake Ilopakane. A King congo bull escaped as seen on the Lengwe Plains on the third day and police recaptured portion of its tail and the heads of the raiders.



For long

COST TRANSPORT !

There are some countries which are more expensive than others. But there are some countries which are less expensive than others. And Rhodesia is one of the least expensive countries in the world. Speedy delivery, reliable service, and a low cost of living make Rhodesia an ideal place to do business.

Rhodesia's cost of living is lower than in most countries. This makes Rhodesia an ideal place to do business.

Cost of Living in Rhodesia

Planning of New Suburbs

THE cost of living in Rhodesia is Southern Rhodesia's highest without a telling or detailed analysis. Amongst the principal reasons are the high wages paid to citizens with correspondingly high rates, heavy transport costs, a large high wage nucleus, probably insuring in the first place by speculative buying and holding, and subsequently maintained by tax-free leaving fees. When one's adjoining neighbour has land, over-rents it to provide all the amenities of civilization in a very short time resulting in high rates. Mr. S. J. Thompson, a local architect, would cost £100 in England cost £2,000. The house would naturally be the owner-occupier's that building for all municipal services to the local authority works out at about £20. This is all the more striking when one remembers that taxation by the central government is very low.

Without going into the reasons for these facts, one need only consider the settled towns of the Colony's towns to have complained that he has been unable to pay taxes of 10% of his living and to sustain him in his other expenses. A few months back it was impossible to supply in a variety of ways. In the case of any practical man who knows how to turn his hobby into a cash crop, the Native can bring down his building costs to a very minimum and can do well on a truck and stand. In the case however, of artificially created wants it may easily be supposed that the child will be born of certain parents, and members of society can only less than £2000. This is an avoidable sum, but it is an infection merely to vegetate.

At a recent meeting of the International Natives' Welfare Society Mr. E. V. Browne reported that he had collected from business men in Salisbury less than a month the sum of £133 in donations to the Society; moreover, he had agreed to collect more than two thousand from any subscriber. This amount of money is a clear indication that the business community of the capital sympathises with the objects of the Society and desires to see it prosper. Greater financial assistance is to be sought both from the Government and from the City Council, and it is hoped by similar means to extend the scope of the work of the various Native Welfare Societies all over the Colony.

The same enthusiasm to seek work amongst the Natives of Southern Rhodesia is reflected in the Natives of the Colony. The associations of this kind, with their recently constituted central co-ordinating Council and with their committees of representative Natives constantly in attendance at the debates, are in every good position to direct social efforts of behalf of the African into the right channels. The public sympathy abroad cannot wait now. The President of the International Society Dr. A. P. Martin, Industrial Health Officer of the Colony, and Chairman is the Mayor of Salisbury Mr. F. B. Bedford. Many have great reputation in the Colony and contribute to its meetings.

Planning Suburbs

Salisbury was fortunate a year ago in securing the services of the well-known London firm of town-planners Messrs. Adams, Thompson and Son, for the planning of the new suburb of Hillcrest. The City Council has complete authority, excepting for maps, to make any arrangement of the proposed position, width and length of the roads and areas, the scheme to be submitted to the City Council for the consideration of

the public. It is to be expected that the scheme will be submitted to the City Council for the consideration of the public. There has been a considerable drift of population to the outer suburbs on the outskirts of the municipality. A number of convenience is provided a population satisfaction that has taken on the character of a distinct freehold. But the new roads are beginning to ask for water, light and sewer services and the places are becoming a burden on the municipality.

The practical difficulty which now arises is that of providing the necessary services to these outer areas. Mr. Thompson has recommended local, but more remote areas to the north of Salisbury on the edges of the town. He goes so far as to suggest that the new suburban areas should be developed in the south should be developed in the north, defining the boundaries of the areas which should be sold in economic prices or given away. The recent rate of growth of Salisbury has been phenomenal and the wisdom of the Council in obtaining first advice at this early stage cannot be too highly commended. The city are to-day loud in praise of its beauties and the new areas of Southgate Street, Newlands, Karamoja, Bulawayo and others have shrubs and trees as a wonder to sight. Let the Council be bent on making these places progressively more attractive.

Training Native Hospital Officers

When the Anglican Church of Southern Rhodesia held its annual General Meeting at Sedgefield in October last, the Health Committee of the Council Dr. A. P. Martin, in his report, approved a set of regulations for the examination and registration of hospital officers, represented "months" previously by the Committee of the Council, and when proposed provided yet another avenue for the dissemination amongst the Natives of the essential knowledge of hygiene and public health. A better term than "hospital orderly" is being sought as the regulation intended to provide a elementary training of a set of bushmen. Dr. G. R. Roberts, representing the scientists, had however suggested alternative names for the local training of youths desirous to enter his profession. These were referred to the Executive Committee for consideration.

"Men are judged not for what they are
But for what they seem to be."

—Lord Lytton, 1875.

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Frances of Kenya.

Statement on the Debts.

The following telegram from its Nairobi correspondent was published by *The Times* on August 22:

The Governor, Sir Joseph Pim, has announced that he has received confirmation from Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the latter's proposal to the range of £2,000,000 of bonds to meet the views of the Loyalists regarding the Alan Pim proposal that money should be borrowed for peace purposes, and to the recommendations made by Mr. Ormsby-Gore expresses the opinion that Mr. Alan Pim's recommendations are generally acceptable and ought to be adopted at a whole. His opinion, however, is necessarily based on the information at present available, and is subject to further consideration as discussions in the Legislature and the Commission may indicate to be necessary. The Secretary of State adds that the fact that Sir Pim's income for the period to accept the report as a whole will not in any way prejudice his care and consideration of any criticism which is raised during these deliberations.

Editorial proposals.

In paragraph 10 of the opening of the Convention of Association, Sir Chairman Lord Errol, summarised the need for peace and understanding in Kenya between the Government and people, but he considered that "the situation is not yet ripe for a general amnesty." In the course of their two days' discussions the Convention passed resolutions including the election of an executive committee to act in their stead to secure the implementation of the existing measures pending a full investigation. The opinion was expressed that the improved budgetary position did not warrant increased taxation and the Convention was not prepared to accept the existing financial restrictions as sufficient measures.

One of the noteworthy features of the Convention was the strength of opinion not opposed to the introduction of income tax, particularly among the farmers' delegates, and the meeting agreed to permit a discussion of the question at the day of the far for the purpose of enabling a frank expression of views. No vote was taken as the debate was purely academic.

