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Founder and Editor

H. S. Johnson

Editorial and Publishing Office:

Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

Telephone: COVENTRY 1-1222. Telex 1222

Principal Contents

Matters of Moment

Tanganyika and Bell

Speculations

by the Way

African Society

Dinner

Short Story

Session Meeting

Sessions in Rhodesia

Review

Books

Reviews

Cam and Town Gold

Mining Co.

MATTERS OF MOMENT

ND GOLD is the mineral producing in Tanganyika. Recovery is of such potential value to that country, especially as the discoveries made in London by last Friday's

Wonderful News from Rhodesia, of the Territory for Tanganyika is specifically entitled to rank among the greatest assets

Railway traffic. In this case, it is reported, of the amount of gold that will issue for purposes of exchange, there is no part which this journal has failed in pointing the way to and as a veritable "treasure trove" for Tanganyika—though we are proud to have had the privilege of finding it elsewhere—but let us bring home Tanganyikan's particular case. It is against this background that the community which our columnists have availed themselves of the best sources available sought the conditions of the time to the best of their ability.

As the result of other planned enhancements, the 1,000,000 pounds of gold held by the British Bank of Rhodesia in support of development

in the Colony is now estimated at 700,000, and Omani Gold, the African Gold Corporation, and the Rhodesian Finance and Security Corporation, the two main development companies having been able to increase their gold reserves by over £100,000. This is likely to show that the gold identified in the Colony is there to stay, and that the chief difficulty lies in resistance to the best suggested on behalf of those

of the certain early consideration which an economic and industrial development of the country's impressive record of progress against many adverse odds and its splendid recovery from the depression. It is unnecessary to speculate on what developments in transportation might have taken place had Tanganyika known a decade ago of the right to independence. In this connection, many important steps have within that period been postponed, and others, on account of the lack of the necessary subscription, relegated to the Big Trust, but since the issue of the loan imminently enervated by the recession, especially in connection with the mining and smelting processes of the Economic Commission for Africa's development, it is difficult to appreciate the power of the State, business, industry, private property, have been classed as specialists for years, and has since been brought up in the terms of practical politics to new and greater significance. Sufficient cannot be repeated in the view with whom the last word in regard to any Tanganyikan proposal is the budgeting of the year of 1938, and its proposals.

Others will have a more forcible influence in the field of business interests. Not the least of the influences will be the financial and industrial firms of Rhodesia, the latter with definitely British interests, but also many in the U.S.A., Canada, Australia, and subsequent ramifications. There were the great and important firms of Tanganyika, who might be thought to come from the street, who know all too well

of the country and its strategic importance. Imperial interests now vital is the advancement of the Mandated Territory in the general consolidation of British East and Central Africa. There is no body of men in London or elsewhere that consideration will make a stronger appeal than the British trustees inspired as they are by the spirit of Rhodes and by the determination of Britain to bring Rhodes's dreams to reality.

OUR readers have been warned to expect the follies of impasse Colonial whims by German spokesmen, even though Herr Hitler, leaving his own inner convictions, the Nazi, and turned to the Unionist Conference-of-War, gave a firm resolution that persistence at such policy he had recently suggested to the moderate British sympathies. He has now downed his great campaign under which he had been hampered as the Nazis sought to disintegrate him in autumn and winter. Protracted landings had been devoted to these preparations, and sudden abandonment of what would have been extensive and expensive prospects. India has deeply resented, more intensely than other who were to lead the march to the place in the south, the scale of the old guard and old socialism. The snarled German Foreign Office has been permitted to comment on the Führer's countermanding commandments to which he condescended only reluctantly, but, as was to be anticipated, some of his closest associates have been even permitted to offer publicly their own alleged indictment of Goebbels. That is a curious formality with Nazi practice, but it has the advantage of allowing Herr Hitler to assert that he sits in embassies. Great Britain, by pressing Colonial demands, while at the same time, by her opinion, inflamed by the ravings of Goebbels,

Franklin Goering and his subordinates who do not often say the same thing in the same time, have been the first to stage violent "counter-march" in public, but, in private, to follow the policies of especially one of the most hardened, the most brazen, the most brazen for display purposes, the effect of shedding light to mark the way. Colonial Affairs is the Minister upon whom this swindling responsibility for the success of the Nazi's malevolent designs against the new territories within our realm. That scheme will entail the production of many substitutes at costs far outweighing those at which the remaining supplies can be brought from abroad, must rest in many of its aspects, so far as affected a nation like Germany, and the obvious action of General Goering, the Minister charged with the work, and of Dr. Goebbels, the Minister primarily concerned with spreading the message of the Führer, is to come up to the necessary demands of the colonial government, hard work, the German people, and, finally, and coldly, the last, the most limited of the grand design, to demand other infusions of energy and, if necessary, to impose a blockade. It was particularly bad luck for the General Secretary, but in a moment of staleness, State and public knew of the whole secret of the

Nazi speeches as so often among the British of German production destined to export what Hitler had especially Hitler, educating the von Ribbentrop, his newly appointed Ambassador in London, to insist that Hitler's unbalanced attacks at a moment so inopportune from every standpoint except that of internal German policies. But it is all to the good that there should be these periodic outbursts in the Third Reich, for serve the inevitable purpose of reminding the peace-loving, the apathetic, of the cost of eternal vigilance in this matter of German Colonial ambitions. Since a public opinion alert to the strategic dangers involved is the only safeguard of Imperial and world interests in this matter, properly played, Germany's enlightenment is about to be furnished. Great Britain, and not before it is needed, by astonishing sympathy and ignorance have consented to leave the most dangerous and dangerous of military colonies. Once the man in the street has grasped the substance of the case, it will be fairly difficult to defend essential British interests, and, moreover, to do his views according to his inclinations, and, therefore, sound reasons for standing firm.

MRI. P. A. BEMISTER: Tommisa is elected to represent the Kasese Legislature, so I like to imagine, that he proposes a sales tax of 1% on income, though such a tax has been tried in Canada, and throughout the most Continental Sales Tax companies. He makes the strange assertion that "a sales tax would not affect trade and commerce to rever the smaller shop," apparently oblivious that goods frequently change hands repeatedly before reaching the consumer, who will therefore often find that the sales tax had automatically increased the price of an article by 1% and 5% on more. The idea of introducing an income tax is to lighten the burdens of taxation and, trade and commerce have been among, in other words, to tax those who can pay, i.e., a tax on the contrary, burdening every transaction, whether profitable or not. That is its condemnation.

WHAT the Clove Growers' Association of Zanzibar determined to eliminate the merchants was emphatically declared at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce Merchants, by the chairman of its clove committee, who, though he need not, however, in others who evidently had knowledge of the existence of such a policy, did not state whether the statements made to the meeting on behalf of the Clove Growers' Association may not have referred rather to others. This seems to be a case of the confusion which is present from the nature of the clove trade. To prove completely the previous declarations of the G.C.A. Read "brokers," for merchants and others, is no simple task.

Treasure Trove for Tanganyika Territory

Entitled to Share in His Bequest

BY J. R. COOPER, M.A., OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Minister of which are made known. It will
say that it is of interest a sense of the
class importance of Tanganyika, for they reveal
that the Mandated Territory has been entitled
for years to financial assistance for major
development projects in the provision of com-
munications as far as roads, ports, and the pro-
vision of electric and telephone services, but
no request for such assistance has ever
been made because the country has apparently
not known of the bequest.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

It should be referred to again for assistance under the East African Railways Trust.

When Mr. Alfred Beit died in 1900, Sir George Grey, said in the course of a tribute to him, "Great Little South Africa," I should not be surprised to find that Mr. Beit's will is found to have been of a charitable character. It may surprise the British public, but it will in no way surprise Mrs. Grey's friends. That will be a remarkable document, remarkable alike for its vision of the future of Africa and for the professional knowledge assisting in African development.

The Bequest

Beit like Rhodes looked both back in the past which have passed since his death, his great affection has come to be regarded as a provision made exclusively for those countries where he was most intimately associated—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, though Nyasaland, and parts of the territories of the Sultan of Zanzibar, the progress of neighbouring territories, such as the Congo and, but unsuccessfully, Uganda, he made no specific provision for Nyasaland, and the trustees have not yet had proper opportunity to direct the disposal of the money bequeathed for the Rhodesian and other stipulated territories.

The funding of Alfred Beit's visualised development of a great block of East Central African realises the increasing needs in the matter of civilization of territories lying to the north and east of the Rhodesias, and specifically named Portuguese East Africa, as well as Portuguese West Africa and the Belgian Congo, as territories which should be included under the Bechtelway. This scheme, too, was established by the late Alfred Beit, and other methods of communication, such as mail and messages, must be developed, and telegraph and the Cape-to-Cairo telegraphic system.

Uganda, Kenya, Uganda and other territories through which a Cape-to-Cairo railway may pass are not specifically mentioned in the will, but a similar clause provides for assistance in the promotion of construction and equipment of further lines of transmission of persons, goods and messages from South and North Rhodesia, Portuguese East, both East and West, and German South Africa.

Does Tanganyika realize that it is entitled to such assistance as the trustees may deem proper under the will?—assistance in the construction of railways, roads, harbours, bridges, in the provision of improved telephone and telegraphic

services, in the development of ground services for transport undertakings, and in the advancement of communications generally in the Territory.

Tanganyika Has Not Received

It is commonly believed that neither the British nor the people of Tanganyika have received any subsidy for participation in the development which is universally regarded in the Territory as something exclusively Rhodesian. There must be memoranda lying somewhere in the archives of the Colonial Office or tucked away in some forgotten box in the East African Secretariat, but the availability of the best might have been overlooked.

Such an application, if submitted outside, has in past years seen the construction of new railways, the building of roads, and in mining areas, as well as the economic development of backward and potentially productive agricultural areas, as subsidies, which have never once been made to Tanganyika. There can be but one possible reason, that the country has been unaware of its right to make such application.

The Germans, who were of course informed of its potential value, long ago noted the benefaction in the eight years between Alfred Beit's death and the outbreak of the First World War, but as this was German also, had become a naturalised British, considerations of national prestige and dignity may have ruled against the laying of any claim.

Thus of the interest earned by the £200,000 originally left for the promotion of communications between Beit and the capital now stands £100,000 in action, pennies having come to Tanganyika, and the remainder, of course, not having to make a claim, is available to appropriate from any of the countries entitled to benefit under the will. The trustees have submitted the account of grant in their report, but assistance for other territories will appear to be well within their powers.

Administrative Importance

The object of this article is not to discuss the administrative importance of Tanganyika development schemes, but to indicate some of its relative importance for the Territory, and to suggest that in the light of the present which East Africa and Rhodesia consider to be one of the most important ever made in connection with any aspect of the public welfare, the trustees, some of the Territory's more prominent and necessarily related interests for the administration of communications should be reconsidered.

In other directions, however, the trustees have the interests of Tanganyika, Rhodesia, and Rhodesia's territories have been the subject of civil and administrative development of financial and commercial by the I.G., the stimulation of which continues, but mainly abroad, when, after months of careful study, always exchange the best young men sought for that work, and the maintenance of financial and commercial services within and between East Africa and the Rhodesias will then become the function of companies on the spot, and it is at least probable that the I.G. Board trustees, acting in accordance with the wishes of the late Alfred Beit, will continue their excellent work of promoting African communications by the extension and maintenance of the now essential inter-territorial routes.

Editorial column, *Independent*, May 1930.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Safari Emblem.

AVE you seen the coming-out of a new safari emblem? Uganda and Zanzibar adored it in the tourist Trade Committee of the four territories and used it to adorn the outside front cover of the travel booklet prepared for distribution at the Empire Exhibition at Johannesburg. Uganda was represented by a lion rampant that is grotesquely reminiscent of the Diet Whittington cat of pantomime; the Tanganyika giraffe had its head as bulk as its body and legs twisted at 45°; while the cartoon fawn of Uganda's crested crane has been caught surer on one abnormally long leg which seems to be wearing plus fours; and only Zanzibar's dove escapes the immediate condemnation of the eye. Altogether it is a sorry effort. What the emblem in the centre of the piece may represent would be dangerous to hazard, but it seems safe to wager that it is nothing distinctively East African.

Old soldiers.

REUNIONS of old soldiers in the vicinity of their own and that of Rhodesia's campaigns in London on Saturday were a delightful sight. Rank means nothing, common service to the State everything. The moment the dinner was over, for instance, one of the men at the top table, a bee-line for a labelled pensioner with whom he chatted about old times, and at least two people who have lived within a couple of hundred miles of each other in Southern Rhodesia for the past forty years met there for the first time. "Reunions" are so to say, a certainty in his today, and is it as his grandfather? Not even so since 1922, but he still writes regularly and is full of beans though he can't be listed under eighty. "Strike a bad patch, poor chap, and hand up again," I said, but as plucky and independent as ever. "Reunions" do let any of us do anything to help him along." Such was the tenor of the conversation between two oldest Rhodesian campaigners, first and last, between Lord Baden-Powell and Sir John Tipton, who, at seventy-nine and twenty-four years of age, happen to be two other men still active in London.

African Girls.

ONE of the most frequently stressed items associated with the education of Africa is the training of girls. It is of great interest to learn of an eighteen-year-old African girl, who secretary of the girls' boarding school in Mbare, Northern Rhodesia, and who is the author of this and White's report school news communications from the Pioneers' Club, and who is also several skins, including those of the excellent antelope, the reedbuck, which she brought to light when Miss Mabel, head of the girls' section, asked her to clean them. Girls who had come from that section of the world to Northern Rhodesia selected the capital city as a typical example of the place where things are either congenitally or deliberately bad. The girl whose difficulties to approach the school were considerable, military and non-military, found that the former were the best type

Thoughts on Hunting.

WADEN is the most exhilarating pursuit of all, and of the various species of the big game of northern Tanganyika, they are often depicted feeding upon a dead zebra, a wildbeest, or some other game. In the two cases of the lion and the leopard, however, it is difficult to imagine such a thing, and a hunt for any other person than these beasts can so easily be found. A lion, however, is not infrequent in the savannah and upwards and more or less in view of the lions which have been widely appreciated would never have been made but for the native co-operation. So far, however, the lengths to which "verbal quaffing" goes to prevent any possibility of disturbance by visitors have escaped public notice.

Not only will he not fire a shot within three hours, but he will not even allow a visitor to his party in their sight the meat which has been shot and carried to him by them. Instead, it is a practice to drop the carcass considerable distance away and allow it behind the boma to be reduced to "bits," said a fairly recent visitor privy to the secret. "See, said the Game Ranger, you think it wise not to let them know that the bait is carried in the lorry lest one day one of the lions should find himself over-greedy and jump aboard for his meal." "No," is not quite that," conceded the lion tamer, evidently not at all "I don't quite think they'd like to see it dumped overboard. It might scare them a bit. No, perhaps it would not be. I'd rather not take the chance." As an indication of thoughtfulness for dandies, I suppose this would surely take a bit of beating.

A Detour in the Bush.

OF THE news published on this page last week, the item of Mr. T. Belart, who was the best sales man brought to mind the striking contrast between the interesting life of manufacturers' representatives in Eastern Africa and the routine of commercial travelling in more settled countries. The branch out from Nairobi, Charles Sander, on Bulawayo by road, rail or air, covering vast territories, sometimes with several days' travel between one end and another, and usually welcome to their clients, and the range of stores they collect and offer for their ready helpfulness to buyers who are also potential friends. In one case that can be recalled a salesman flying to a distant station where there was no hotel, the manager of a local outlet approached to ascertain if there was any special delivery his host could make him in the night. "Thank you for your reply from the bush," I thanked him coolly, "but I'll be back in the morning." The manager of the hotel, however, was not so cool, and when I told him that I had to leave him in the dark, he could only say, "I'm sorry."