The Convention afterwards found common ground in an agreement on the policy which the Government should be asked to pursue, not having to go into detail, and among the delegations about the inquiry to be made by the Standing Finance Committee. The delegation passed a resolution to the effect that this inquiry must be conducted completely, the currency problem and that stimulated. Afterwards, and before any important change in the fiscal system was made, the Government should appoint a Commission for the purpose of a full examination of the taxation structure and the ratio between direct and indirect taxes. Secondly, while approving of Sir Alan Pim's recommendations for the reorganisation of administration, the Convention expressed the hope that it would lead to a reconstitution of the Executive Council with enlarged European non-official representation.

Finally, a resolution was passed regarding the use of "Moral" Gazebo, a slogan for the distribution of Russian propaganda.

An editorial reference to the above telegram is made in the papers of Monday.

Germany and Ethiopia.

Hitler Recognises Italy's Annexation.

HEIMER HITLER has decided to recognise the Italian conquest of Ethiopia in return for economic advantages which he considers so important the provinces of Eritrea and Abyssinia should remain under Italian control until the end of the rainy season. Ethiopian hostilities have been suspended and leaders of Ethiopia and its regiments have been gathered in Addis Ababa since the occupation of Addis Ababa by the Italians claiming that the rainy season gives them a respite to the ferocious vice of banditry. But if such is the case, irregulars— who, armed with guns and machine-guns, have great resources to Italian aircraft flew low over them and forced them into a flight of 15 hours' stand. Italian columns are also breaching roads of Addis Ababa, while tourists there are said to be safe.

Reports from Alessi, Ethiopia, state that the Italian populations have accepted the sovereignty of Italy and have formed a general banner of triumph, surviving green and yellow robes. Thirty Italian aeroplanes have transported 500 troops to Eritrea, where tribesmen last July massacred the mission headed by General Mazzucchi.

Chitrons have again attacked the line of railway tracks. In one place a locomotive was destroyed, and a military train was derailed and set on fire.

The town of Adis Ababa air service touches Cairo, Khartoum, Juba and Omdurman.

On the night of August 11, there was among King Victor Emmanuel II's titles in Letters of Abdication reported to have been deleted, "Stato Eritrea," the new Italian Minister of Eritrea. And if they are deleted the annexation of Ethiopia will fully be confirmed.

Archbishop Adel Alaba Mekonnen, the Papal Vicar in Ethiopia, described Italy as "the country appointed by God to carry civilization into the world, civilization and glory of the Church," and said the Empire of Rome would bear the cross of Christ into the world, banks to the lofty work and the marvelous vigour of the Empire.

Miss Letta Collier, the sister of Major G. S. Collier, who was for 30 years Governor of the Bank of Ethiopia, is now working in London for the Bank. She is the bank's shareholder of the Bank of Ethiopia, which is controlled wholly Adel Alaba tell. The capital of the bank is £475,000, of which £10,000 has been issued and paid up.

The 78-year-old Duke of Harlay, who is the Emperor of Ethiopia, has been married as a bachelor to St. Christopher's School, Bath.

Captain Edward John Bentinck, the Consul at Adel Alaba, left for Addis Ababa on August 12.

Northern Rhodesia.

When Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, opened the budget session of the legislature, he foreshadowed unavoidable increases of expenditure to £1,000,000 in 1938, £2,000,000 in 1940, and £3,000,000 in 1942. Though he did not anticipate difficulties in meeting this expenditure for the next three or four years, the time would come probably in 1944, when revenue would not meet expenditures in view of the increasing speed production in which the country mainly depended.

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THE COURIER

New Rhodesia Subsidiary

Rhokana Mining Company to be Formed

The following circular has been sent to the shareholders of the Rhodesia Corporation:

Among the properties owned by this Corporation for many years is the Chivogo Sulphur Mine, formerly known as Nkanga Mine. Large sums of money were expended by this Corporation in a massive development work on this property, the work which proved the existence of a very large sulphur deposit, and the subsequent development of the mine and development work.

At Sefulu, where the mine is situated, the existing mine was taken over by the Rhodesia Corporation, the position of the copper mines was not known.

The Directors now propose that the copper mines be transferred under a scheme of development to a new company to be formed on the site.

The area forming the proposed new company is adjacent to the coppermines, and includes all the areas of coppermines which have been developed by the Rhodesia Corporation.

In the construction of the Rhodesia Corporation's new company the respect of property and mining rights will be accounted for by the sum of £1,000,000. It is estimated that the sum of £1,000,000 will be sufficient to buy equipment and power plant, to access roads, sinking and dewatering the present mining workings. This sum Rhokana Corporation will raise by subscribing in each £100 for £100 of shares, and by a loan immediately due for £100,000.

In this amount there will be included a sum of £100,000 of time account for the necessary expenses of finding shonkeys for developing the mine and turning the mine to the producing stage. Within the time allotted, it is proposed to provide these additional funds by the Rhodesia Corporation by shares for cash at par, or by a loan.

Ordinary and preference shares in Rhokana Corporation. The issued "Ordinary" and "A" share capital of Rhokana Corporation after the issue of the reserve shares will be £100,000,000 shares, and upon this basis it is estimated that approximately 10,000 shares in the company will be required in respect of each £100 of shares in Rhokana Corporation.

The proposed capital structure of the new company may therefore be summarised as follows: Ordinary shares in Rhokana Corporation as constituting the main mining and financing means, £100,000,000; preference shares in Rhokana Corporation, £100,000,000; and £100,000,000; preference shares offered to ordinary shareholders of the Rhodesia Corporation will be provided.

In order to provide the shareholders of the new company with a return on their investment, the new company set out above, will produce of the new mine at Nkanga the same as the new company has the opportunity, the Directors have decided to sell 57,700 of the reserve shares of Rhokana Corporation, and to offer these shares to the holders of Ordinary and preference shares registered on the books of the Corporation as at October 1st, 1933, before the date on which the books of the Corporation are closed for the prior year, at a rate of £1 per share, or one new share for every common share held, and one new preference share.

Rhodesia Broken Hill

Details of Capital Reorganisation

The directors of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company Ltd. propose at a meeting of shareholders to be held on November 1st, 1933, that the authorised capital be reduced from £1,000,000 to £250,000 by cancelling capital to the extent of £750,000 per share of £100,000,875 issued shares, having a nominal value of £5. 10s. each. As from the date of confirmation of the reduction by the Court, it is proposed to increase the capital by £2,500,000 by the creation of £5. 10s. new shares of 50 each.