THESE days of the bush are not to be despised, however, for the sake of the cultural uplift they have given me. They have turned a "play" of "Drama of Colour," the members meeting every Monday night they are on duty, and the only night it can be seen, and no concert hall is available, into a treat to an audience. This evening, for instance, I witnessed two enthusiastic performances by a group of young actors along the river bank, with the audience seated on the grass.

African Society Dinner

Guests of State Entertained.

MR. RICHARD MALCOLM, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for Colonies, were the guests of the Royal African Society at a dinner at the Royal Hotel, Park Lane, on Friday evening.

Colonel Sir J. L. Athippe, President of the Society, who was in the chair, said that he had had the pleasure of serving under three Secretaries of State, when he was High Commissioner for the South African Protectorates. "I have found them and their permanent officials most helpful and know it is so also in everything that concerns the administration of those three countries."

The dinner, which was given in a room which was half filled by the inhabitants of the colonies, was a most festive, but it was promised in the thoughts of the Secretaries of State, that the dinner would eventually be followed. But it was unwise to rush things. Some time ago, more than twelve years ago, to consider those very important Slave Bills, and perhaps it would have been better if they had studied them for another twelve or so years.

For many years Mr. Malcomson considered these Slave Bills. Wellcome provided this country with a man who dedicated himself for thirty years to this end, and rendered distinguished service to Africa. The Committee responsible for submitting the name of the recipients thought that the great service rendered by the man himself Africa and to mankind generally entitled him to the highest distinction. It is only recently that his services have been acknowledged, and it is only recently that his death has prevented his doing so. The medal has been handed over to his executors to be preserved at the Wellcome Institute.

Empire Day to Liberty.

The motto of the greatest army has been given by Mr. Donald MacLeod, said recently.

At the same time, South African Protectorates have a grim tale during recent years. Large areas have suffered successive onslaughts from vermin, disease or trade, and these terrible diseases, but they are gathering in storm and are going voraciously, with no abatement. The Government of South African Development has already provided over £1,000,000 for no less than 150,000 research development schemes in these Protectorates.

It is scarcely 10 years since Rhodesia became a self-governing colony, and in the first seven years, 1910-1917, in 1917 the total trade of the Colony amounted to £8,000,000. Last year that figure had increased to £50,000,000. Long may that economic progress in Southern Rhodesia continue. (Hear, hear.)

But our Empire is not a British Commonwealth of Nations. We have still one particular difficulty. We have seemed to lose our spiritual thread. Our Commonwealth has not yet come up to the mark in the relations of between South Africa and Rhodesia. We are spreading the other day, commandos, and so on, but we are failing to sustain our spiritual life. I hope to bring in the spiritualists into the earth. In fact, we are like soldiers who have passed through the other. What determined our spiritual mission in the world, with the two classes of the people, the slaves and the colonials, is now lost under the British flag. Some day afterwards there was another movement that is now visible. This moved the government in the British Empire to be the agent of the Ministers of the South African Government. That is because within

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

Mr. Ormsby-Gore's Review.

MR. ORMSBY-GORE said:

"There is one part of the Colonial Empire where co-operation and mutual understanding are necessary between a Dominion and the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories; it is in Africa. The Limpopo and the Zambezi may be big rivers, but they are not big enough for us to regard them as the kind of frontiers which divide bitter peoples' ideas. The growing interest in South Africa in the future of Central and Eastern Africa; and the growing contacts between those engaged in developing commerce, administrative policy and the mission work throughout the great areas of territory from

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE continued: "The African territories are facts which have to be reckoned with. It was my good fortune to visit southern Rhodesia in 1919, and to go to South African ports. I saw many things which have changed in the last seven years, and in these Colonial Offices some changes in the background are still unfamiliar to me. I have never undertaken any present responsibility, and I am still in mind the quite part from his speech of the days of the great days of the descendants of the European settlers, traders, and others apart from many Indians, Arabs and others who have come into the territories. The destinies of nearly four million African Native are confided to his care as trustee for the future."

"The variety of native life, native traditions and Native institutions in very different conditions and states of evolution is most bewildering, and we having no control over them, we have to have an answer at the end of historical time in the manner of the character of our rule. The duty of Foreign Office is to perform this task well rightly, and in the meantime to go out in the public service of the territories and I am happy to say that the public service is coming forward from the universities and the colonial services show no lack of interest in the public service. There is no finer career among the public services than that of the Foreign Office. The longer as the quality of character, brain and physique is retained, the better do well by Africa. Above all, it is on quality rather than quantity that the public service, and if this applies to the public service, it applies equally to the colonies. And in Africa, in West Africa, very European, but just about among the leading millions of African Native, he has a responsibility as a 'British white man' getting a simple and exercising leadership among his people." (Hear, hear.)

The Importance of Minerals.

"The seven years 1912 to 1919, when I was first in the Colonial Office, formed a period of remarkable economic expansion, with rising revenues, expanding production and trade, marked by far-reaching developments in all forms of transport facilities, in public health, education, and scientific research, especially in agriculture.

"Owing to world causes, these conditions received a terrible severe setback, and resultant to our cost the difficulties of retrenchment and the financial burdens of the end of operation. Happily, however, in three cases all the African Dependencies have climbed successfully out of war trouble. Some have done better than others.

"In the territories, the mineral resources have been developed and increased. These entirely main expenses of the colonies have been slow, and in marked contrast to our recovery. But in the last few months a marked increase of agricultural crops as coffee and sisal have shown welcome improvement in those countries. It is remarkable how rapid the recovery has been.

"I have just been looking over the statistics of

tures of the value of domestic exports, in this year compared with the first half of last year. All Dependencies in Africa show a welcome increase from Sierra Leone. The value of exports up by no less than 62% from 1890. Territory E. S. from Nigeria by 28% from 1890. Gold Coast by 10% from 1890. Northern Rhodesia by 10% from 1890. Juba by 12%.

Sir George's mineral exports have increased by 16% in 1897 ounces of gold and 540 ounces of platinum. A total value of about £6,000. In 1896 mineral exports were £32,500. Ounces of gold and platinum, nearly 380,000 carats of diamonds. All less than 433,000 tons of iron ore of fine quality and the total value was not a mere £6,000 but nearly one million. (Applause).

In Northern Rhodesia the production of copper has gone up 1,000 tons in 1897 to 12,000 tons last year, and everybody knows that Northern Rhodesia is destined to be the largest copper-producing centre in the world. It is only a question of time.

From the point of view of the man seeking to sell manufactured goods to peoples who can make none themselves, from the point of view of Government raising revenue for all good objects such as public health, the betterment of labour conditions, education and social services, the purchasing power of the primary settler, the horticulturist, miner, or Native, whether he remains a peasant or is an import trading and the internally limiting factor of the profits of trade and commerce and the provision of services by Government are both based on the value of the export of these growing products of Africa.

Our financial progress will have all consequences, and we must be prepared to meet them. We must be prepared and succeed in our policy of self-government and self-advancement.

In connection with colonial taxation and colonial budgets I have to watch the financial dependencies very carefully and measure them in the future.

The Colonization of Africa Union

I have told you of the recent development of mining in Africa has increased the purchasing power of some territories far more than the people's dependence on agriculture. Is this, inevitably, leading to difficulties? For example, Natives had a dense Native population - very much greater than that of any of its neighbours - but it had no known mineral resources; while those of its neighbours, north, west, and south, are increasing rapidly. Under such conditions it is inevitable that it should be faced with a very serious problem as regards Native labour migrating from Natives land to her mining districts and developing neighbours, and this problem is causing me grave anxiety. This, I think, must be followed without active co-operation with the government of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and of Natal.

Days may come probably when it comes when the present boundaries of existing units of administration will have to be altered in the interests of the Native as others but in this I do not still hasten slowly, and only after the fullest examination of all present and future interests involved. We mustable communities to walk before we encourage them to run with the longest, best-trained and fastest runner before we start our firey system of administration. But in the meantime if incorporation or amalgamation have to be approached through federation, it is all the more necessary to ensure effective and practical cooperation in every field of endeavour - and this applies as much to West Africa as to East and Central.

But in the meantime, it is essential that co-operation should be maintained in every field.

The great tropical African countries are at a great experimental stage in their policy. By the way, Sir Alfred Roe. That is to say a very good deal of what should be done to be called Native local government. So that the Native Councils in Kenya to the Federated Nigeria from the Gold Coast down to the Cape of Good Hope, they are all under the same general administration, and so too the Native authorities are under the local government in a accountable basis under European supervision.

It is the main contribution of the Native administration to the Native State, and it forms a large part of the duties I have never forgotten that throughout Africa the race-setters are the people of our own race, and that their share and place in their part most nobly in the development of the continent with which this country is associated. (Applause).

Colonial-wise East African and Rhodesia interests who are with us. Sir Stanley Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Adeane, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gurney, Sir John and Lady Gauntlett, Major F. G. Gurney, Sir John and Lady Chancery, Miss D. G. Gurney, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. General Park Drury, and Mr. W. H. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. General Park Drury, Miss and Mrs. M. A. P. Drury, Sir Edward and Lady Davson, Baroness Beauchamp, Sir J. Fox-Sauve, Flannery, Lieutenant-General Sir William G. G. Gurney, Sir Henry and Lady Gurney, Mr. Edward Gurney, Mr. H. A. Rainford-Gordon, Captain Windham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hole, Colonel Hickman, Captain and Mrs. Charles Hole, Colonel Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hole, Major-General Sir Michael and Lady Jackson, General Sir A. Weston Jarvis, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Joels, Mr. H. S. Keppel Colclough, and Mr. C. C. Knaggs, Colonel in Hampshire and Lady Lester, the Hon. Mr. L. Lester, Sir Harry and Lady Maudie, General Rear-Admiral Sir W. and Mrs. G. H. Micallef, Major-General Sir W. and Mrs. K. Nicholson, Major-General Sir J. Ord-Browne, Capt. Peacock, Miss Gore, Dr. and Mrs. John Parkinson, Mr. Geoffrey Phipps, Colonel P. Ponsonby, Major-General L. H. R. Popple-Jennings, Sir Herbert and Lady Reid, Sir Wilson Rees, Captain S. Rivers-Smith, Major-General G. N. Schutze, Captain Donald Simson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thompson, Colonel and Mrs. G. Thompson, Mr. A. Thompson, Miss Clarissa, Mr. Thompson, Sir Randolph, Sir J. Wilson, and Sir G. G. Gould, and Lady

Economy.

Mr. G. J. O'Keeffe, Sam O'Keeffe, Hugh Commissioner of Equatoria, Rhodesia, had the honour of preparing the feast of the Empire at the dinner of the Worshipful Company of Gloves last week, said in the course of his remarks:

It is a great compliment to the country I have the honour to represent in London that she should be allowed to present a sumptuous feast to Southern Rhodesia, the youngest self-governing Colony in the Empire, the day having yet reached Dominion status - though she has been described as "the fairest flower in the garden." (Laughter.) Youngster amongst the elders of the family, I must say why I must, with the deference due to the occasion, after the political problems with which we are faced are commended to the Empire as a whole.

We all sit here in a hurry. We all want to get a move on with our development but it is not so easy as some good old friends used to think. To me it appears that once we are set and have solved the question of population and trade, most of our other problems will disappear. But that is just where our troubles begin. In the United Kingdom, you have a large number of idle and unemployed men, and when two or three times the amount eligible under the Poor Law are added to this, it is a sorry sight altogether. There is no ready solution, and you don't solve it by transferring your workers from one place to another.

Unless it is possible to find a market right at hand for British economic organisation, residual, for nations in the vicinage, in which we find ourselves every day. You know the difficulties of sending goods miles. You are forced to keep a money-making family purchasing here the result of the other's work. It is not the best condition to ask us to take the settlers.

Native would it not be fair to the men and women, ladies, children, the burden of settling in the dominions and colonies if, as is sometimes suggested, subsidised emigrants were to be sent over to compete in the same field and with the same production with the settlers? It is not working with their own capital, for me, that is the best way to go, but to let the facts and keep the facts in mind. In Canada indeed, the dominions being thus asso-

The Old-Timer.

By HENRY W. WILKINSON

IT WAS NINE in the year of our Lord 1914 when I met this little old man, with his weird tales of bygone times, sitting here in my room. It was the break of the rains; angry black clouds were gathering over the steeps, fully dark as the Pit, that lay away amidst mountainous desolation; only on

Old Boy's head, the great granite peak five miles off, shone the last gleam of the dying day. There he sat, grim, the light of my lamp, and all men, reflected on his dry, dressed-in-khaki trousers, open-necked shirt and loose coat, a staff in one hand and a hurricane lamp in the other.

His name is Murphy. He's far away from the world now. He's young no more, but he has

had years of life from me. Now he's a ghost, and I heard that when you're dead you're still alive.

"Do tell me," he replied, pointing to his chair.

"Well, you look pretty fresh. It's a long, hard climb up, and the sky is dangerous, going this time of night. But come and have a dram, and then a stormy fanfare."

The old gentleman drank his whisky and soda with gusto, a connoisseur.

"How old do you think I am?" he asked suddenly.

"I guess people states' you're past 100 by birth. Older than I am, anyway, I suppose."

"Seventy-two, the range, mostly because I was an old city boy. I used to trekking all over Africa, trading, especially hunting, scratchin', hunting, I tell you, little I can tell you about."

"Then you can tell something, for I haven't been out long. I was trading for King Solomon's Mine, I gam. A wonderful task!"

"Does it mean you that in two hundred years since here we are sitting there's well like this, and we whipped out pencil and paper and sketched a star with star leaf-shaped rays? Clean-cut, stone-walled wells? Who made 'em? I don't know. Arnold Arapahoe, I think, maybe. Who knows of them well but me? And I came when trekking up from Portuguese East years ago."

He took another drink, and then went on briskly.

"Years ago me and partner were in Mozambique. The local Governor was riled about the taxes. Couldn't collect 'em, and was afraid to go into the country of the Moçambiques without an escort. So me and one friend says to him, 'We'll give you damn taxes if you give us help.' Right, say be, when we did, easy. The chief knew us for aristocrats. Good to us. We went round and collected the taxes and took our rations."

"The storm broke, a terrific deluge, lightnings, the lightning bolts hitting the trees."

"I was in fear, and doing my best, I maintained."

"You can go down a mountain in this storm, I'll tell you with this, the night."

"I insisted my stanchion, say, I must be moving on now. I see some."

"Well, just as you say, said I doubtfully. I may blow over before you go, you must have seen some fighting in your time."

"I'm in the air, I'm full of bullet holes, he cracked wheeally. " Been in the trap since the Boer War. Why, in 1914 I was scouting for Beaufort the Boer Rebellions. Got myself up with one of Beyers's commandos. I laid a rock blazing away at them. Queenie seeing you fire off

at them, and they fire at you. Oh you keep well in mind this is the last shot I shall fire! Will get me?" No, not just yet.

At last he stood up and walked away. He chuckled once more. "He'll. Those Boers were mad at me?" "In a jiffy," they said, "here's a helluva fightin' again." Look here, you know the next time we catch you we'll cut your throat with your own razor. They took me along and skinned me rifle and kit, but some of Botha's troopers were on their heels and they had to let me go. I didn't care for the use of Rhodes's old Marababe veterans, and all I have to do when I'm down an' out is to find the one of the Company's offices, and then get me out with my gun, kit and ammunition and five pounds in money. Rhodes left all that in his will. God bless him."

Down came the rain, lashing and rattling on my corrugated roof.

"Now you'll have to stay here."

"No," he replied, as firmly as ever. "I'll be moving on. Just dropped in to see. Another glass? Sure, I'll drink. Your good health and long Ye need task in Africa. Did ye ever run head off?"

I just have looked dumbfounded.

"I have," he continued. "You wouldn't believe how bad it is. I was out with a posse after two small chiefs who had been murdering and looting—ah, that was years ago; they was a lot of Northern shapheens in them days. We gone up to them in their kraal. Then had big fight with them, and there we were stuck. Our commander ordered the chiefs to come in, but they wouldn't, and he couldn't fight the whole mite. So, me and another trooper went an' spun up a proposition. 'Sort,' we said, 'we'll go and get chief and bring 'em in. But if they won't come—'

"Kill 'em!" says he, and I gammin' Nor he was in the father and mother of a race. "Kill them and bring me their heads." Be quick about it."

"So me and the chum gets to the kraal an' puts the proposition before them chiefs. They was willing—it's the truth, I'll tell ye—but the women wouldn't let 'em go. If you go into the white man's camp," said they, "they'll hang you like a slave. That's no death for us."

"So we asked the women what they wanted. 'Cut off their heads,' they said. 'That's the proper death for a chief.'

"They had an *indaka* and a spear and a shield. They knew their chiefs dead or alive, but they must die, warrior's death."

"Shall I ever forget that day? There were the indakas in a circle, with the chiefs in the middle among me and the chum standing by and all round the women, fearful but proud, and the rest of the tribe looking on. They brought out a whopping spear and the chiefs kneeled down and we cut off their heads. Me and me chum, the other. Easy, you see? The women was as pleased as pigs in muck, it was."

"We took the heads with us back to camp, and there was the devil of a row. But we said, 'Your old man's sorry as indeedy was.' The old man foamed and cursed. Smithers! he had a fine trick of the tongue—like we used to hear him more often. Anyhow, they was murdering devils."

"Though the storm was as fierce as ever, he refused to stay. I watched him dive down the steep path into the valley. The red laterite ways were slippery with the wet, but he never hesitated—just went swinging his Hurricane lance."

"Who he was, I know not to this day, nor whence he came and whither he went."

An Opportunity in Kenya.

Appeal for Conciliation and Co-operation.

A STRONG plea for a new spirit in East Africa was made by Sir Humphrey Leggett, Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, at last week's meeting, at which Major Cavendish-Bentinck, the representative of the European elected members in Kenya, spoke in very similar strain.

No more important subject than the Pan Report seems that of the future of Taitanyi Territory, had been considered. Many voices by the Section whose members were deeply interested in Kenya's finances, for many of them were engaged in financing undertakings in the Colony, while still more knew as traders that they could make a headway up the rivers in East Africa were prosperous. Many realised, however, that their views must be listened to by communities in the territories.

In his speech the said reader of the main principles of Sir John Popham, Humphrey Leggett, at one with the Government about its planning as a system of the old England, and indeed, had avoided setting any responsibility in it. The Secretary of State, however, one very good reason, namely, that such a move would affect our main office, that those of grouped departments like roads took such a coupling was insisted upon by Lord Milner, in South Africa. It was, then, absolutely without foundation. Col. Colchis, Officer had down, had bound success for the Orange River Colony and the Treasuries, but Lord Milner set it within six months, and the gentleman set out to be in charge was prompted by Governor of Nsoufanda, the very colleague Langley.

The idea of introducing an income tax in place of the present haphazard graduated toll tax and education tax has, however, been suggested elsewhere in the past that nothing had so far been suggested. It had been considered whether all possible economy had been made in the other taxation, for those who have to pay it; whether it proved unduly on protecting industries; and whether there were not abatements or abolition of taxes upon products which could be made as communities of primary countries, thereby assuring in the general prosperity of the country. Prosperity is the best way to peace.

Opportunity or Distrust?

No subject has created so much bitter feeling, as contributed so much to permanent suspicion and uncertainty of taxation in Kenya, as has been extra-territorial instances of arbitrary taxation, and opportunities for constructive proposals have been allowed to drift by indifference. There may be good reasons. There is no an independent and informed Government which can call on the other and help Kenya to a sufficient basis of state, not on stress of circumstances, but to stimulate the potentialities of the primary countries. This is the opportunity of a great turning point in the history of Kenya.

Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika are more closely linked today than ever. There is much greater co-operation inter-territorially in industry and a great number of investments in many other ways, such as twin railways and posts and telegraphs, making the three one and indivisible.

It is an anomaly that there should be different bases and conception of taxation in the three territories, more particularly in regard to this new experiment of trying to make one of them a source of revenue depend upon great areas of land, so to much situated on the side of indirect taxation, and those less able to bear it have paid too much of Customs duties.

If income tax is introduced in Kenya only, it will fall and catch, however, was evaded by people, who are accustomed to other subjects, with multiple trading establishments, or interested in cotton in Tanganyika Territory. It was not easy for them to arrange that the heavy overhead expenses of their business should fall in the country with the income tax, and that the profits should accrue elsewhere. That would show the great mistake of introducing income tax in one territory only. It would be natural, surely, in the three.

It is absolutely clear that the Pan Report is based on inter-colonial conference with African rights in view. It makes charge of evasion. Let us say, however, have some experience of income tax, be given the opportunity of learning and let us say, if it is not merely the cutting of revenue but consideration of how it would be used. There must be avoidance of the temptation to convert the revenue, in expenditure on unnecessary matters, in the building of roads, where production will be most taxed, and there must be no undue rushing. (Applause.)

Major Cavendish-Bentinck's Views.

Major Cavendish-Bentinck, laying before the Executive Committee of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Africa, for many years past, did not talk from the political standpoint, but merely from the commercial. He held no very definite view of his own concerning the matter, but the country must have, whether it likes it or not, but a fiscal system should not be hurried in a hurry. Previous attempts had been made, and things were very unsatisfactory. The last attempt was made when things were bad against 1913. It was not tactfully done, nobody knowing anything definite about the Government's intentions, and it was not followed up. Open air, some of the members of the Board of Bill which the Commercial Chamber had the opportunity of hearing, was that the Government's intention was to do something, and cut down Government expenditure, and the elected members asked him, "What do you feel we could do a great deal?" The Government expenditure had for a few years been increasing, he commented on a reduplicated figure. They asked him to make any recommendations regarding expenditure and revenue, and term of reference being given to Colonial Office, income tax was one of the first recommendations and he had suggested that it should be introduced in a hurry, but he had also suggested a series of negotiations and discussions at the same time.

At Kenya, Government received the revenues in September and intended to introduce income tax in Kenya in October. That is impossible, we all have to have consultation, and yet there is a limit. I regard as very important—no taxation without representation. It is not asking for much that the us get together and produce a sensible and acceptable bill. The three territories, through the commerce communities have always remained as one.

Income tax must mean reducing the ratio of direct and indirect taxation, but it is not however, the only answer, turning taxation into a form of direct taxation. Of the necessary taxation, we hear nothing. For instance, the coinage of money is very strong, at having to pay 2d. for every letter sent, if it is sent to the colonies, post offices, by air, and collected on the post office, while the Postmaster General is not paid. This is on behalf also has the commercial community very little.

Construction of Roads.

If income tax is income, it is only right that we should have to some reasonable extent, and I say in the territories, will be imposed and control generally of our territories. How can we get some additional sources? Sir Alan Pim suggests a grouping of departments as the first step. In the Economic Committee, he said last year, I wrote a chapter on that subject, to incorporate some grouping of departments, and then the lead the real responsibility of say, 100 or No. Instead of offering everything to the Colonial Secretary, would help development, and the territories.

As to the organisation of the Executive Council, he suggests that it should be reduced in number. There is no need to have every technical head of department, there they should be limited only as necessary. There were three secretaries to government, and they left as a single Executive Council, and in my opinion this had better be done. A Minister and the other two ministers.

Chairman having suggested that this was the first step of the report, and in its duty to put forward its view to the Colonial Office, it is desired to send such memorandum.

Rhodesia in Arms.

Jones' Death in Southern Rhodesia.

This tortuous column of text is from the 1906 "Rhodesian" newspaper. It discusses the death of Captain Jones, a British soldier, in Southern Rhodesia. The text is heavily stained and discolored, particularly at the top and bottom, making some parts difficult to read.

The article begins with a quote from General Sir Charles G. Gordon, who is described as the founder of Rhodesia and Quaid-e-Azam. It then goes on to describe the circumstances of Captain Jones' death, mentioning his service in the Boer War and his subsequent work in Rhodesia.

The author of the article, H. V. Hawks, provides a detailed account of Captain Jones' life and death. He describes Jones as a remarkable and characteristic soldier, and notes that he died in the service of his country, fighting for Rhodesia's independence from Britain.

The article concludes with a final sentence:

"He was known only as 'Jones'—as well as all the rest of us—but he was a man of honour and I read much enjoyment over his conduct when I read his report when upon Lawley's return. Some such a man as him is a rare find and I hope Rhodesia will not lose him."

The article ends with a note about the author's own experiences in Rhodesia, mentioning his time as a soldier and his desire to return to the country.

This section of the article is titled "Memories of the War." It begins with a quote from General Sir Charles G. Gordon, followed by a detailed account of the author's experiences in Rhodesia during the war. The author describes the difficult conditions of the campaign, including the lack of supplies and the harsh environment.

The author then goes on to describe the aftermath of the war, mentioning the return of soldiers and the challenges they faced in re-adjusting to civilian life.

The author continues to reflect on the war, mentioning the sacrifices made by soldiers and the impact it had on their families. He also discusses the challenges of re-adjusting to civilian life after serving in the military.

The author then shifts focus to the present, describing the challenges of living in Rhodesia in the early 1900s. He mentions the difficulties of finding work and the challenges of adapting to a new way of life.

The article concludes with a final sentence:

"I am sorry to say that the country is still a very poor place to live in, and the unemployment rate is still high. He vacated a house in Bulawayo last week, having sold his old home in the city, and moved into a smaller one in his wife's home town, which is very poor indeed."

The author then goes on to describe the challenges of living in Rhodesia, including the lack of infrastructure and the difficulty of finding work. He also discusses the impact of the war on the local economy and the challenges of adapting to a new way of life.

The article ends with a final sentence:

"We Rhodesians know that all the good B. S. did for us is nothing compared with what he has done for the country. We have a wonderful organisation, but it is not enough in itself. We must work hard to make our country great again."

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Germany and Colonies.

More Talk and Bluster

GENERAL GOERKE, speaking at Berlin last week at a "Strategic Congress" which included the leading German Nazis and their military leaders, appealed passionately for the German people's collaboration in his great tour of campaigning for rearmament and the sufficient supply of raw materials. It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of his speakers in public places carried the address to a large proportion of the nation.

The chief burden of the speech was that in the war had been "lied to Germans" that no one had been permitted a hand to help her and that she must defend herself.

"We told the German people to fight. They were stoned out of the country. An unfortunate event made us follow our chequered course—gold to buy raw materials with gold. We would have done so if all our gold had not been stolen from us. It sounds like mockery to speak to us of that war. First Germany's boys were there, wounded and bled for Britain, and then the chosen people of Germany, with the British. And then we are told, what do you want from Colonial? Pay us your gold. Give us back our gold and we will pay you with it."

The Minister added that his plan had 100,000,000 marks to finance military and English war—but allowing for the superior intelligence of the English, that extra man might easily be deceived (Laughter). What was ordered from the cancellation of the England owned one-third of the world's colonies, Germany nothing? If Germany were to do so, but a small fraction of the world's colonies, wealth she would have to give up, he added.

Dr. Goebbels' Jig.

In the course of a long speech a party member on the following evening Dr. Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, aroused tremendous enthusiasm by declaring: "We will, of course, take up the fight against the world for publication," &c., continued in an excited tone.

When an English newspaperman in complimenting on General Göring's speech said that in Germany there is a "war spirit" the only reply was that "an immediate and intensive struggle."

What does Germany? Did the English hear? Did they believe the Nazis? And when they do, not know that they cannot succeed? That is the question now? Of course we must say that the Nazis, though we have not yet the answer, we must be given a share in the wealth of the world. This was always being remembered by the Nazis in their days of poverty. Our duty is to strengthen because the cities of Germany are not abolished.

"Let no one believe that the Führer and his followers will not do what is necessary to win. We do not want war, we want to solve the problem. We are impelled with sentiments of revenge. But the world must leave us in peace, or not our way into the world." The National Socialist movement has given enough proofs of its meanness. It only does not the world understand the Führer's offer.

British Leader of Colonies.

THE LEADERSHIP of the new party of Belgian immigrants is to be decided next week.

What is to be decided is still unknown to Government, but a solemn exhortation has been issued to all Afrikaners who have equal rights and freedom for all families, that the scheme will be applied to England. Nor we appreciate the present situation has peculiar obstacles which are insurmountable, but we hope to ensure that all countries shall have a voice in the colonies and not be hampered in their economic development. In this way Germany would stand guaranteed to supply us with raw materials.

Colonial Representation at Westminster.

A resolution adopted by the African National Congress at its Conference of Association held at the Lent Park African War Memorial on Saturday, making representation to the London Conference to be a semi-official task of the Afrikaner Parliament, the self-governing Colony of the Protectorate, and Northern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia's Future.

Colonel Gore-Brown's Proposals.

DIVISION of Northern Rhodesia into three separate administrative units, one to be called Canada, another Northern Rhodesia, one which Barotseland to become a fourth, a fifth Gamission territory was proposed in the Northern Rhodesian Legislative last week by Col. Sir G. Gore-Brown, who however, having himself opposed by his fellow non-white members and the Government, withdrew his motion.

According to brief Press telegrams received in London he proposed:

1. The Barotse belt of Northern Rhodesia, which contains the finest, most fertile farmland, and the greatest density of the Europeans, should become an integral part of Southern Rhodesia, and its sister Constitution.

2. That Northern Rhodesia, as it stands, should be amalgamated and administered by the present Nyasaland Government.

3. That the North-Western Rhodesia, the former Province and the Marambaia and Kasempa districts should remain as it is, except that the Political Commission should be raised to the status of a Commission of Resident Commissioners.

Colonel Gore-Brown felt that the scheme, as having been put out at present, his scheme would give the Europeans of Northern Rhodesia, who desired—united with their brethren across the Zambezi, more directly in working out their own destinies, and the Imperial authorities would be satisfied by maintaining control of the frontier areas of the territory.

Mr. C. S. Dundas, the Chief Secretary, said the Government saw fit to discuss the scheme until they had considered all of the difficulties of the Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesian governments and the prevailing feeling of Northern Rhodesians, and for those reasons the Government could not accept the motion in its existing form—which did not mean that the Government specifically opposed the idea, even if they were not in favour of it, but that they were unable to speak at present.

Governor and his Members.

A large delegation to Zambia arrived yesterday. After some conference with the elected leaders of the Northern Rhodesian Council, the Governor, Sir Hubert Humphrey, informed them that an agreement had been reached to hold certain meetings at the Secretary of State's office for the purpose when Sir Hubert is overseas. This is the first occasion of the Governor's increased influence. It is stated on behalf of the elected members that the standing details may now be disclosed to the electorate and the position of the Native Indians and Mr. Higgins, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, will be before the Secretary of State in London six months hence (September). The attitude of the elected members is that it is necessary to present to the world the case of the objects they are pursuing.