Mutualism

The shareholders' meeting was held last week at Mafupita, on the Muturali and of Rhodesian Selection Trust, and the total assets of the Muturali were £1,000,000. A Chester Beatty presented a report at the meeting, and he recalled that it was in May, 1928, that the first borehole struck ore at Muturali, the last of the great northern Rhodesia copper mines to be developed, and that at the end of 1928 the directors put in hand plans for the installation of a plant capable of treating 2,000,000 tons of ore per annum. Then followed the depression, and at the end of 1930 all work was stopped in order to conserve the company's resources. Eighteen months later work was resumed and by the end of the year production had begun on a small scale. To-day the development of the mine is well advanced, and soon the company will be one of the biggest producers.

Annual Returns

The annual returns for Uganda for September were as follows: Gold (provisional) 1,000 oz.; silver (provisional) 1,000 oz.; tin (provisional), 30,000 long tons; manganese 10,000 long tons.

Metallic output in Southern Rhodesia during September was as follows: Gold 97,000 oz.; silver 1,000 oz.; tin 1,000 oz.; chrome 10,000 tons; manganese 10,000 tons; iron pyrite 100 tons; tungsten 10 tons.

Minerals output in Northern Rhodesia during September was as follows: Copper 11,777 tons; zinc 1,000 tons; lead 1,000 tons; silver 100 oz.; and gold 100 oz.

Mr. J. C. G. H. Smith, the Minister of Mines, said during his speech at the opening of the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Assembly at Lusaka, that the mineral resources of Northern Rhodesia were still in the search stage, and that the Government would do all it could to encourage mining. He stressed the need for the miners' examination of such immigrants as may be introduced across the border, adding that many of them were responsible to Rhodesia suffering from disease and poverty. Survey work is being done.

MINING IN THE BULAWAYO DISTRICT

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Company Progress Reports. Company Annual Reports.

Wandsor Goldfields.—The general manager's report shows a sum of £100,000 in account of the shares held by the Directors at a rate of one amounted to £11,740. The directors have agreed to accept a sum of £300,000 in consideration of the fact that the company has been unable to start with its intended programme. The directors also state that they have received a sum of £100,000 towards the cost of a new plant for the treatment of the gold-bearing material, which is now in operation at the Wandsor Gold Mine, at the same level. Some time ago it was reported that the shareholders had advanced £17,47. It is stated that the Directors have agreed to convert this sum into preference shares to a date not later than December 31, 1901, and the amount so advanced is to be included in the share capital, and added to £100,000, making £117,47. The total amount of the investment in the shares up to date, ever 40d. per share, is £236,000. The total value of the mine is £1,000,000. The shareholders' interest in the mine, Roche, is £1,000,000, and the amount extended by the Directors is £200,000. Two railroads have been constructed to a total cost of £1,200,000, which is to be paid off at 4 per cent. interest. The total value of the mine is £1,000,000. The total value of the mine is £1,000,000.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines.—A detailed report has been issued for the year ending December 31, 1900. The development work done during the year amounted to £132,000, which is equivalent to £13,200 per month, or £4,400 per day. The total value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000.

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Kenya Gold Mining Company.—During the year the shafts were sunk for a total of £22,000, which is equivalent to £2,200 per month, or £700 per day. The total value of the mine is £1,000,000. On the other hand, the total shafting cost is £37,000, or £3,700 per month, or £1,200 per day. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000.

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Uganda.

The annual report of the Andamans Consular Agent states that an open air prison has been erected on the Andamans, and a new one in the Shantibunder district of Southern India, the expense being £1,000. G. R. Schmidt, M. J. M. M. Coomar, and Mr. D. T. C. H. Wilson, of the Consular Service, have written to the Director, having obtained an option on an excellent property. Negotiations for the raising of the necessary capital are proceeding satisfactorily. The report estimates that the Andaman's one acre of land in West Africa, situated in an excellent gold-bearing area, has been surveyed, but, on view of the lack of necessary capital, it is not proposed to develop the property. The investments made in the balance sheet in respect of a mine in the Lake Victoria District of Tanganyika have been written off, as nothing having been allowed to happen, and the bank total is £1,000 ad. in cash and £600 in bank. The record is now complete of Messrs. H. E. Findley, P. H. Lovell, and J. Morison. The Annual Meeting is to be held at the Incorporated Apartments, Hall Victoria Embankment, on November 21.

Wanderer Consolidated.

Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines.—An estimate of their resources shows that the net profit for the year amounted to £32,000, which is equivalent to £3,200 per month, or £1,000 per day. The estimated ore reserves on hand are 10,150 tons of ore worth £1,200 per ton, or £12,150. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000. The estimated value of the mine is £1,000,000.

Kenya Gold Mining Company.

Kenya Gold Mining Company.—Mr. J. E. Williams, the managing director, has been visiting the Lake Victoria District of Kenya. He has been transferred from Uganda to London. Mr. R. C. Williams, old manager, Bishop Lavington, is the new managing director.

Kenya Gold Mining Company.—Mr. E. Williams, the new managing director, has been transferred from Uganda to Kenya. He has been appointed general manager of the newly-organized Goldfield. Mr. F. J. Williams is the new managing director of the newly-organized Goldfield.

Kenya Gold Mining Company.—Mr. F. J. Williams, the new managing director, has been appointed general manager of the newly-organized Goldfield.

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*Latest Share Prices.**Activity in Copper Shares.*

Rhodesian copper shares continue to fluctuate between 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Rhodesian Anglo-American is up 1s. 6d.; Rhodesian Anglo-American which overran its bargains, has been improved up 1s. or two pds., are up 1s.; while Selection Trust Rhodesian Selection Trust, Rhodesian Zinc, Hall and Rhodesian Minerals Association are 1s. 6d. Rhodesian gold shares are flat and slightly easier; but Globex and Phoenix gained 1s. 6d.

East African/gold shares are generally marked slightly lower. Kavirondo are beginning to be ticked in between 6s. 6d. and 2s. Kafue advanced tops 1s. 6d. but are back to 8s. 3d.; Rosterman are odd lower; Tshingini show a drop to 2s. 9d.; Zambia Explorers are flat; Rhodesian Zinc are 1s. 6d. the higher.

	Last week	This week
Andhra Syndicate (Is.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Bushline Mines (Is.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (10s. 6d.)	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.
Exploration Co. (5s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Edore Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Finsbury Goldfield (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Globe & Phoenix (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kafue Field Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Karondo Gold Mines (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Kenya (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Consolidated (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Lima Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 7d.
Tshingini (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Loangwa Copper (5s.)	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Mashaba Asbestos (Is.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Pezende (5s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (10s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.