Game Reserve.

The Northern Rhodesian Government has established a Game Reserve in the northern part of the country, covering an area of 1,000 square miles, the Lower Nkoma River, the Okavango River and the Chobe River.

Organisation.

Colonel F. D. Young, the Commissioner of Game, has been appointed to the Barotse Police Department to advise on the organisation. Expenditure for the development of the Reserve is estimated at £100,000, and provision has been made for the recruitment of a Commissioner as from 1st next January.

Young's Visit to England.

The Northern Rhodesian Government is providing £100,000 to send the Lieutenant Governor of Barotseland to England next year. He was originally hoped to send him for the Coronation, but Sir Hubert Young, the Governor, has been informed that it will not be possible for African chiefs to be present at the ceremony. Arrangements will however be made for the chief to visit England during the year.

Two New Films.

Zambos and Secret Hiding Places.

The first of the two new films is "Zambos," a short feature film made by the Matopos Film Unit. This unit is run by Mr. J. R. Scott, who has made some unusual shots of the Victoria Falls, and the Matopos do not constitute an ideal cinematic subject. Because of the Matopos, too, lacked the necessary action, and a comment is made which divides the beauty of the country from its contradictory elements, accompanied by views of the great rocky hills and the Victoria Falls, the comment explains they were photographed in the day time, so as not to appear to the best advantage. Scenes taken at home are also interesting if nothing else, but the lack of information about the flying plane are unsatisfactory and somewhat misleading, who know what the plane used the by.

Small monkeys are taken, baboons and the like, but the last part is delayed without explanation, which is why, since it is faultless, remains. The object of the film appears to be to show the whole scene that is presented by the two film units and with suitable fine erosion, and a consequently correct impression, the photo is taken with as many birds and other species as possible. It seems justified in saying that the first half of the film has been well done, and the last half is a bit of a let down. In view of the same programme was shown in "Secret Hiding Places," the two film units have equal roles and the struggle is there a competition between Mr. Asanvily's scenes of the residence of Nkomo and Fangonyika and those of the King of the East, the King Khadzam. The programme is divided into two parts, one showing the former and the other the latter. Both the programmes are well composed, the second being shot over 500 miles of rural Uganda, and the first under canvas and firewood while the second is shot in their own country. Although the former is considered bad taking, this picture is fully justified by the opening and closing parts, where the work of his son has gone to the detriment of his son for a further 1000 ft. Mr. Sathers is to be warmly congratulated for the work he did with such meticulous care he deserves himself, as this will always remain a record of his work and his motto, *Truth is beauty*.

Health in the Colonies.

Influenza.

ON the recommendation of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Home Minister has appointed a Committee of His Majesty's Advisory Council.

(a) To advise the Government on all knowledge or regard to medical and Colonial practice in the territories represented to the Circular Search Commission by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and to advise the Colonial Administration the Government of the proposed Dependencies and.

(b) To advise from time to time as far as may be necessary to promote the advancement and education known to be in the field.

The members of the Committee are Dr. G. E. W. Evans, Physician to the Queen's Household, Dr. C. G. Gathorne-Hardy, M.C., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.P. (Edin.), Constantine, Secretary to the Royal College of Physicians, University of Cambridge, and Dr. J. D. C. O'Brien, Assistant Secretary to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

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Mr. J. M. D. F. Scott, Secretary to the Matopos Film Unit, Mr. C. M. G. Scott, Director of Rowett Research Institute, Dr. G. A. G. Edwards, Lecturer in Proprietary Medicine, Mr. H. Scott, C.M.G., formerly Director of Education, Kenya Colony, Mr. S. Stanhope K. M. G. M. D. F. Scott, Chief Medical Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. W. A. N. Scolley, C.M.G., M.B.E., Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; Mr. Hans Wehrer, C.M.G., M.B.E., Secretary and member of the Colonial Office Advisory Committee on Education; The Secretary, Mr. J. D. H. R. Scott (Economic Advisor to the Colonial Office), Mr. E. E. Ward (Colonial Office).

Lord G. la. Warrender Secretary to the Colonies promised to early announce what he would do in his year of office marketing of tobacco, what he spoke at the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen on Saturday.

As Chairman of the Committee on Nutrition in the Colonial Empire, Lord M. G. M. D. F. Scott said he hoped their first efforts would be directed to detailed research into existing market techniques, while item would be consumption as the average that occurred between two dinner and consumer.

"The Land's Your Mother"

Governor's Wise Talk to Nurses.

The kind of advice which might well be rendered to Nurses living in other parts of Eastern Africa was given when Mr. N. P. E. Mitton, Governor of Uganda opened the Busoga Hospital on Friday last. He said, *my dear*,

"I am glad you realise the great importance of Agriculture. It is not just a question of growing as much cotton as possible, or maize, or any other crop out of the land, but of creating the land itself. You must, you cannot expect it to build up a good income for your children and their children for generations with plentiful and good food and no crops for sale."

The man who this another man has killed a very bad hunting, but the man who kills a piece of land has done a worse thing, future of the people, and you should consider that it is important to prevents the number of simultaneous the number of people. And if you do not do that there will come a time when your land will be dead and will grow no crops nor be able to support the people of Bugosa. If the Government is your father, we are your mother. If you ever get away from it you draw yourself into health."

"I am glad you are well provided with hospitals and maternity homes, and when you look at the health of adults and children depends on hospitals and maternity homes, say that is the case. Health depends on clean surroundings, low, light, ventilation, good houses, and so on. We have our own experience and understandings on this. You never heard us say that we have known people in other places who have great pride in the hospitals in their country and yet they are not healthy. Such things are the reverse."

"In the day before tomorrow in Bugosa will be able to see the nurses and the doctors, but we have large and good hospitals, and so on, but our nurses are so clean and healthy, we have created our land so that all good food is available to help the people. All these are the best hospitals in the world, and the same as India. Because there is no sickness, sick people are rare."

"We are certain that, according my knowledge, you can stand there is a nation which has a number of people whom I have seen, and will come and see me themselves at the first opportunity to England, but they come say what they will say, is the presence of the bugaboos, and so on. These are the commissioners and so on, so, it is quite better that should be found out, so and explain they will be more satisfied, and so on. There is no need to go to England, because my dental and oral health is very good, and so on. I am a student, it is only a few years ago,

Kenya Finance and Trade.

Air Service for Nairobi.

In their session of the Legislative Council, after disposing of the budget, the members turned their attention to the estimated revenue and expenditure of the Native and Non-Native Government. The Native Government's estimated surplus for 1923-24 was £2,224,600, against a deficit of £1,713, leaving an estimated surplus of £507,700. The Native set aside in revenue £100,000 per annum for defence, £50,000 for education, agriculture, and medical services, £20,000 for the Native Police, £100,000 for the Native Hospital Fund, and £100,000 for the Native Education Fund. The Native yield from the Native Bond and Dole Fund is £40,000, leaving the same for his service in the expenditure on the Native sections in amounts which were being slightly reduced by the end of the year. In the Native Report on the finances of the Native half the Gold and direct expenses.

The Government's estimate of its total comprehensive revenue at £1,500,000, the amount set aside by the Empire's Air Committee being used to meet its liability to speak as a result of financial difficulties. The British Army has not attended since the financial situation has been improving in health.

The review included trade, showing the extent of the economic resources of Kenya, and domestic exports of fruit, sugar, spermaceti, the annual totals during the years 1921-22, 1922-23, and 1923-24 were £1,000,000 more valuable than during the corresponding years of 1919-20. The total imports are nearly double the total value on the Native side. He referred to the expanding commercial trade, also the negotiations with countries interested in meat extracts and chilled beef.

He announced that the Imperial Government had decided to retain permanently the present air unit in Nairobi which will be increased to a squadron so soon as possible.

Referring to Sir Alan Phayre's report, he said that the main principles outlined in the report, Sir Alan regards expenditure as a loan, and the Government, as at present advised, incomparably sound, and they were most anxious to secure the widest measure of agreement on effecting changes. He contended that without increasing "direct taxation," it would be impossible to balance the budget. Native areas are the sole source of criticism or complaint of delay. — "Timely Telegram from Nairobi."

N. Rhodesian Finances.

NORTHERN RHODESIAN estimates show a surplus of only £1,224,000 revenue being £869,370 less than in 1922-23, and extraordinary expenditure £7,600, the increases over the 1922 figures being £58,000 in revenue and £1,500 in expenditure.

In relation to the higher expenditure are increased charges on account of native debt, pensions and gratuities, normal tax relief, and by further development of Native agriculture, the general advancement in native education, the institution of native treasuries, additional health services for Europeans and Africans, and the proposed subsidy to the Southern Rhodesian Civil Aviation Department. A clause in the machinery for the control of civil aviation provision is also made for the appointment of a Commandant of, and the proposed secondment of two officers to the Northern Rhodesia Engineering and an increase of 25 in the native ranks, and under the organisation

Payments from South Africa.

Payments are expected to yield £125,500 in Northern Rhodesia during the period from 1st October, 1923, to 30th September, 1924, and the amount of the receipts anticipated in consequence of the more stable economic conditions, notwithstanding additional remittances from South Africa, will be under an arrangement to pay annually to the Northern Rhodesia Government the basic Northern Rhodesia sum plus a sum equal to the basic Northern Rhodesia sum on Northern Rhodesia Natives known to be resident in Southern Rhodesia.

Southern Rhodesian Finances.

The final statement of Southern Rhodesia's revenue and expenditure for the financial year shows actual revenue of £1,580,525 and expenditure of £1,288,421, the former being £301,000 in addition to £1,250 for the service of £10,000,000 loan for education.

The Native's budget, however, did not give a easily visible, nor was it possible to ascertain the exact amount of the Native's surplus. Ritchie, the Native's financial auditor, suggested that the amount should be left to the Native Government to incur the risk of losing such a sum, as the chances of the Native having the liability to incur the loss were small.

Assisting the Police.

The Native Government has introduced a Bill, the object of which is to enable the police in the Native territories in pursuit of an offender to cross the frontier and make an arrest without a warrant issued by the Governor in Council. It is anticipated that the Bill will be passed and will be used in reprisal cases near the Kenya-Uganda border, and in Uganda and Nyasa, and have indicated their willingness to make a similar measure.

To Secure Justice.

In a recent issue he stated that Sir C. R. Howe, a member of the Legislative Council, had exhibited a sketch of a Native boy watching briefly a carnival, but who had now been injured and that it is not his fault. Howe having been a member of the Royal Artillery in order that he might be fit for service may be a well-qualified officer capable of working in our three African territories as far as accuracy and effective military, but we must not make them understand that the command should be given to him.

Sketches by Staffs.

In a latest Annual Report of the Native Affairs Department, give two interesting examples of Native craftsmanship, the first being a photograph of the carved pulpit in the new English Church at Salazar, which was worked by the indigenous people in the Danes Salazar Government Schools, and the second a photograph taken from a pen-and-ink drawing of a Native Government Schoolboy, a native schoolboy who often has his pocket money by such drawings at absence, easy to his friends. Although he has never had a drawing lesson, the sketch reveals considerable skill in execution.

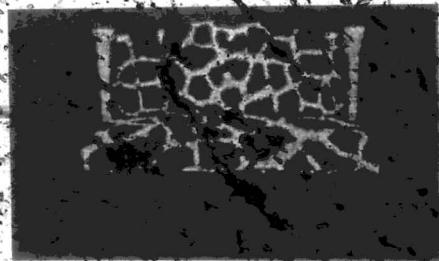
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MADE UP

AND FOR CATALOGUES

Statements Worth Noting

1905-6

"... does not the oppressor and coloniser do his ways?" *Protest*,
"... the constant living of this country, of
long-standing, by year, and month,
according to the *Annual Budget* of the
Government."

"Failure comes on in falling down in
going to the door, so you have fallen
in *The Bailey* in a *House* of *The Town*."

"A strong Central African State must be developed
in South African men and money, play
their part is wholly to be desired." — *The Colonist*.

"We cannot look to any considerable financial
aid from any other source than the one
we have." — Sir Hubert Young, Governor.

"... a passion addressing the Jewish
people, of you to complain that the Jews
are keeping you out of jobs should try to
become better clerks, etc., and then look for work."

"... a *Colonial* *Chancery* in the Northern Rhodesia
Matters not."

"... an ambition is, for the time, the next
one step, which leads to self-government in
Northern Rhodesia will be welcomed in this Colony
as calculated to bring amalgamation nearer, to the
policy of practical politics." — *The Victoria
Chancellor*.

"Lack of organisation and leadership, and the
absence of a progressive plan of industry are
obstacles to the promotion of tobacco
coffee from the condition of a wild cultivation
to that of an organised industry." — *The Tigray
and Southern Ethiopia's Agricultural Report*.

"... can supply with a grain of common
sense 'the White Rhodesia' in a country with
so many foreign importers, or countries with
vast Native populations whose numbers, wants and
habits are increasing every year." — Mr. N. S.
Gunn, on the subject of *Assessing a meeting of the
Ulster Chamber of Commerce*.

"Germany is planning commercial activities in
Ethiopia and it has been carefully co-ordinated
with the Italian Government. No doubt the
German Government hope to help in the exploitation
of the imperial resources reported possible in
Ethiopia and there can be no sort of disagreement
in this country if the prospect of obtaining raw material
there proves to be well established."

"... the first place of safety is to insist
on the framing of a new constitution
of our own, even though it has three times
been rejected by the advice of these foreigners.
... it is a wonder to us these visitors, and
in 10 years, nothing is not done, even though
the whole world do the same thing." — *The Daily
Chronicle*, London.

"... at the recent Provincial Council in Kasane
we discussed the proposed new provincial
police roads, mission roads, their general tax
on the people, and the condition in the Province
of the roads, and the administration of the
provincial roads, and the question of the
police force, and the extent of the roads
consulted about, and given a fair and full hearing
of the views of Dr. J. D. Braine, the
Northern Rhodesia Provincial Commissioner
and Mr. M. L. Livingstone."

323 — Mr. Daniel Gervin Williams

Mr. Williams is a 1904 graduate
of the University of Michigan, and
spent his post school vacances in the
United States, Canada and Europe.

PERSONALIA

Left for the U.S. London yesterday for East Africa.

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

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

Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Collier, M.C., is spending a holiday in Kenya.

Mrs. R. A. G. Hamilton has been promoted to the Zomba Police Force.

Major-General Sir John and Lady Windsor are on a visit to Australia.

Sir W. H. Pearce has been appointed Acting Solicitor-General of Kenya.

The Hon. S. G. Evans has been elected Chairman of the Nairobi Road Board.

Miss E. R. N. Brumfitt has joined the Uganda Police as a Territorial Officer.

Major and Miss Brassey Edwards and their two daughters left Nairobi for Kenya.

Mr. George Stone and Miss Diana Plumpton were married in Nairobi on Saturday.

Mr. N. Lewis, local director of Barclays Bank (Plc), was awarded a bar in Kenya.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Kaplan, of Nairobi, have left Kenya for Italy by the "Lilacibby" steamer.

Mr. G. Carter has returned from his visit to South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

President Acheson delivered his inaugural address at President of the Institute of Bankers last evening.

Mrs. W. M. Logan and H. Jamali have been appointed to the Central Bank's Advisory Council.

Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of African Rhodesia, attended a breakfast last week in the "Athlone Castle" in England.

Before their return to Britain, Sir Alan and Lady Munro, Mr. Harold and Mrs. M. Michael will visit Nyasaland.

Colonel J. H. Haig has been appointed District Commissioner of the Nakuru, Nairobi and Ravine districts of Kenya.

Mr. A. F. Smith, 32, has been appointed a Senior Geologist with the Geological Survey of Kenya at Nairobi.

Mr. J. A. Erree, known as one of the Gold Coast's best-known and most active politicians, has been appointed to the Legislative Assembly of Nyasaland.

Mr. G. H. Tiffey, 35, has been appointed master-General of the amalgamated East African Posts and Telegraph Services.

Captain Edward O'Byrne has ascended to his new post as Commissioner of Police in Nairobi, which was his former position in the last Salisbury Show.

Mr. F. J. G. Tait, of Tongwali District Office, Nairobi, is stationed in Njombe, a Shire District, where he performed well.

Mr. J. A. Abrams, until recently chief Justice of Lagos, and now Chief Justice of Colono, has won the veterans' race at a charity

match at New York and is now in Kenya. Mr. H. E. Avery and his son, a member of the Avery family of New York, are spending six weeks on a hunting tour in Kenya, arranged by Mr. R. Morrison, Secretary of the Kenya Game Council.

Miss Mabel Charlotte Kirchenhough, wife of Mr. Henry Price, Knight Bt., G.C.M.G., left Kenya yesterday at £1,800, with her personality £10,000.

He regretted the death in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, at the age of 86, of Mr. Alexander Leal, one of the pioneers of the Colony.

Mr. R. M. Off, Mayor of Livingstone, has been appointed to represent the town on the Northern Rhodesia Advisory Board on European Education.

Mr. G. M. Young, formerly Director of the British School of Archaeology in Rhodesia, is a brother of Sir Harry Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia.

In the Bishop's Good Cause service, Bishop Continental Tanganyika broadcast on Sunday on The Medical Work of the Church in Central Tanganyika.

Mr. W. M. Logan, Commissioner of Land, Government, Lands and Settlements in Kenya since 1933, who has much improved health, and Mrs. Logan leave England to-day to return to Nairobi.

**EVERYBODY'S
STRONG**

**ON
BOVRIL**

and French, who has travelled extensively and is a British member of the French Foreign Missions Commission, attended the session at the Commission which opened in Geneva yesterday.

Mr. H. Colvin, who spent last year in Africa as a member of the Hilman Yacht Committee, and who is secretary of the International Missionary Society, left England on Saturday for Africa.

Mr. W. H. Taylor, director of the Maturity Fund, London, last week on his return from leave, Lady Jackson, who is returning to England on medical advice, will sail in December 20, probably.

Mrs. Marguerite Old, the daughter of Mrs. Catherine Olds, member for Durban East in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, was married recently in Nairobi to Mr. Terrence Kehm.

Mr. Justice R. H. Heathcote, the Tanganyika Justice Judge, who has been appointed to Leyton in a similar capacity, just went to East Africa in 1919 as an Assistant District Commissioner in Uganda.

Mr. Oscar Kaufmann, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, and of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. Kaufmann again to-morrow for Southern Rhodesia. They were among those fortunate enough to witness the opening of Parliament on Tuesday.

Captain P. E. Williams, M.C., who discovered the Sanquingwana in Tanganyika Territory, the author of the "Big Vanishing Book" in Africa and Darkest Europe," and Mrs. Williams sailed on Friday in the "Balmoral Castle" for Mombasa, where they expect to spend about ten days before returning to East Africa on the "P. & O." steamer "Wiembaach" Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and in the new year.

With deep regret we report the death while flying his aeroplane yesterday, on Monday, of Mr. Marcus Maxwell, the Kenya planter who first interested in sugar, transformed his attention to coffee. Some years ago he published a magnificent volume of big pictures entitled "Stalking Big Game With a Camera," than which no finer collection of East African animal photography has appeared. Many of the pictures that evidently had been taken at considerable risk, and some without the weapons of a friend with a rifle. Mr. Maxwell, who was only forty-eight years old, was a man of exceptional mind, energy and courage.

Major G. H. Anderson left London at the beginning of November to return to Kenya by an unusual route. Visiting the Philippines, Borneo and Sumatra, he will proceed to Africa via the Suez Canal, the British Somaliland, Abyssinia, Orla and the Shire, Mozambique, the Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo, being due in Nairobi five months hence. Mr. Thaw is returning as my successor. Mrs. Anderson, whose health is failing, is more than three-quarters and has been unable to travel for many months, and has to remain at home to arrive at the semi-tropical state near Nairobi in time for Christmas.

Mr. J. C. D. Lumsden, secretary of the United States Foreign Missions Commission, arrived in Africa yesterday, and to-day visited the Morganite and the Simeonite Missions in Uganda, and the former sum of £2,000 was given to the Morganite Trust for the child of a Christian widow.

In many East African islands will join in condoning General Sikandher Ghazi on the outcome of the bitter controversy which arose after the Pathan Army, which he commanded, was forced to retreat in March, 1918. The then Government held General Ghazi responsible for the defeat, and, despite the fact that Lord Haig believed him to be one of his best officers, recommended his removal. The Prime Minister of India has announced publicly that General Ghazi was "certainly let down." It is likely that the Government inquiry into the matter will be demanded.

Canon Ernest Spanton

Secretary to the Universities' Mission

WITH deep regret we announce the death in London on Sunday, following an operation, at the age of sixty-four, of Canon Ernest P. Spanton, secretary of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, to which he brought indefatigable energy, capacity for leadership, business efficiency, and a great gift for organization.

Ordained in 1897 to the cure of灵魂, he was

within a few years appointed to the secretariat of the U.M.C.A. Then he volunteered to go with the U.M.C.A. to the West African colonies of East Africa. Four years later he became Principal of Andoua P. T. School, Zanzibar, for which he was made a Comptroller of Schools, a cathedral, and was chaplain to the Bishop, and received inspector of schools.

When the War broke out Canon Spanton was in German East Africa and was captured, suffering bodily from the German smallpox disease when the Belgians entered Mombasa in September, 1916. His sworn testimony as to the horrors of the treatment meted out to the prisoners was included in the article presented to the Emperor.

East Asia he visited Eastern Africa, and at the annual meeting of the mission in June last spoke of the victory of civilization over barbarism. Referring to the future of Tanganyika, he said: "The people of Africa cannot be made the pawns in the game of international politics. There are other people, however, that because

they had helped to blow down the German flag in Tanganyika now that we are going to be good friends in Europe, should help to blow down the German flag in Tanganyika."

For those people, however, if their heads are wrong, their hearts are right, two words suggest an answer to those people.

Germany accepted as all good faith and in a single

word, "I accept your Tanganyika," and that is the

concept. This is made available through the efforts of the Germans themselves to become decent people.

Canon Spanton was unmarried, and lived with his mother and a sister, Herne Batt. He was an excellent teacher and a member of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, Cambridge, Oxford, and the Universities' Missions in Africa.

Canon Spanton died peacefully in his bed at the age of 64, having been in residence in the site of the former

U.M.C.A. general secretary of the Mission, and against the wishes of Bishop Weston volunteered to release him.

Such was all his life. He was not eminent, the most

susitable man, like King George V, the Father of his country, especially in the field of oratory, but was very

so very evident at headquarters that his loss has suffered an almost irreparable loss. No man is irreparable, but indeed very few men when given opportunity, as did

the U.S. The U.M.C.A. will find it extraordinarily difficult when the gap is filled in his place.

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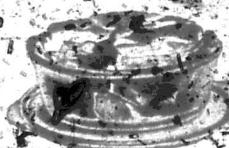
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L Italy and Great Britain.

Recognising an Accomplished Fact.

A DILETTANTE Fascist in Milan, a few days ago, signed a document, a stupid and tasteless one, to the effect that: "We do not intend attacking Abyssinia, but we demand that she should be respected."

According to the Italian Foreign Office, said the minister of the Black Empire, in so far as they do so, the bigger is better he added. The Italian people determine who defend their victory and the empire will be all the stronger, even to the last drop of blood."

The Foreign Office in Addis Ababa has been substituted by a military general.

The first annual "soldier-peasants" drawn from garrisons in Addis Ababa have been established on land which the capital and army from the nucleus of a primitive peasant scheme.

Some claim that Gore, capital of Western Shoa, is the centre of the national Ethiopian Government, and are backed by Italian irregulars under Ras Mekonnen.

Archbishop of Rhodes, now in Addis Ababa, Political Envoy, is visiting Italian East Africa in accordance with his nation's new views.

The Viceroy has sent a telegram that reformed that the Rangoon Treasury lent 50,000,000 lire to the Italian State for the Ethiopian campaign.

Reviewing Marshal Badoglio's account of the Ethiopian war, we see it as an straightforward story. What happened in the Meekal front was he succeeded Marshal Graziani in November 1935, General "Langush", the left wing of the Italian army being isolated, and all advance rendered impossible except at the risk of being overwhelmed and thrown back into Eritrea. After a pause for reorganisation, the advance was resumed and three battles won in succession. Marshal Badoglio reveals that the Italians intercepted a message from Addis Ababa to Emperor advising him to negotiate for peace, and in time for the reconquest of the army. A turning point in the campaign was made Sellase's decision to rally his forces at Lake Ascham. This was an intense relief to Badoglio, who had feared the Ethiomans would retreat to Tessie, thus forcing him to march 650 miles over several hundred miles from their base.

Statement in Parliament.

Replying to Mr. Paling in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden said that during the rainy season, which lasts until the end of September, there had been no appreciable extension of the area in Shoa occupied by the Italian forces, but his latest information indicated that an Italian column was advancing on Jimma, while another was marching southwards from the Kenya frontier and was believed to be occupying Abobo, approximately 150 miles west of Jimma.

With the exception of the territories in far northern Shoa which had been in tribal hands, the frontier between the Amhara and Arakan provinces of the former independent state had constituted Government authority. During its authority, the situation in the southern provinces had continued steadily to deteriorate.

British Consul at Gore was dismissed on September 28, the Consul at Gurskin withdrawing to the Sudan. This was partly the consequence of native tribal unrest, particularly between the Amhara and Arakan peoples. The former had been constituted Government authority, during its authority, the situation in the southern provinces had continued steadily to deteriorate.

On October 1, the Consul at Gurskin withdrew to the Sudan. This was partly the consequence of native tribal unrest, particularly between the Amhara and Arakan peoples. The former had been constituted Government authority, during its authority, the situation in the southern provinces had continued steadily to deteriorate.

Nairobi-Johannesburg Race.

Winner Averages 10 m.p.h.

WE find competitors, Messrs. Ripley and Co., and the K.S.C. car machine, in the race, the latter competing in the handicap race, and that the former was the fastest, with a speed of 10 m.p.h. The racing cloudy, up to noon were Messrs. Ripley and Co., who took only 11 minutes longer, averages of 10 m.p.h. The third car driven by Messrs. Dutch and Rosen, also from Johannesburg, averaged 5.6 m.p.h. The record for the two towns was Nairobi, Orange Briton, East London, and all the winners used canary oil as fuel. One driver ran over a leopard while going through Nyandarua, and another reported that he had had to shoot a lion along the route. The car, a 1936 Sunbeam, consisting of a committee, on the race crashed at Mbeya, but its occupants were unjured.

Locusts.

THE locusts recently seem considerable locust attack in Southern Rhodesia, swarm being reported in every Province and in many districts. Eldest Misioner has chiefly noted in north West. During the past four years were more numerous and more generally distributed than during the same month of 1935, and the outbreak was reported by the Director of Agriculture to be somewhat disquieting.

Meanings for Youth.

Having in view the creation of a youth centre for young Europeans whose parents reside outside the Protectorate, the Native Tobacco Company of Nyasaland is advertising vacancies for three superintendents at an initial salary of £2000 rising by £200 per annum to £300.

The Council of the Abyssinia Association was at home one day last week to meet the Emperor and Empress of Ethiopia.

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good wine. It is because I'm
Or least I should happy and be
Or any other reason.

HENRY ALDRICH (Dean of Christ Church),
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The Outlook for Gold.

It is difficult to comment accurately on the publications concerning gold. Mr. W. A. Wills, founder and editor of the *Mining Record*, who opens a column in his October issue with the following:

"I note that the outflow of gold from France has ceased, the stock of gold or currency and banking of nations and colonies will become more prominent, and the price of gold which has advanced within the last few days (at a 30-day) will continue until the law of gravitation, or some such factor, is ultimately reached. If my conclusions are correct, as they usually are, it is to say so to the course to follow would be to let a man go on putting money into really sound gold shares, and to wait mightily till when gold reaches the level at which we commonly expect, so as to get out of it in a world of uncertainties, and it is nice to sleep at night." Payment on third of any amount owing might be realised in this way. Another point which sounds rather like a system of bridge. Gold is founded on a wealth of experience, and it is disposed of when gold reaches the 160/- level. Finally, the balance might be disposed of when gold touches 200/- unless we see reason in the meantime to deviate, and the year may be taken which is by no means far off the question.

Bush Shirt and Bowler.

LEAVING BACK TOUGH BRISTOL this time, Major F. M. Stokes, to an excellent account contributed to *Blackwood's Magazine* on the journey from London to Southern Rhodesia by Imperial Airways, has a gripping account which blends history, travel, blended with modern materials and humour with fact.

He was fortunate to have as a fellow passenger one who digged in Kisumu correctly dressed for the long expedition for which he was bound, khaki shorts and sleeveless knicker-shirt, but as the said fit in well in India he also wore the black bowler in which he started from London.

Major Stokes explains his title by mentioning that he had flown backwards through creation, and come to Greece, Italy, and Africa, where he perhaps first flagged on the road.

Blood-Lust of the Railway.

The beginning of the railroads was not involved in any bloodshed, but the battle of Game Reserve of Kehlau, his actual residence, appears to date some what earlier by 100 years. During the year 1000, in one of the then existing fortresses, a general that I suggest made some steps to change the nature of the crowded bungalows from the catchers to others, and was assassinated.



Anonyon, the Herd Boy.

MISS GRETA RIGGINS, of Plymouth, has a little sketch of a Southern Rhodesian herd boy in the *Cutter Review*:

It is early dawn. Distant kopjes are tipped with vivid green and golden light, a broad shadow, Gold-necked Starlings, in flocks, over the horizon, and a narrow streak of light passes down the crest of those, swaying trees. The colour of the grass is thaled from the earth, is intensified by the herbs and leaves, and soil which is crushed and ground in the horse's wake, and like another colour, which sometimes wand has on, the sound of the morning chorus that fills and surrounds the ears, and bird-throats.

"Anonyon, tiny figure looks very insignificant, long-horned, massive cattle; as, twirling his lumbly here and there, and raising his head, day after day, these hours find him alone, or with his spirit, when necessity, for the beast which a bare butt of his long hair are docile creatures, they load on the horses, love him, he is tender, amorous and amiable, but he is more fond of dreams from them to placate his vagabonds. By the time they reach the tall hummocks, drenching their coat right up to the neck, sweating, sweating, and though a dust-coated, his legs are wet and glistening."

"So Anonyon, save for the gentle monotony of swinging his saddle-grip, finds life a sense of infinite peace, yet to him are the hazards of travel, the rights and wrongs, or the colour problems, all entangled, by the difficulties of his city-bred, is clear, yet the wild these nameless he knows by the river, field and bough, the alternations of the seasons, the restlessness of day and night, of evenings above the hills, down the bring-ground, watering-places, and the ways of his herd."