	Last week	This week
Modest, Kabwe (1s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Uganda (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Roan Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rutisha (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sheraton Stars (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanangire Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganjika Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganjika Goldmines (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Thistle (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zambesi Explorers (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

GENERAL

British South Africa (10s.)	32s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (5s.)	19s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	19s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	8s. 6d.
E.A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	3s. 6d.
Emala Colton (5s.)	1s. 6d.
Esabubus Goldfield (5s.)	6s. 6d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	3s. 6d.
South African Steel (5s.)	1s. 6d.
West African Tinplate (5s.)	9s. 6d.
Wessex Foundations (New) (5s.)	46s. 6d.

Nairobi Operations.

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

	Last week	This week
Edora Power & Light (5s.)	21s. 5d.	22s. 6d.
Edore Mining Synd. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consols and Guards (5s.)	3s. 75cts.	3s. 75cts.
Kenya Goldmines (5s.)	7s. 75cts.	7s. 75cts.
Ngala Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Pakwach (5s.)	5s. 10cts.	5s. 10cts.

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Flowers—Correspondents

Editor.—I am writing to you in my capacity as editor of the Rhodesian News, which is published by the Rhodesian News Corporation, Ltd., and I would like to call your attention to the following points:

1. Every literary contribution must bear the signature of the author. (See our last letter, please.) But writers will be allowed to publish under a pseudonym.

2. Authors will no longer have to telephone or telegraph to us.

3. Contributors should mark their envelope "FOR THE EDITOR" and addressee "THE NEWS," P.O. Box 1, Arusha, Northern Rhodesia, or "91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1."

4. Contributors can expect to give advice on the forthcoming conference meeting.

D. B. C. A. JUNIOR.—The sharp rise in prices to have been caused by the possibility of a sale to other interests.

N.R.C. INTEGRATE.—Send a good one at the present price, provided you are willing to pay a little extra for a couple of weeks' delay.

J. J. L. FOKSMAN.—Certainly, if you do not want to take up your portion of the cost we incur, which is not unlikely to go to a substantial amount in the near future.

F. F. BULAWAYO.—Dear Sir, I am in a quite decently high humor at the present moment, as far as anxiety goes, but should hesitate to advise you much at present levels.

H. M. FORESTONE.—We see no reason why you should unjoin us, heavily loss. Taking the long view, the processes of the company appear good, and you would be better advised to merge than to discard your holding.

R. H. G. KAGERA.—The fall in Kagera appears to be due to the recent reorganization of the African National Tin Committee to secure co-operation on the present restrictions. I am afraid when it terminates at the end of this year the attitude of Siam in particular during discussions may change.

Northern Rhodesian Notes.

Minerals.—The latest news concerning Barroon is as follows:—The mining of pyroxenite and, sand and this month, however, it is thought that the company will communicate the latest developments as soon as the mining of the largest amount of the pyroxenite has been completed. The additional 20,000 tons of the pyroxenite will be required to supply the expected 500,000 cubic feet of aggregate per annum, the present stage. The aggregate plant should be tested by the end of October. A windmill at the 150 ft level is being erected.

Dr. Graham Mitchell is expected to visit the Kasongo gold prospect at the beginning of November.

Rhodesian Zinc Hill.—The sinking of a large body of vanadium sulphide, assaying about 25% V₂O₅, in the Kopje Branch Hill is most welcome; the mineralization is of a disseminated nature, about 3%, which increases up to a maximum figure, becoming continuous, or the high-grade sulphide alloy. The company has also secured the services for the reconstruction of Lumine Rhodes. Preliminaries are already being made on the mining for manganese, tin, tungsten, and some capital expenditure has been incurred in preparation of the reconstruction of the mine. The shaft has been sunk at a slow rate, and at the point where it emerges from which the orebody is located by drilling on the north end of the point will be taken down his shaft, being put down to a great depth, and may possibly penetrate through the dolomite intrusion below the orebody.

Leopold Copper Mine.

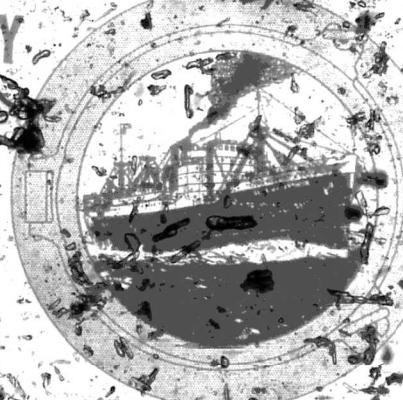
The Leopold Corporation anticipates the payment of an interim dividend of 10/- per share, to be paid on November 1st.

McKee's Hill Copper Output.

This paper provides companies operating under the production scheme have agreed to reduce the rate of output of output from 1,000,000 lbs. beginning on November 1st.

MACHINERY

The Cunard Line run regular express cargo services from the United Kingdom to Durban, Lourenço Marques and Beira, also, via Suez to Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar. The vessels on these runs are specially equipped for dealing with all classes of general cargoes and dry bulk cargoes, including with heavy lifts and the carrying of refrigerated cargoes.



PRODUCE

Homeward services include passages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continental ports. A regular service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. There are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and meat, while coffee and tobacco like other shipments are given every attention.

CUNARD LINE

Agents: Messrs. Montague & Co. Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C.2
Montague & Co. Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C.2
Montague & Co. Ltd., 10, Newgate Street, London, E.C.2

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Sudan Cotton Results.

The Sudan Planters' Syndicate reported recently the adoption of a new procedure for the collection of debts from tenants. This added £2,621 to the amount of debts recovered against tenants no longer satisfied, making in all a total of £621,668. The directors recommend a dividend at the rate of 10% less tax, absorbing £247,500, leaving to be carried forward £374,168. The annual report states that the crop from the Oxyrhynchus district of cotton, and from the Zetland, was 15,000 bales. The whole of the Zetland crop has been sold and the proceeds have been made available for the realisation of the Gash crops. The Kassala Cotton Company announces a net profit of £56 in the year ended June 30, and a available total of £3,688, from which it proposes to pay a dividend of 10%, leaving a balance forward of £3,688. The report states the cotton yield was 18,887 bales. The balance of the 1933-34 crop and most of the 1934-35 crop have been sold and fair progress has been made in the disposal of the 1934-35 crop. Prices show an improvement over those of last year. On February 14, 1936, £1,000 Debentures were repaid, and £800 Debentures were purchased and cancelled during the year. A further £24,000 Debentures were taken for redemption and repayment August 1st, the outstanding balance being thus reduced to £224,000. Debentures issued in 1933-34 of £100,000 at 4% Dividend of £4,000 were exchanged for a like amount in 10% Debentures, and the balance of £20,500 were paid off in the same month. Debentures will be paid in December 1936.

East Africa, Johannesburg

Nearly 8,100 ears of East African coffee were offered by East African Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition during the first fortnight. In addition, 277 pound bags of coffee were sold from the coffee stall.