Keepers of the Gorilla.

THE gorilla's most notable characteristic is the gorilla, a mighty anthropoid, naturally of male disposition," writes Captain J. R. S. Pittman in the *Manchester Guardian*. He continues:

"The gorilla's habits, it can be observed peacefully, but leaping, it is too fierce, too bold, impudent, and like a mad dog, it is too savage, too ferocious, too

of an animal, can be seen in the savagery of its ferocity. This is the mark of another gorilla's attack, usually this is a blow on joints, often disarticulated."

When the gorilla attacks, it is the weak, the defenceless, unresisting creature which in due course provokes a savage, insatiable monomania from the gigantic male. It is a warning and not a threat, though those before it, his mate sometimes, but not but also in self-defence, and for more hundred gorillas, as with them, it is the penalty of devotion to his own kind.

"And who are the real protectors of the gorilla and gorillas? A strong, big, big up not exceeding a dozen males, they are the true guardians, as without them, it would be almost impossible to approach these animals, whose nests are in the mountainous, forest-haunts. The lions, tigers, leopards, and other great beasts, are extremely afraid of the old gorilla, who seems to glory in their fear. The

Malaria Quack Remedy.

DR. J. H. STANLEY, a teacher in Entomology in the University School of Tropical Medicine, who has just returned from Kenya, says in a letter to *Liverpool Mercury*:

"I had a good many opportunities to study the work of the medical practitioner in Kenya, who spoke to me. They were very good, told me that five years ago, when I was there, there was one of the most hideous scourges of Kenya, and that there was an improvement that had taken place, though there during the last five years there had been transmission of disease, but as it was nothing of the same magnitude as there was, there required no treatment."

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Minerals in Nyasaland
Geological Survey Report

REPORTS on the geological possibilities of the Lake Malawi area do not yet appear, but the Survey's latest facts seem to indicate that the valley of the Shire River, derived from the rare, small and discontinuous streamers which though mostly of little value in themselves, may through weathering over long periods of time, give rise to rich concentrations of alluvial or eluvial gold, but until the surveys of the valley are completed, against depositing areas regular shafting and sampling of the alluvium. Tasmania as a whole, does not form workable deposits, although rich veins of alluvial gold of very limited extent may occasionally be found.

A vein recently discovered by a prospector at the headwaters of the Sizani stream, about 52 miles from Branty, occurs in an area which in 1934 was specially recommended for further prospecting. Nothing authoritative can be said about this occurrence until it has been fully prospected, but it is said to yield free gold in the pan after crushing and to assay at a workable figure.

Describing the economic possibilities of the Lake Mountains, the report says that asbestos may prove of value in certain circumstances, though there is no local demand for the mineral and outside markets are still supplied from other sources with relatively cheap and good quality. The cost of transhipment would be high and the sufficient supply of the latter fibres is not yet assured, and on the present basis of world prices, no profit will be prospective to date from mining and the sale of surface decomposition, and it is in the dry zone at reasonable depth the good fibre can be obtained in improved quantity.

Regarding the ilmenite deposits and associated minerals in the Peta-Herald Hills, from the available available cannot be said that the mineral could not be mined at profit on an extensive scale, as a temporary demand for small amounts of ore could very easily and cheaply be met by gathering the surface rubble and "pulling the eyes" out of the vein "heads." There is a great quantity of ore in place in the western margin of the Nkanda-Nyamala area, and it should be possible to work the richer ore in belt if a market could be found for such ore, though separation of the various minerals would be an expensive operation. Along the eastern margin of the Peta-Herald Hills between Nkala, Njunda and Ntumbwa hills, there are numerous specimens of beneficiated tailings containing several minerals which are expected eventually to prove of economic value.

Good Copper

The sulphur content in the pure copper, which now stands at 0.015 to 0.02 per cent, the fact that the copper market in Northern Rhodesia can produce 100,000 tons per annum increase in production will have to be balanced against the capacity of the market, are the factors which have kept the copper market in the doldrums during the past week. There is however no justified cause for pessimism, as Northern Rhodesia copper is in great demand, and the emphasis has been placed on the production of copper in the United States and Canada.

Rhodesian Zinc

A new aeroplane, some 30 ft. long, Rhodesian Gold Corporation has been ordered in the U.S.A. A special ceremony was made from Victoria Adams, presented by Mr. H. G. Adams, wife of M. D. Adams, managing director of Rhodesian Gold Corporation, and performed the naming ceremony.

World Tin Market

World consumption of tin has declined, Australia, tea 1.1%, exports 1.2% less, compared with the corresponding period last year. Production exceeded consumption by approximately one million tons.

Samson Gold Holdings

Samson Gold Holdings Ltd. has agreed to take up an option to purchase 100,000 shares in Samson Gold Holdings Ltd., a company which has recently been established by the auction of the assets of the defunct Samson Gold Holdings Ltd.

Compania Annual Report

Rhodesia Prospecting and Development Co.

This annual report of the Rhodesia Prospecting and Development Co. states that no new claims were taken out during the year, other than the 28,000 square sections in the Kafue area, which were granted in the previous year. The Company had no claim in the Lake Malawi area, which was granted in 1934.

Explorations were carried out in the Lake Malawi area, where the results were not encouraging, and the results of the work done in the Kafue area were poor, and the Company considered no further expenditure was justified.

Exploration work was therefore suspended from the end of February 1936. The prospectus, issued on 1st October 1935, by Compania de Exploraciones y Minas del Lago Malawi, S.A., the Spanish company, was receiving 3% of all gold recovered.

Failure of the Government of Rhodesia to accept the offer of 100,000 shares has been a hindrance to development. The failure of the Rhodesian Government to accept the offer was

an early stroke of bad luck, and took over 750 miles along the Nyanza and Lake Malawi was allotted to the Company, and Dr. W. R. Jones, the Rhodesian School of Mines, flew out to examine the property. It was hoped to be able to publish his report at the annual meeting in Nairobi in October 1936.

The company's working capital having become exhausted in September, further money was borrowed with the Taita and Mt. St. Lucia Gold Mining Ltd. In order to complete the operations on the Government Reef, the London Committee has also arranged the provision of £10,000 for prospecting the reef to the "A Area". The Company's expenses to date are £2,700. Bewick Moreing and Co. have engaged to find a new property to reconstruct the company, the losses sustained on the Government Reef, without these financial assistance would have been very difficult for the company to carry on.

Investments totalled £20,000 and the amount due from members of the plans with 100,000 shares outstanding, £10,000.

Investments in Rhodesia were £5,000 and stores £5,000. Mr. A. J. Gladwin died and left his seat for re-election to the board, on receipt of pressure of other business, and probably absent from Kenya, Mr. P. J. H. Goldthorpe standing for re-election.

Rhodesian Anglo-American

Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd. state in their report that the company's net assets for the year ended June 30, 1936, amounted to £20,000. For the past 12 months, the increase in share price from its Nokana Gold Mine Dividend of 1/- is reflected, and the balance for the year ended Friday, July 26, 1936, to £20,000.

Investments in Rhodesia were £5,000 in the Nokana Gold Mine, and £5,000 in the Nokana Gold Mine Reducing Reserve. The Nokana Gold Mine Beneficiation plant has now been completed at a cost of £10,000. Owing to the depreciation reserve, which amounted to £4,186.62 on June 30, 1936, was held up in view of the abnormal and recent fall in the market price of the investments. The heavy depreciation has now largely passed, and the directors consider that the maintenance of such a large sum in this connexion is no longer necessary.

They also state that used £5,000 of it to write down the shareholding of the Rhodesian Corporation 100 shares, and to write down the investment in the Rhodesian Investment while the balance of £10,000 has been used to set up a general reserve account. For the year ending on June 30, 1936, there was a loss of £35,000 on 100 shares and £1,000 on 100 shares, leaving a balance of £6,801.03. The present market price of Rhodesian Shares is over £100.

The company has acquired shares in the Old and New Massaya at June 30, 1936, at a total value of £25,013.33.

The annual meeting will take place on December 12, 1936.

Rhodesia-Etia New Issue

Shareholders in Rhodesia-Etia Gold Mine Ltd. will be offered the opportunity to increase their shareholding in the company by 100 shares, in the proportion of one share for every 100 shares held on October 26. The issue has been guaranteed in consideration of an option arranged over the following month, and the rights will expire on November 26, 1936.

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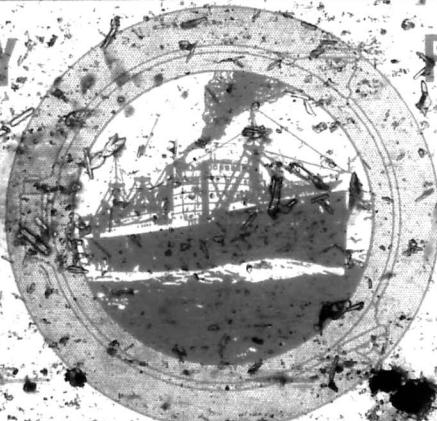
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passages from East and South
Africa to the United Kingdom
and Continent, whilst a regular
service is maintained between
East and South Africa and the
U.S.A. There are refrigerated
chambers for the carriage and
delivery of all Rhodesian
products, such as fruit, dairy
produce and cereals, while
coffee and tobacco like other
shipments are given every
attention.

Bank's Trade Report**Generally Good Outlook**

EAST AFRICA—Outlook for the following month is generally good.

Tanzania—Favourable weather conditions are expected and crop generally good. Prices are expected to remain stable, wheat rust is reported in certain areas and wheat export for the year to June 30, 1957, is estimated at approximately 1,000,000 tons, including about 200,000 tons of 30 per cent. cotton.

Uganda—Weather conditions generally favour the cotton crop. Yields to be had are estimated at 1,000 tons acre, compared with 860 tons acre at the same date last year, and with totals of 607,000 acres for 1957 cotton seed exports expected to total 85,000 tons, compared with 50,000 tons during 1956.

Tanganyika—Heavy rains in some districts have delayed exports in Southern Highlands. Crop generally reported satisfactory.

Southern Rhodesia—Trading conditions generally continue active. Merchants report a volume of business improvement over recent months, imports of sisal about 700,000 bags of 200 lb each, and 1,000,000 bags for export, about 1,000,000 bags of 200 lb each, tobacco 100,000 bags, tea 1,000,000 bags, whole cotton bales, including approximately 2,000,000 lb. sets.

Northern Rhodesia—Buildings made of canvas have been delivered, latest statistics being 20,000 bags European grown maize and 100,000 bags African grown. Exports expected to total 1,000 bags.

Nyasaland—Trade continues to be normal for the time of year, but business in the bagged cotton buying areas is slow.

Kenya—A meeting of London oilseed merchants held last week decided to banish all oilseed from Kenya, while for certain other countries to limit their trade against market forces. This is due to the oilseed importations.

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IN AFRICA & RHODESIA

The Marketing of Cloves**Attack Upon Clove Growers' Association**

The fundamental issue in connection with the clove industry in Zanzibar is the Government trading monopoly. The elimination of the monopoly, said Mr. G. C. G. A. in a statement, "will enable the Clove Growers' Association to compete with senior companies in the rest of East Africa and of the world," he added.

The association's chairman, Mr. Birrell, said he had no objection to Mr. G. C. G. A. continuing its present rôle, but he was sympathetic to the internal working of the Clove Growers' Association, but they are not given this decision to the external world.

On September 14 they met Mr. Bartlett, secretary manager of the G. C. G. A., and gathered that it hoped definitely to establish a monopoly in the marketing of cloves. Mr. Bartlett very definitely stated that the purpose was to eliminate the merchants, "to the last man," as he wanted. They tried to get him to explain whether the G. C. G. A. were in fact the sole proprietors concerned. He did not give a satisfactory reply, and they could only come to the conclusion that it was a Government concern.

"We took the opportunity to discuss with Mr. Bartlett how it came that clove signs were prohibited to depict the benefit of a display with a monopoly in Zanzibar. We maintained that the scheme had created a serious competition with Madagascari, that the authority had also had a great initiative, even in the imitation of the freedom of the clove leaves and stems, and that India strongly objects to the position. We feel we have a case against the G. C. G. A."

Major Dave having pointed out that the export of clove signs was a matter for the Government, not the G. C. G. A. and Sir Humphrey Leggett, having asked whether the reference to the elimination of merchants included the local residents in Zanzibar, Mr. Guddeford said that the G. C. G. A. had no objection whatever against the C. G. A. reducing the cost of upkeep of their houses in Zanzibar, but they had to find the buyers, or for the Indian shippers, ahead charges made it impossible for them to quote competitively.

The Position of Merchants

In response to Leggett's question on the point of view of the mercantile community in London and elsewhere, "In talks at the Colonial Office official and unofficial I have always been told that we are not the best organised of the trade," the merchants who buy cloves in Zanzibar and sell all over the world have been in close touch, so far as perhaps of 20 years, and they work together to prove that the associations, organisations, are well informed by the overseas representatives of the G. C. G. A. It introduces something which we do not want. It makes certain steps to interest the Board of Trade more concerned with the interests of India, and in particular in this shipping, and the Board of Trade has this committee, and they have a right to do what they like.

Mr. Guddeford, much astirred, then emphasised his fact that the "G. C. G. A. is not a courageous position." After this, Bruce Anderson, who has been made the spokesman with the G. C. G. A., said that local merchants must work together, and the members of the G. C. G. A. have been informed by my committee that they too do not want to do anything more than they can definitely tell them. And he also said who expressed sympathy with Mr. Guddeford, added that Mr. Bartlett was not present, and he had no idea of the case that the committee would be members down.

Mr. Guddeford: "How can one temper it? We are very friendly, but he was so emphatic that I was afraid. The old merchant adventurers made the Empire, and when an Association says the merchant is now bad, it is bound to introduce an atmosphere and say, 'What sort?' Mr. Wish: "I would feel very surprised if someone as stout as Mr. Bartlett were only an individual." Major Guddeford added that he was not, but he was affected by the loss of those who authority over him.

A final comment appears to be of moment:

Cotton bales exported from Uganda between January and October 1956 amounted to 367,351. Cotton taken to the end of September amounted to 1,010,000.

Of Commercial Concern.

A new factory for the spinning and spinning of cotton has just opened near Beira.

E. L. Lamp, Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, recently visited London.

The Colonial Office Report on Trade of the Northern Rhodesia and Manchuria for 1935, published by the Stationery Office, lists:

Trade between Rhodesia and Manchuria, described as "the time that has yet come from trifles," has been made by two leading authorities in the field.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has placed the list of contributions to the Faraway King George V Memorial Fund's donation at £1,000.

The Director of Posts in South Africa is stated to have shown considerable interest in this material which citizens can work up into various articles.

Mr. W. D. H. Thompson, M.P. for Welsh Assembly, has established a new receipt for his constituency. Nairobi is the first, and that does not align him with.

Uganda Customs receipts for the period January to July of the year amounted to £26,087 compared with £227,885 and £217,920 for the corresponding periods of 1935 and 1934 respectively.

A new fortnightly air service from Nairobi to Entebbe will be inaugurated next week. As the service is operated on a five and a half day schedule, bookings have been so great that it is anticipated that the service will be doubled. At the end of this year.