The facts are disclosed in the first report of Mr. Commissioner M. G. Kennedy, Archer, who states that during the early days of the Exhibition the average price of coffee in the Pounds was 70s, though recent market figure has increased to 70s. 6d. abundances fall short of the estimates of the authorities.

During the second half of September a number of inquiries were received from potential, salesmen and other commissioners considers, that an agricultural officer from Kenya should be seconded for the run of the exhibition. Tanzania and Uganda both have agricultural officers present. The general exhibit has created considerable interest amongst farmers and other visitors, and Commissioner says it is evident that the South African public has little idea of the extensive range of East African agricultural products or of the fact that Kenya had made such progress with a canning industry.

Roadways, Kenya Taken Over.

We are able to state that Roadways (Kenya) Ltd., entrepreneurs in road transport, concern founded by Mr. J. C. S. Stirling, which has done much of the transport for the last 15 years in Nairobi Province of Kenya, has been taken over by Overseas Motor Transport Co. Ltd. of London which has subscribed further capital with the view of continuing upon considerable development. Mr. Hutchison continues managing Director in Kisumu and Compt. General F. T. Haig and Major H. A. Brown have joined the board as Director and Chairman respectively. Major Brown is Managing Director and Commander of the Nairobi and Mombasa Bus Companies. Major Brown launches are shortly to be shipped to Kisumu for the development of passenger and mail transport round the Lake Victoria Gulf.

For Rhodesian Development.

A system of farm tenancy by Native under European supervision was advocated by Mr. N. S. Quirk, Chairman of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce, whom he gave recently his plans for the development of the colony. The chief agricultural production, he said, was likely to be enable them to compete successfully in the export market, and he suggested that suitable men should be appointed to study on the spot the conditions under which other countries were able to produce crops similar to those of Southern Rhodesia and sell them in Europe at a profit.

Flock Fishing.

Fishing the northern lakes during a recent week-end, one member of the Kenyan Angling Association caught about 100 brown trout, the largest of which weighed 1 lb., while the remainder averaged over 1 lb. each.

Settlements.

The Native Affairs Department in East Africa has observed the results of the Native Affairs Conference held at Cape Town, from African wind-screens in the dead house. The Government had not seen European documents, but were given the opportunity to make representations. The policy pursued at the last meeting of the Conference of Ministers of Native Affairs in a resolution by Mr. W. M. Knucke, was immediately adopted in a resolution on Government's responsibility for the rights of occupancy of Native freeholds to non-native where applicable to the Government to be of economic benefit direct or indirect of the Native Affairs Department, the regard being had to Native Affairs and the economy of the country that the Government should be given power to make specific areas for such settlement as particularly as those in that part of South-Nyasaland in consideration of their purpose. Financial members of the Legislative Assembly agreed to a motion to take the earliest opportunity of obtaining from Government a statement of the Government's favour of European settlement.

Rhodesia-Benguela Traffic.

A marked upward trend in traffic since the opening of the Benguela Railway is shown by the returns just issued. In the first nine months of this year, in the first three months they showed gross receipts of £64,80 and net receipts of £15,000; from April to June the figures were £65,10 and £16,80 respectively; while those for September and October showed gross receipts of £112,60 and net receipts of £23,500; and for the first nine months of 1936 £15,500. The increase in imports has accounted for partly by increased traffic from the Belgian Congo and partially increased internal trade in Angola.

Immigration.

Immigrants into Southern Rhodesia during September numbered 219, of whom 80 were British born, 77 British South African born and 17 German born, including five Greeks, three Germans, one Swiss, two Lithuanians, two Danes, a Pole, a Latvian and a Spaniard. Of the 200 immigrants proceeding to industrial occupations 100 were engaged in agriculture and 30 to commercial or professional occupations. Seven German miners were included in the immigrant totals in September.

Settlement in Rhodesia.

A detailed agricultural Bill is urging that a survey of the agricultural possibilities of the country should be made, with a view to ascertaining what districts could be opened up for settlement on the basis of a licence or lease, marking out areas in which a settlement should be exacted in particular and in which agricultural land should be included in the survey.

Essentials.

Mr. D. Husband, chief chemist of the Agriculture Department of Southern Rhodesia, is regarding the market for essential oils in the country as dull. Noting that machinery would enable oil houses to make their own hessian and gunny bags, he urged timber.

Speaking his speech last night at Johannesburg, Mr. P. E. Morris, Governor of Transvaal, offered the Union Government timber from Uganda to the dining room furniture of the new house to be built in Pretoria for the Prime Minister. The offer has been accepted.

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Of Commercial Concern.

The Kimberley Farmers' and Peasants' Congress, which 6,000 visitors stayed at the Victoria Falls, supports the formation of one farmers' union for all agriculture.

£250,000 is to be spent on building a new Government offices in Salisbury.

The annual meeting of the Nigerian Chamber of Commerce was held in Blantyre on Wednesday.

The fourth annual dinner of the Pennsylvania Sheep Owners' Association is to be held in Tanganyika on November 21.

The latest bulletin from Rhodesia Railways states that the tonnage earnings of 1934 amounted to £55,532, a marked increase on 1933.

Mr. S. M. Patel's ship and crew in Moro were recently saved by fire, the damage being estimated at several thousand pounds.

Messrs. J. G. Clark & Son, of Bulawayo, have received the contract for the construction of the new Bulawayo High Court building, cost £800,000.

The board of directors of the company in Nairobi decided that Film Distributors Ltd. should be voluntarily wound up, Mr. B. O'Connor as liquidator.

The Kenya Government is at last calling for tenders for the operation and maintenance of the Likosu and Mianyang railway services between Mombasa and Indian Ocean and Nairobi.

Mr. G. Wilson, the Nyasaland Government officer, has been examining Kenya's methods of producing ghee for comparison with a view to the promotion of a similar Native industry by the Government.

According to Major J. R. Perkins, Chairman of the provisional board of Rhodesia Co-operative Creameries Ltd., Bulawayo creameries are likely to be closed down as soon as the formation will be passed down and compensated.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce is urging the Government the formation of an efficient body of harbour police, European supervision of the import and export sheds, and the more efficient control of the port gate.

The building trade is fairly active in Southern Rhodesia. Building permits amounting to £35,559 were issued by the municipality during the first half of this year, compared with £10,202 during the corresponding period of the previous year.

N. Rhodesia M.L.C.'s Attack

That the country had made no real progress and was stagnant but for mineral enterprises was alleged by Mr. J. H. Moore in Northern Rhodesia. In a speech before the first abolition of Native taxes, he cited the cost of the machinery of Government, strongly opposed corruption by the British Treasury, and the need of urgent and rapid population growth. He said the State must take the copper mines for the people, as was done with some of the other mines. The White Colonial Office, our Parliament, and the Chancery were urged to adjust some of those articles, he added.

Replying Mr. J. H. C. Griffiths, the Acting Secretary, he hoped Mr. Moore would explain how the proceeds of mineral taxes would be replaced, and said the country could afford to pay its way. With regard to the cost of machinery, he had been asking to the Comptroller and Auditor General for the reduction of expenditure on machinery. In conclusion, Mr. Moore would wish to know if the country could get more revenue from tobacco.

Late Media Items.

Over 6,000 visitors stayed at the Victoria Falls in 1935.

A landing ground has been established at Loma, in the Soutpans Province of Northern Rhodesia.

The tenth of the Rhodesian Pioneers' and Early Settlers' Association is to be formed in Umtali.

Whales have recently torn up several of the coast roads in various parts of Tanganyika near Victoria Falls.

Northern Rhodesia has opened a fund with a view to sending a party of Geologists to study the country.

The annual service to Mafio was extended to Lake Malawi. There will now be a weekly service from Port of West Africa to Karamba.

Nine ships recently left Lusaka for the first trip of the season to Mombasa, the first to reach port being a Union vessel which took five days and four hours.

Compared with the number of visitors to Zimbabwe in 1929, 1930, 1931, and 1932, there have been fewer than 3,670 in 1933, and of these

the first of the Imperial Airways' new flying boats, a Canopus, left England last week to make part in the regular service between Brindisi and Alexandria.

Other than its districts respond to the Royal Geographical Society's invitation for descriptive articles for use in the East African settlement section at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has under the Game Ordinance authorised Native authorities to issue game licences, other than a Governor's licence, to Natives living in the areas of their authority.

The population of the country is increasing rapidly according to the Annual Report of the country's Medical Service, which adds that though statistics are difficult to obtain, the swarms of children in the villages provide striking evidence.

The more economical use of timber in Native villages, tree-planting, and the training of natives in profitable food-growing were among the subjects discussed at the recent Conference of the Southern Rhodesia Native Development Advisory Board.

During their two-day stay in Mombasa their return to the Union members of the South African delegation to India had an aeroplane placed at their disposal by the Kenya Government, and they availed themselves of the opportunity to see something of Nairobi and the farming country of the Taita Valley.

of the Day's Engagements.

10.30—Royal African Society Dinner.

11.30—Duke of Gloucester and other Guests in Durbar Hall.

1.30—Sir T. Bradlaugh address Royal Empire Society.

Nov. 12.—Duke of Gloucester to open new Royal Empire Society headquarters in London.

Nov. 13.—Lord Lucan addressed Royal Empire Society.

Nov. 14.—Sir Alan Pim to speak on "British Protectorates in Africa."

Secretaries of organisations to be invited to make arrangements as far in advance as possible.

*Sisal Estates Limited.**Col. Powers of the Company.*

THE statutory meeting of Sisal Estates Limited was held on Thursday last at the Old Swan, London, E.C.

Colonel C. E. Ponsonby, T.D., M.A., the chairman, who presided, said—

"As regards the management of the company's Ibadan Native Territory we are most fortunate in our formation of the new company consolidating which had been working together for many years. The company, therefore, can now give to the Ibadan area the process of making new managers and staff and building up an efficient organisation. The managing director, Mr. Grey, has been associated with the estates for the last 15 years and is in charge for the last six years."

The estimated annual output is 6,800 tons of sisal. For the first quarter the output has been 8,000 tons, which is very satisfactory considering that the operations have been hampered by abnormally dry weather.

Effecting Control of Future Output.

The future of the company depends on two factors—the price of sisal and economic management. On the latter point the managing director feels that dry-up losses are to be foreseen; however, there should not be any increase in the cost of production over and above that given in the prospectus—which was an "theoretical estimate" but does not include London expenses, a percentage for amortisation, growing costs and a 10% per cent for depreciation of machinery and plant.

The other even more important factor is the selling price. In the prospective estimates of future output, we based on the experience of all areas of production. Out of this year's estimated output 6,000 tons of sisal has already been sold at an average price of £1 10s. per ton. It may be noted that 10% of the top 10,000 tons found in a year would be £1 10s.

Sisal fibres in themselves, for cordage, ropes, hats etc., are mainly used in other twines. The demand for sisal is determined by the world production of cotton. So far as the position is this year the area is indicated by heavy sawings in the wheat-producing countries and if good harvests materialise there cannot fail to be an increasing demand for sisal twine. There is also a constantly expanding market for sisal packing twines which are now being used extensively both in Europe and America.

Increased East African Production.

World production of sisal has increased as follows:—Mexico, 1910, 20,000 tons; Dominican Republic, 1910, 20 tons; East Africa, 1910, 10 tons; 1911, 2,000 tons. By 1925 the position will differ materially. At East African production will be 100,000 tons; Dominican Republic 20,000 tons; Mexico, 1925, 500,000 tons; Central America, 1925, 100,000 tons. The increase is due to the fact that the demand for sisal has increased from 10,000,000 tons to 30,000,000 tons, due in part to the remarkable increase in the use of sisal in the form of raffia in the packing of palm oil—not that this does not mean the increased demand. It is interesting to note the increase of East African production from 10 tons to 2,000 tons, world-wide, during this short space of time.

It is clear, therefore, that the existing stocks of East African are limited, so that the price of sisal will rise. The area is a year in advance of the production of sisal and some 12 months behind the sowing and planting, so that during the next four or five years, East Africa and Central America will be in a position to supply what would be reasonable demand. In the present state of affairs it would be wise to hold back the price of sisal for the next few months before the start of the East African season. It is considered that in 1925 there is no reason at the present time for taking an optimistic view of the future of a product.

Sisal Roots Project.

Mr. F. G. McNeish, the chairman of the Sisal Root Marketing Committee, reported on the financial statement of the Sisal Root Marketing Committee and Import and Export Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The chairman referred to the retirement of Mr. F. G. McNeish, who had been associated with the henequen industry for nearly 15 years and with the East African Sisal Section for 5 years. He had transferred his valuable services to the Sisal Root Marketing Committee. He reported on their four foreign offices in South Wales and, referring to their experiments with the 3-inch pipe, said these had been successful in being for investigation, and the results were held in view of the fact that a long while could not be taken as the previous ones had done. Results from the trials were satisfactory as were trials by the Kenya and Uganda Railways which travel Europe, though however no sisal or sisal rope in particular had been sent to them, and the fibre had in the meantime

Autumn Sowing.