In authoritative circles in Kenya it is estimated that the 1936-37 coffee crop will not exceed 12,500 tons, which, together with a stock carry-over from 1935-36 of some 2,500 tons, will allow a total of 15,000 tons available for exports during the current season.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first six months of this year were valued at £1,000,000 compared with £1,154,248 for the same period of 1935. The increase over the corresponding period last year was due to the fact that coffee exports from January to August amounted to 1,000 tons compared with 5,000 tons.

A Conference of the African Trade delegation should be convened in South Africa following the Johannesburg Conference suggested by Lord Lansdowne Scott on his return to Kenya after visiting the Empire exhibition.

Late News Item.

A Livingstone Town District Children's Society luncheon has been instituted.

Fell Aeroplane Crashed in Rhodesia.

An aeroplane has been crashed about seven miles from Fort Johnson.

A Southern Rhodesian reception and ball is to be held to the Royal Empire Society on November 21.

Tanga Game Reserve, covering 127,000 acres, is a newly gazetted game reserve Northern Rhodesia.

£21,000 has been provided for the Northern Rhodesia estimates for next year's coronation celebrations.

Alterations and improvements have been made to Government House, Entebbe, including the provision of a new block of offices.

The Victoria Victoria Memorial Hall and the King Edward VII Hall will be taken over by the Blantyre Town Council as municipal offices.

Increased African employment in all stations has resulted in an increase of £1,000 in the cost of the Northern Rhodesia Provincial Administration.

Appropriation for payers. A portion is considerably spent on a scheme to improve the housing conditions for the tribal community in the town.

Among the warships to be included in the 1936 programme of construction are the tribal class destroyers. Three of them will be named

Mashonaland, Matabele, and Somali.

Following the Herbert Young's tour of Barotseland arrangements had been concluded with the Paramount Chief for the appointment to Barotseland of a similar to the Native Army and Native Courts of Justice.

Three Sukuma tribesmen were killed last week in the Maswa district of the Kivu Province of Tanganyika when Massai tribesmen exacted 100 head of cattle. A party of Sukuma tribesmen attacked the Massai and lost three more of their number.

Opening the debate in the Egyptian Parliament in Cairo on the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Mustapha Pasha Nehas, the Premier, said that the appointments now tenable in the Sudan by Egypt under virtue of the Treaty would give Egypt a real share in the administration of that country.

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OUR PLEASURE IS THE
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

East African Market Reports: Passengers for East Africa.

COFFEE.

THERE was an irregular demand at last week's auction. Good qualities attracted correspondingly high prices, but lower grades were slow.

Kenya.

AA sizes	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
B sizes	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Peaberry	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Old crop	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
AA sizes	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Peaberry	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Long crop	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
AA sizes	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Peaberry	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

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Extra sizes

Second sizes

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Peaberry

Arusha.

AA sizes

Peaberry

London stocks: (30,000 cwt.) 1935-1936, 0.75

The London representatives of the Coffee Board of Kenya has issued the following summary of the October Auctions:

Grade	Quantity	Dates	Average price
AA	1,004	73s. 6d.	
B	338	52s. 6d.	
C	600	40s. 6d.	
FB	29	31s. 6d.	
EE	1	75s. 6d.	
TT	1	41s. 6d.	

OTHER MARKETS.

Clouds.—Quiet, with Zanzibar quoted 6d. per lb. sellers, and Grade 2 Nov. Dates 1935: 1034; 1034; 6d.

Guinea.—In former at 143.75. 6d. per ton for standard for cash. Quots: 134.18s. 6d.; 134.18s. 6d.

Lower East Africa.—Slow at from 5d. to 1d. per lb., according to quality. Moderate business in Sudan at 104d. to 14d. for Sakellaridis, and 1d. for others. [East African] 1034; 7d.

Goda.—Steady arrivals. 1d. per lb. (1935: 1d. 6d.)

1034: 130s. 6d. per ton. 1d. per lb.

Groundnut.—Downward 1d. per lb. (1935: 134.18s. 6d.)

Uganda.—Rather quiet, with Kenya flowers quoted at about 7.80s. per ton.

Siam.—In former at 143.75. 6d. per ton for No. 1, 1034. Per quoted 6d. 10s. and Dec. Feb. 1935: 12s. 6d. per ton for No. 2 Nov. Jan. 1935: 10s. No. 3 Nov. Jan. 1935: 12s. 6d. 1034: 12s. 6d.

Soya Beans.—Soyas, 10s. per lb. Manchurian, quoted 8s. 2s. 6d. per ton.

Pearl Sago.—In former, 10d. per lb. 10s. per lb. 10d. per lb. (1935: 1d. 6d.)

1034: 10s. per lb. 10d. per lb. 10d. per lb.

1034: 10s. per lb. 10d. per lb. 10d. per lb.

The ship "Langibby Castle," which left London on October 20 for East Africa carries the following passengers:

Mombasa.

Alah, Miss D. I.	Hurst, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Boley, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Hingwall, Major & Mrs.
Brown, Miss F. J.	Jackson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G.	Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.
Elkins, Mrs. S.	Jones, Miss S. M.
Fitzsimons, Mr. & Mrs.	Kaplan, Mr. & Mrs.
Fitzsimons, Mr. & Mrs.	Kennedy, Mr. & Mrs.
Flitton, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Kinsley, Mr. J.
Flitton, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Lewis, Mr. E. K.
Frederick, Mr. T.	Leahy, Mr. T.
Geddes, Mr. & Mrs. H.	Heck, Mr. & Mrs.
Brassey Edwards, Mrs.	Edgar, Mr. & Mrs.
Brierley, Mr. & Mrs. T.	Terwick, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Bustard, Mr. & Mrs. H. E.	Bestie, Lady
Cannon, Miss E. C.	Evans, Mr. G.
Concine, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Fitzroy, Miss E. M.
Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Loewen, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Constance, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Lowe, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Chambers, Miss	Lush, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.
Clark, Miss D. E. M.	McEnnis, Mr.
Clarke, Mrs. F. D. H.	McGinn, Sister
Cobb, Mr. C. C.	Mackintosh, Mr. & Mrs. W. L.
Condon, Mr. R. A.	Marrinan, Mr.
Cotgrave, Mr. & Mrs. F.	Meeres, Mrs.
Crichton, Mr. H. Q.	Mills, Mr. B. H.
Dales, Mr. J. J.	Moss, Mr. & Mrs.
Utako, Mr. & Mrs. S.	Moss, Mrs. J. B.
Wade, Mr. & Mrs. C.	Murgeridge, Mr. & Mrs.
Davis, Mr. & Mrs. T. K.	Neville, Mr. E. M.
Darley, Mr. T. N.	Newsome, Mr. J.
Dell, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.	McGlin, Mrs. L.
Degay, Mr. & Mrs. C.	Nolan, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Dunkinson, Mrs. C. D.	Newbrough, Mr. & Mrs.
Dormer, Mrs. J.	E. B. M.
Neakins, Mrs.	Reed, Mr. E. M.
Feldman, Mr. C.	Newsome, Mr. J.
Fompson, Rev. J. M.	McGlin, Mrs. L.
Fladley, Sister M. L.	Nolan, Sister
Flavin, Mr. J. J.	Worthorn, Mr. & Mrs.
Forester, Mr. I. E. V.	Wicks, Mr. A. W.
Fraser, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.	O'Connor, Sister M. F.
Frasier, Miss M. M.	O'Sullivan, Rev. Mother
Galloway, Mr. J. J.	Overton, Mrs. L.
Gauld, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.	Overton, Mr. C. F.
Gouly, Miss M.	Batten, Mrs. A.
Gee, Mr. F. Y.	Knell, Miss
Gordon, Miss E. C.	Pitt, Mrs. E. M.
Graham, Mr. Guy.	Platt, Mr. C. R.
Grav, Mrs. M. F.	Preston, Miss P.
Griffin, Sister M. I.	Quinn, Miss E.
Hawes, Miss E. M.	Richardson, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Heslop, Miss	Rabinow, Mrs.
Higgins, Mrs. N. J.	Lobson, Mrs. N.
Hill, Mrs. E.	Ross, Mr.
Hinton, Mrs. K.	Reden, Mr. M. W.
Horan, Mr. B.	Ryder, Miss E. M.
Hollies, Rev. G.	Peter, Mr. D.
Hoves, Capt. & Mrs. G. H. T.	Sanson, Mr. L.
Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. T.	Sargent, Mr. R. C.
Humphreys, Mr. C. L.	Saying, Mr. C.
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	Shillington, Mr. S.
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Teaching, Mr. J. D.
Tiedman, Miss D.
Stephen, Miss A. M.
Sutton, Miss S.
Sutton, Captain H.
Tidmarsh, Miss V.
Tippins, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Tippins, Mrs. L.

Tomell, Miss M.
Tolka, Miss D.
Trotter, Miss V.
Trotter, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Trotter, Mr.
Traviss, Sir G.
Travers, Miss E.
Tristano, Mrs. A. & Mr. W.
Tranter, Miss M.
Tranter, Mr. H. A. F.
McDonald, Miss E.
McLennan, Miss O. M.
Wilkerson, Mrs. S.
Wiltz, Miss E.
Wiles, Mr. F.
Young, Miss B.

East African Mails.

Mails for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar close at the C.P.O., London, 2 p.m. Friday, 10th Oct. and 2 p.m. Saturday, 11th Oct.; 9 a.m. Monday, 13th Oct. and 2 p.m. Wednesday, 15th Oct.; 10 a.m. Friday, 19th Oct. and 2 p.m. Saturday, 20th Oct. and 2 p.m. Monday, 22nd Oct. 9 a.m. Tuesday, 23rd Oct. and 2 p.m. Wednesday, 24th Oct. Mails for Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa close at the C.P.O., 10 a.m. each Friday.

Messages. Maritimes announce that, in consequence of the conditions now prevailing an arrangement has been made in their fares to Dar es Salaam, East African ports, Madagascar, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Tahiti and New Caledonia, all departures on and after October 20.

Moorehead, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Harris, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
Willing, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Darrow, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Macdonald, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Mellor, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Marsh, Mr. & Mrs. R.
McEvily, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Fowler, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Reid, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Weber, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Weller, Mr. & Mrs. J.
West, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wood, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Wilcock, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Wicks, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Winkler, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Wise, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. Z.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Wright, Miss E.

Wright, Miss E.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wright, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Survived passengers by the air mail which flew from London on November 3 included Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Nairobi, while the 850 miles due to leave tomorrow will be covered by Mr. and Miss Grandin, survivors of the "White Star".
Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Gandy and Mr. and Mrs. Colgate, who had been staying at the Carlton Hotel, and who had reached Nairobi on November 3, arrived from Mombasa by train, to reach Nairobi by road. They were met by Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, from Entebbe.

Imperial Airways in progress.

The air services of Imperial Airways to March 31, 1928, of 120,705, compared with 24,370 in the preceding 12 months, provides a clear indication of the rapid increase in tonnage to 80,000 tons, record figures in the history of the fledgling International Services to see weekly the best results reached. These same figures, which put 20,000 additional passengers aboard during the year, show an increase in the total miles flown from 2,500,000 in 1924-30 to 4,560,000. Passengers carried numbered 2,000,000 increased to 5,745,000, of whom 2,500,000 were carried by commercial aircraft during the year when its record was increased in the company's fleet, so that there were 6 aircraft with 2,000 horsepower each. At this year ago the 2,000th Imperial flight was recorded in the form of a boat.

The "Caspian" was the first flying boat, the "Mandrake" and ex-entertainment plane "Flamingo" the stages of the service, and the "Cardiff" the first journey by, at least five hours, in the 20 days to India, with the cruise speed about twice that of the 1924-30 period.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

In Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office, London has received some very interesting news on the rainfall during the periods mentioned.

Kenya (Week ended October 31). Adoret, 0.17; Ick-
Eidam, 0.12; Hall, 0.15; Fort Ternan, 0.16; Gar-

su, 0.08; Kipalo, 0.27; Kitui, 0.09; Kericho, 0.73; Kiambu, 0.04; Kisumu, 0.27; Kisumu River, 0.09; Kitale, 0.06; Nairobi, 0.20; Lamu, 0.06; Limuru, 0.00; Loitokitok, 0.04; Magakos, 0.42; Makindu, 0.14; Meru, 0.05; Ngong, 0.21; Moiben, 0.28; Mwingi, 0.81; Meli, 0.04; Muchukutu, 0.11; Narok, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.01; Nakuru, 0.08; Nakuru, 0.09; Nakuru, 0.47; Nairobi, 0.60; Ngong, 0.06; Ngong, 0.40; Rumuruti, 0.08; Rhine, 0.01; Rhine, 0.10; Rongo, 0.14; Samburu, 0.08; Shire, 0.01; Shire, 0.04; Thika, 0.01; Thika, 0.01; Thika, 0.04; Voi, 0.02; Voi, 0.02; Voi, 0.02; Voi, 0.02; Voi, 0.02.

Tanganyika (Week ended October 10). Nkindu, 0.17;
Biharamulo, 0.13; Buhaka, 0.06; Kaboma, 0.06;
Lushoto, 0.05; Agome, 0.15; Aranya, 0.12; and Lukuyu,
0.10; each.

Uganda (Week ended October 10). Entebbe, 0.00;
Entebbe, 1.00; Fort Portal, 0.00; Jinja, 2.08; Jinja,
0.10; Kafu, 2.32; Kololo, 0.04; Lira, 0.00; Masindi, 0.50;
Mbale, 0.04; Mbarara, 0.02; Mbarara, 0.55; Namasole,
0.76; Mbale, 0.01; Mbale, 0.01;

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Principal Contents:

	AGE
Matters of Moment	270
Notes on the Way	281
Limpopo Lake	281
Syka	281
John East African Board	283
Letters from the Editor	283
South African	283
Sudan	283
Other Provinces	283
Editor's Story	291
Who's Who	291
Review of the Week	291
Books Received	299
Local News	299
Sudan, Malakal, Sennar	305

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

It has been observed, it has been reiterated in these columns, that one of the outstanding needs of the Empire is the lease of Eastern Africa, and that the British Colonies, therefore, should stimulate interest likely to bring out the best in training for useful service in Rhodesia, him and into those he sees as influential.

Leadership.—public attention to the disparity between the provinces made for Imperial study in the United Kingdom, and in various Continental countries. Oxford, Cambridge, and London have shown their characteristic imperial instincts, and modest arrangements for the study of Colonial administration, and a few other universities have colonial relationships or linkships, but there is the sum total—a pitiful record when compared with those of France, Holland, Germany, and even Belgium, whose achievements in such directions are described on another page.

We do not, of course, regard book learning and successful colonial administration as necessarily synonymous; indeed, it would be difficult to find two more primitive than the practice of the Colonies, revealed in their relations, and that some of the most sophisticated now, or, perhaps, project most consistently into the practices of primitive peoples. We have seen single-handed, ad hoc operators. The country, however, was mainly in their own hands, and if east or west could claim the man, it would usually be in the Colonial Office, and the administration, agricultural, financial, and social, in the community at least, was directed

by the moment, we find, by the best opportunity, for the most effective leadership. The colonies are depressed, and the colonies are the colonies. The moment, Protektorates, consolidated. This is the opportunity to economise in administration, to widen the scope of European and native production to organise industries on sound lines, and generally to adapt themselves to the requirements of a highly competitive world. Thus the institutions on which we build are much sterner than those which were built in the preceding years. So, too, given returning prosperity, building of all kinds will be undertaken, and the first response will be to see that the plans are right. So far as Rhodesia is concerned, the guidance of the surveyor, which Lord Hailey is directing, the report of which should appear early next year—should prove most valuable.