Two hundred tons of copra were imported through Bulawayo, Selous, Zanzibar, Indian Ocean and German East Africa. These were for experimental purposes only. The same actions for the British colonies as well as in the ports kept by the German traders. The Germans however, particularly decided to export their copra to United Kingdom at Britain.

Experimenting with Pennies.

Native and imported Southern Rhodesian copra sales in value of £100,000 per year to meet the following diversified Native Agricultural activities in order to facilitate Native trade and reach the Native the value of imports and keep the east of Native living within reasonable limits. Southern Rhodesian pennies to the value of 100 millions as to import. The experiment proved so successful that a large supply was ordered and last year the experiment was extended including half pennies in the value of £100,000.

Village Planting.

Mr. G. G. H. Johnson, White Harting, spoke early to write authoritatively of the influence of District Commissioners on village life in the District. The District Commissioners speak highly of the work which is being done by these men and by their wives, one of whom has taken charge of a centre in their villages. The District Commissioner, Mzimba, was present. Some of the best work in the district is being done by a man by name of Matyani who failed to obtain his Jeanes certificate. His village is scrupulously clean and well built and he is doing a great deal of tree planting.

Marketing of Sisal.

Addressing the Rhodesia Agricultural Society, Captain E. P. Hartman, Minister of Agriculture, he had a proposal for a voluntary grading committee in Sisal-growing districts to grade sisal in Sisal-growing districts to meet most easily be secured, and he hoped it would be possible to supply the market with a constant and regular supply of Government approved quality of each variety grown throughout the country. This would be beneficial to the use of sisal in general and would avoid inconvenience with respect to the delivery of each article. The scheme, he said, in the development of which he, as a farmer, rather than the large ranch, would be interested.

The information which he quoted and a later scheme marketing scheme should indicate that the present policy of export of distilled oil from sisal should continue. He also proposed a scheme whereby the Government should take a 5% interest in each sisal-growing district, and that the stock improvement payment should be increased by 50%, to encourage local breeders to breed in the colonies. That Government should remain in touch with the Rhodesian Government with a view to the re-opening of the trade for cattle on the hoof for immediate slaughter; that the grading of feed for sale be instituted in all main towns; and that there should be a revised organization of the Native Resources Board covering

East African Market Reports. Confidence in Sight Outlook.

Cameroon.—The market is still quiet, and little change has been noticed during the past month. Prices remain about the same.

Coffee.—Regular demand, but prices remain about the same. The market is very quiet. No new arrivals reported. R. size pale greenish beans, 17s. 6d. per cwt.; 17s. 6d. 6oz., 17s. 9d.; 18s. 6d., 18s. 9d.; 19s. 6d., 19s. 9d.

Chlorophyl.—No arrivals reported. Price 16s. 6d. per cwt.

Copper.—The market is quiet, and prices remain about the same. Standard for cash 10s. 6d. per cwt.

Cuba.—Steel bar from 4d. to 8d. at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Colombia.—Moderate business done from 18s. 6d. per cwt. to 20s. 6d.

Cotton.—Steady at 18s. 6d. per cwt. to 19s. 6d.

Gold.—Steady at 14s. 6d. per cwt.

Gum.—Prices remain the same. Gum quoted at 1s.

Ivory.—Soft ivory quotations from 18s. 6d. per cwt. to 19s. 6d. in each. Hard ivory quoted at 20s. 6d. per cwt. or 22s. 6d. per cwt.

Pearl.—Arrivals of 17s. 6d. per cwt. have been noted.

Tea.—Ceylon flowers quoted at about 15s. per cwt. (red), 15s. 6d.

U.S.A.—Quoted East Coast 1s. 6d. per lb. Dec. quoted 1s. 12s. 6d. per ton. Dec 5s. 6d. per cwt.

U.S.S.R.—(Russia).—Steady business in East Africa. Leaf dark, 19s. 6d.; semi-grade semi-light 19s. 6d.; medium 20s. 6d.; 19s. 6d. gold mottled 18s. 6d.; China 17s. 6d.; 16s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d.

Wool.—Demand for cash 10s. 6d.; 12s. 6d.

Yerba-Mate.—Steady business in East Africa. Leaf dark,

19s. 6d.; semi-grade semi-light 19s. 6d.; medium 20s. 6d.; 19s. 6d. gold mottled 18s. 6d.; China 17s. 6d.; 16s. 6d. 15s. 6d. 16s. 6d.

ZULU LAND.—The market is still quiet, and little change has been noted. The market is very quiet. No new arrivals reported. Production of British East African coal rises, and in 1885 it supplies 10,260 to 14,800 tons yearly. Estimated, the respective East African exports of cotton and tobacco. Though the company estimates its net profit had been £1,390 in 1884, the current year showed a deficit of £212, due to the cost of the capital of £1,100, and 20s. 6d. per ton coal at 1,200 tons.

GENERAL.—Mr. J. G. Lawrence, native Commissioner on the effect of establishing African schools or child emigration in Southern Rhodesia. If we have our hands full, we must not be afraid to open our doors to any one who has profited by our wisdom and who has had the benefit of the brain and heart of a teacher.

Farmers and Farmers' wife.

Recommendations of a Committee of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union, which investigated the incidence of disease and affected varieties, including the adoption of a general average would be of much more value than sending fox on cattle and for depreciation on land which have been affected by the Southern Rhodesian Government.

Anti-British Congress.—An Anti-British Congress was recently dissolved. The strengthened disapproval of any such claim to Zulu Kingdom, which will be beginning to return, was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of Cheltenham residents, one of whom, Mr. H. Cread, said that had back banganinya would be the death of all British prestige, not only in Northern Rhodesia and neighbouring territories, but throughout Africa.

Military defence reports.

In South Africa the Rhodesian Guards, under General Commander, Colonel Goss Brown said there were two schools of thought regarding the defence of the territory, one by a fortification or a British Regiment, which would cost £5,000 annually and that was a conclusive answer. The second solution was concentration and that had available support.

African Gold.

Southern African and General Investment and Trust Company.—which has extensive interests in Rhodesia, reported a profit for the year ended June 30, 1885, of £12,641, out of which £4,884 is provided for losses in Africa. A final dividend of 6% is recommended, making 5% for the year.

Imperial Airways.

Imperial Airways account a profit of £10,662 in the year ended March 31, compared with £16,000 for the preceding 12 months. After charging £1,022 for depreciation, net profits amount to £6,105, compared with £7,770 in 1884-85. The dividend of 10% on the share capital is increased from 8% to 10%. The balance carried forward is £3,675.


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Rainfall in East Africa.

Rainfall in East Africa.

H.M. East African Development and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the period indicated:

Kenya Week ended October 4.—Eldama, 1.00 inch; Gilgil, 1.4; Karicho, 0.60; Kindrapur, 0.10; Kipalo, 0.10; Kikuyu, 0.28; Kitale, 0.08; Koni, 0.04; Luru, 0.08; Murang'a, 0.20; Malindi, 0.03; Menengai, 0.08; Mtewa, 0.40; Molo, 0.33; Mombasa, 0.01; Narwas, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.13; Nairobi, 0.07; Nyeri, 0.01; Rongai, 0.01; Simiyu, 0.20; Songhor, 0.01; and Thomson's Falls, 0.01.

Kenya Week ended October 11.—Eldama, 0.3; Gilgil, 0.10; Karicho, 0.02; Kindrapur, 0.03; Kipalo, 0.03; Kikuyu, 0.03; Kitale, 0.03; Koni, 0.02; Luru, 0.03; Murang'a, 0.03; Malindi, 0.01; Menengai, 0.01; Mtewa, 0.04; Molo, 0.03; Mombasa, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.02; Nyeri, 0.01; Rongai, 0.01; Simiyu, 0.01; and Thomson's Falls, 0.01.

Kenya Week ended October 18.—Eldama, 0.01; Gilgil, 0.01; Karicho, 0.01; Kindrapur, 0.01; Kipalo, 0.01; Kikuyu, 0.01; Kitale, 0.01; Koni, 0.01; Luru, 0.01; Murang'a, 0.01; Malindi, 0.01; Menengai, 0.01; Mtewa, 0.01; Molo, 0.01; Mombasa, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.01; Nyeri, 0.01; Rongai, 0.01; Simiyu, 0.01; and Thomson's Falls, 0.01.

Kenya Week ended October 25.—Eldama, 0.01; Gilgil, 0.01; Karicho, 0.01; Kindrapur, 0.01; Kipalo, 0.01; Kikuyu, 0.01; Kitale, 0.01; Koni, 0.01; Luru, 0.01; Murang'a, 0.01; Malindi, 0.01; Menengai, 0.01; Mtewa, 0.01; Molo, 0.01; Mombasa, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.01; Nairobi, 0.01; Nyeri, 0.01; Rongai, 0.01; Simiyu, 0.01; and Thomson's Falls, 0.01.

Pepper.

The monthly arrivals in East Africa increased from 150,000 lbs. in January to 1,000,000 lbs. in October. The service will be rendered by the steamer "Barbary," which was employed on the African coast in military transports during the German South African War.

Shark Blows Down Lifeboat.

A 22 ft. long shark blown on her beam end by the powerful current Union, built later "Llanfair," last week, so that she was turned off Penrhyn after observations to be removed.

Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Durham Castle," which left London on October 13th, and will call at Mombasa, Zanzibar, and Pemba, has the following passengers for East Africa:

Brown, Mr. & Mrs. W., Sharpe, Rev. A. J.
Carroll, Miss M.
Cochran, Mrs. M.
Coxford, Mr. & Mrs. H., Schenck, Mrs.
Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Hitch, Mrs. E. G.

The s.s. "Natalia," which left Southampton on October 13th, carries the following passengers for East Africa:

Baxter, Miss L.
Coley-Lamb, Miss
Crawford, Miss H.
Deacon, Sam, Miss
Ingham, Mr. & Mrs.
Durham, Miss C.
Foden, Miss M. B.
Gale, Mr. F.
Eriof, Mr. M.
Gast, Mrs. G.
Hancock-Brown, Miss
Hollier, Mr. & Mrs.
Hunter, Mr. & Mrs. J. V.
Isley, Mr. C.
Karnell, Miss
Kell, Mr.
King, Mr. T.
Linton, Captain
Wynn, Miss
Metcalfe, Mr. & Mrs.
Milton, Mr. F. L.
Parikh, Mr. T.
Russell, Mr. C. B.

Passenger from Europe to Africa

The s.s. "Llanstephan Castle," which started in Liverpool on Saturday, brought the following passengers to:

Cesario, Capt. M. M.
Kemp, Mr. M.
Quinton, Mr. R.
Lockhead, Mr. A.
Taylor, Mr. R. W.
Williams, Mrs. E. E. Duke

England
Assington, Mr. & Mrs. A. S.
Johnston, Mr.
Bafe, Mr. P. E.
Blewitt, Miss D.
Bonfield, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.
Bowden, Miss L. A.
Bradley, Mr. C.
Bruce, Mr. T. D. B.

Burnett, Mrs. J.
Coster, Mrs. J. W.
Greene, Miss & Mrs. G. R.
Holland, Mr.
Johnson, Rev. W. V.
Lind, Mrs.
Lindsey, Mrs. D. A.
Logue, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Lowry, Mr. & Mrs.
MacKenzie, Miss B.
McAllister, Mr. D. D.
McHale, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Malles, Mr.
Miles, Mr.
Merces, Miss
Morgan, Miss P. E.
Parsons, Captain C. Mrs.

On the same steamer, the s.s. "Natalia," which reached Mombasa on October 18th, brought the following passengers from:

Blankfort, Mr. & Mrs.
Hinchliffe, Mrs. R.
Lemire, Mr.
Linson, Mr. & Mrs.

At Mail Passengers

On board passengers by the s.s. "Wall," which left Liverpool for Africa on October 12th, were: H. G. Chrichton, Captain; Mr. J. G. Lowe, for Green Hill; Mr. W. R. Scott, for Kilifi; Mr. J. H. H. Foy, for Nairobi; and Mr. G. Curtis, to Nairobi for Nairobi and Bodoma respectively.

Away on October 20th, bound for Mombasa and Nairobi, from Liverpool, was the steamer "Sintur," Captain James, armed with a crew of 25, bound for Sintur, Lamu, Watamu, and Mombasa, with 100 passengers and 150 crew, to commence from Nairobi.

Clin Line Share Bonus

The directors of Clan Line passengers have decided to recommend that £10,000 of the general reserve be capitalised and applied to paying up in full 150,000 of the unissued shares. It is proposed that these be distributed as a share bonus in fully-paid Ordinary shares of £1 each to present shareholders in proportion to one new share for every three Ordinary shares held. Subject to the passing of a resolution to that effect at an extraordinary general meeting to be held on November 3rd, the directors announce the resumption of interim dividends with payment of £1 less tax, for the year ending December 31st.

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The port of Beira is not the sole outlet of the Territory, administered by the British South African Company, but others are Rhodesia, Arakanha, Saldanha, Vila Viçosa, Nampula and the shores of Lake Malawi, the latter being the chief port of entry of the Congo. The port of Nampula is the chief port of entry of the Transvaal, and the port of Beira, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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