Again, the best plans need to be translated into actualities, and here again, the work of the Colonies, apart from the work of the Rhodesian Government, can help. One of the best ways of achieving this result is to have the services of a well-known and trusted professional man, who may be induced to go to Rhodesia, and to help in the compilation of a

public service. If some of our friends approached us to-night we would be at once on the right lines in authorising them to probably have given us a knowing nod, their cause would be thankfully received as a laudable attempt to do what has so often been done in the past. The monies from American sources, the pledges of leadership to young men, the desire to share the benefits which have come down the stream at no real sacrifice to himself, the man of Rhodes and Rhodes will be blessed. To a man he will not even now be madd.

ITALY IS THE COUNTRY WHICH HAS BEEN THE problem of mounting pensions after ratifying movements in Eastern African territories, and already one large sum of £1,000,000 is being concentrated in Rhodesia. Attention has been shown by Parliament Bills.

It has had to allocate under those Bills no less than £1,000,000 of its total revenue for 1937, the actual amount having increased in 1935 and 1936, and it is too true that the year's budget is to receive a further and still greater drain of this magnitude, which already presents one of the fundamental problems of an administrative expenditure, and which is equally a political economic situation, every territory having to find a generally acceptable solution of the question of which the Civil Service pensioners themselves are the posturally divided. The majority will readily admit the want of adjustment, and their voices will be present in a pensions system on a contemporary basis, acceptable by its general acceptability and future avoidance of a manner of life which pastures. Reference is to the fact that the Civil Service salary is to be increased by 20 per cent., which will offer substantial relief to the enormous expenditure, and obviate the members of the Colonial Service from anxiety, which thus becomes an ever succeeding burden shows the public the folly of the first of these which is assumed simply because it was in the circumstances of circumstances, besides also, the intending new strain on the Colonial Service would not look elsewhere for employment, partly because a small percentage of this salary had to be estimated as a pension contribution. To introduce that change would do him no injustice. Not to mention it is an offence to the public to which he will have

the interests of the game, is to begin to have devoted his services to this subject development as an ample reward. Goodwill and popularity among natives cluster in Rhodesia, and thousands, young and old, were finding grandstands up, and coconut trees to witness a gathering of birth the joyful. Also any Englishman that comes here is very good treated.

The course of action is to be:

News of the meeting will be sent to the Native Welfare Board in Rhodesia, and the more

information will be available to the Board in the Rhodesia, which is inferior to the South Africa, we have an obligation for Africans to be educated on a farm, and an appeal has been made for books in the Native language and simple English.

THE Sefukwanda and Amadabato Welfare Association of Southern Rhodesia is busy on the formation of a clip and native sports team, and application is to be made to the State Native authorities for a grant of £150 for a library. The Malawayosie Native Welfare Association has just received a new headmaster, built by Africans, and funds provided by the Rhodesian Government, who lead the way in education, and shall well be followed.

The Rhodesia Native Affairs Department are doing a great deal of work for the welfare of the native people, and the employments of the

**

C. D. Davis, in his annual report as Commissioner of Works in Kenya, is of the opinion that "it may be actually better to reduce in size at a number of the buildings, and thus, in time, avoid the expense of maintaining them." This is a record of a fine piece of work which deserved to be rescued from the obscurity of a Departmental report. It is a splendid reflection on the efficiency of the Colony's transportation system; and an indication of the care in which those who control it are proceeding to safeguard the interests of the public.

It does not in any way detract from the merits of the building, nor does it alter the system regarded as being sound and that the

Kyber Pass is still the most difficult and dangerous road in the world. It is a road which has been

described as "one of the most difficult roads in the world," and it is a road which has been

recently closed for the winter, and the reason is an exceptionally heavy snowfall.

It is our opinion that the administration has done a difficult task with success, and that the

administration and its praiseworthy

UNOFFICIAL effort for the promotion of native welfare, though by no means so marked in British African territories, can easily be matched in Rhodesia. The native population of Rhodesia is described as being the most backward in Africa, and the native welfare work has been done mainly through the efforts of the Native Welfare Board, and the result on the whole is an excellent achievement in spite of natural

NOTES BY THE WAY

Kenya Times

CE night in the capital of Southern Rhodesia was the night on which the Nairobi-Johannesburg motorists were expected to pass through Salisbury. And one grand thrill and an excellent race it was. In the gathering dusk the road was silent, and heard a distant racing sound from the north. Here was the Southern Rhodesians of the approaching race-day, because nearer, and the waiting crowd with a noise which suggested excitement. "In the狂欢time," As it approached, they thought it was going to be a frantic racing狂热. It was indeed a display built together with that must have been the last of the month. The rear of the "Tiger" and a crowd equally eager for the exhibitors suggested on the spot a few years ago, before Benin.

Cross to Tanganyika

NUMBEROUS Tanganyikans will regret the departure from the territory of Mrs. Cary Barnard, who had all the qualities of the pioneer, a deep love of and faith in the Southern Islands, and a rare gift of making the strait home within the bounds of Lusanga. When Governor visiting the Southern Highlands, Mrs. Cary Barnard an accepted feature of the party, and to mark the occasion the settlers would organise a polo, tennis, hunt or race meeting at which Mrs. Cary Barnard's horses, and also her son Dudley, would figure prominently. She exercised a sound influence on the social life of the Iringa and Butiama districts, and the surprising farmer, by installed her own business plan, attended personally to the business side of marketing her produce in various parts of the country, and always sought to stimulate others' interest in new economic crops for the area. After a gymkhana in the neighbourhood, which people from many miles around would always attend, her residence would fall on the appearance of country carts—when, in fact, it has now become

Calculating the Colonial Spirit

THE talk of Colonial prowess and its inherent hot forcing Poland to expand for wide, open spaces—the sweeping away the last traces of earthy Dickhard England, as in some other matters, appears determined to remain an exception. Belgium, for instance, has never been Empire-minded. Every fruit shop in Brussels advertises Congo bananas. Congo coffee is listed prominently among the Empire goods that the people use daily; a solid four-ton scale production of tobacco in the Congo is being launched; and further evidence of the new Colonial spirit in Belgium may be found in the popularity of a music hall song entitled "Congo, my arms are so small for you!" Other merits of the song, it will be presumed, are the non-musical author, rewrite, but it at least represents good publicity which, however, probably did not go far. If the idea of a Colonial Empire, the youth of England has been taught to a T. And, Anglo, the Barrister, the Kenya Lakeville, or a Rhodesia lawyer, Maxton and the Mile End Road, could not fail to think of the idea that they were enjoying the latest importations from the South Sea Islands or from Harbin.

Cocktails and Scorpions/Cathedral

The above is not a blunder from one of the more imaginative Sunday newspapermen, but appears in the annual report of a year-old organisation, interestingly entitled "The United Committee for the Prevention of Demoralisation of Competitive Races by the Liquor Trade." The report appears to have no complaints whatever against the Eastern African territories, and in the case of Rhodesia merely draws attention to the fact that the Native players in the film "Rhodesia Africa" "wagged their tails without their grass of beer." One native's petrol tin filled with evil-smelling and wildly potent liquor, with a taste like dynamite, is cabin.

But the committee is perturbed about the Seychelles, and in particular about the *Seychelles Cultural Magazine*, which, some time ago made reference under "Drinks to Help Give" to "fine basket of cocktail recipes" from H.M.S. "Gibraltar." The writer of the *Cultural* article confessed to some reluctance in publishing them, as added, "I think we can call them pre-scription cocktails. That gets us nicely out of the difficulty doesn't it dear?"

Was a bit off? The United Committee sitting in London received the recipes for a "Kenya Knockout," an "Eastern Gas," and other concoctions, one of which advised the mixer "to add one drop of whisky, don't forget that one drop of whisky makes all the difference." The committee, in the Bishop of Mauritius, who represents the Seychelles, to call attention to the article and suggesting that it will become a guide to those interested in such material. The committee commented itself with expressing the belief that the present Captain in the Seychelles was not likely to deal with cocktails in his parish run.

Another Injustice

ADDRESSING the Matobo and Simbabwe Campaigns Dinner at London recently, Lord Baden-Powell described Southern Rhodesia as "the most promising and promising country in the Empire." Consequently, Chief Scout, who knows intimately all the colonies, and one more important Colony than was a fine score of publicity. Unhappily, in Southern Rhodesia, as the result of the failure of some journalists to distinguish between South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, those words have been published in many newspapers as applying to the Union of South Africa. Seldom is so absolute as it is to pay to any country by a man of standing not merely in nations but in world affairs. That makes all the more regrettable that Rhodesia should have been deprived of the just but well-merited praise so sincere that the speaker coupled with it the statement that he had therefore encouraged his son to enter the B.S.A.P.

Dally and Daab

EVEN the most reliable newspapers can err badly at times. Thus one article in this country has solemnly asserted the truth that "in the early days of Rhodesia its blinds lived in 'mud cub' huts."

Limpopo to Lake Tanganyika.

Rhodesian Amalgamation. Continued.

Part II.

By JAMES HOBSON.

The view of the Imperial Government that time has not arrived for the amalgamation of the two Rhodesias under responsible government has not, as we have seen, been its sole incentive. In Southern Rhodesia, where a Home Minister dropped the only a couple of months ago that amalgamation would go home about within the lifetime of the present Government, disappointment in Northern Rhodesia has been keener.

From the point of view of Southern Rhodesia there is no real need to rush into political amalgamation, provided co-operation between the two territories proceeds in every direction. The recent attempt on the part of the two countries to force the pace was all considered futile, as it does not help the people of either Rhodesia which would enable the ordinary voter to arrive at a conclusion. And the suggestion that Dominions status was essential to political amalgamation introduced an aspect which certainly did not represent the opinion of most thinking people. Most Rhodesians appreciate the desirability of leaving in the hands of the Imperial Government the power to veto legislation in regard to the Colonies. The Natives represent great responsibility, and the best favoured opinion seems to be that we are fortunate in having a Home Government prepared to bring to our aid in the matter its experience and understanding of the workings of Colonial administration.

Southern Rhodesian Views.

To the Southern Rhodesian the chief points against amalgamation are probably first, the added responsibility implicit in uniting the government of a still greater number of natives; and secondly, the fact as to whether Northern Rhodesia is suitable for the permanent sojourn of European people. Advanced scientific knowledge is doing a good deal to convince us that the European can learn how to live in the tropics, when the length of time is too great for the study of the problems associated with the government of natives. Domestic progress is being made in both these directions, and another 10 years of close investigation before any change is taken may be necessary. The other factors in the situation have perhaps received the attention they deserve.

It was briefly noticed in the first part of this name, the unsuitability of one government for the government of Southern Africa. Pretoria, including Southern Rhodesia in the Union, as Mr. Steggins has put it, fits better into the Union than Southern Rhodesia to be grafted into the quartet's relations. The sound common sense of this is recognised on both sides. The Union, and the best relations do at present exist. Many of Southern Rhodesia's best settlers are South African. Dutch extraction, yet are they in Southern Rhodesia that bitter and disturbing element of Rhodesianism which does not submit to reform and agrees of union; nor does very Rhodesian farmer have to waste his life in learning two languages.

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

be denied that no Government in Rhodesia can hope to impose British standards upon its citizens, so far whatever stock they come from, in fair-minded liberalism. The alternative is that Rhodesia amalgamated with the North, though this must not be regarded as necessarily pointing to union with the South. It would be comforting to Rhodesians to know that the Imperial Government regards this proposition unacceptable.

Then there is the question of increasing the opportunities for co-operation between Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and the Colony. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia has assured me that of the Seven that he regards this as desirable, but more concrete statements as to immediate policy would be welcome to the minds of Rhodesians, especially those in the Northern States.

Joint Departmental Administration.

Despite the fact that the two territories, Rhodesia and the Colony, are governed bureaucratically, it seems that overhead charges of administration will be greatly reduced by uniting together the two territories, as the General Posts and Telegraphs, and Posts and Telegraphs Department of Justice and Native Affairs should be left out of account in this adjustment. Of course, the department cannot serve two masters, but by the nature of the departments above mentioned is the answer to this objection. They could be combined from Salisbury without departing from the dignity of the Northern Administration, and their nature is such that they could be so controlled without coming up against the thorny question of Native affairs or affecting transfers of the present staff. Southern Rhodesia would simply account to Northern Rhodesia for its contribution on joint account. Incidentally, the Joint Department of the South would be able to believe that of the North of a good deal of responsibility, and there would be a great saving of overhead expenses if many of the services of experience proved unnecessary. This is easily shown by reference to the present system. It would be much better to establish a common "Central Criminal Appeal," of which all the territories stand greatly in need.

No Distinctively African Civilisation.

Finally, greater attention seems to be necessary to the common citizenship of whites and blacks which is fast growing up in Southern Rhodesia. Rather, partly too much emphasis is given to the paramountcy of Native interests, which there is a tendency to regard as separable from European interests. Surely this is a mistake. While African civilisations should be preserved in so far as is not offensive against enlightened ethical standards, it is impossible to envisage a civilisation distinctly African in the sense that that of Ancient Greece was distinctively Greek. To achieve that it would be necessary to cut it off from the wireless, the cinema and the aeroplane. It would further have to be assumed that Africa, like Ancient Greece, has a great distinctive contribution to make, and that not an assumption justified by modern history, and is it consistent with any interference at all by Europeans in the matter of politics in Government? Southern Rhodesia's method of joint administration allows in the Native areas all those native customs which go to enrich the life of the African, while it excludes those which, though native to African life, which are absolutely essential if Africa is to catch up with the rest of the world in the development of our international civilisation. Left

himself the African does not mind great enterprises and does not develop his country. Again the European does not interfere with it; it is unaccompanied by the European model. Farmer and commercial man is not prone to initiate great enterprises, nor does his training fit him to do so.

It is not the European who is interested in the administration of the territories in the north. The fact that the particular kind of self-interest which is to be seen in the native states to make their efforts for the bettering of their country's position in the world is far from a better state of mind for all the inhabitants, including the natives. The inhabitants of Great Britain would not tolerate a similar state of mind among themselves. The objections to it must therefore mind; but the second Concentrate upon those who are interested in the fact

that any Government should be imposed upon them from the people whom it serves.

My Great Britain is prepared to impose such a Government on its European and Native subjects in Africa. Her argument would appear to be: "If we establish rule by the Europeans in the country Native interests will be neglected. It is better to have a rule of Government which is admittedly not the best, but which serves out everything equally to both races."

To this the Rhodesian is probably the first thing to say: "We can show you in South Africa what advances made by the Native far ahead of what you can show in North-East Rhodesia, because that our country's best advantage is the majority of its citizens kept back because their hands are blotted." It seems a good reply.

An East African Inquiry

Appointed by the Joint Board

A NEWLY new chapter might be opened in East African affairs, and elements, which have for years disturbed the harmony of the territories, particularly Kenya, are reported to have broad view were taken of the need for an impartial examination of the whole taxation structure. For it is deemed to be necessary to delay the introduction of income tax ordinances in the territories pending the result of such an examination, which should be conducted in East Africa on an interterritorial basis with adequate unofficial representation, while at the same time efforts were to be made in London to promote smooth international action in the matter of the native opinions expressed by the delegates to the S.A.K.A. at the November meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board.

The meeting was more than nominal, impressing on account of the presence of Sir Montague Barlow, who has been elected to represent Nyasaland interests. Mr. Duncan Sandys M.P., who has taken a prominent part in the campaign against German Colonial Affairs, Captain Lester, a young and distinguished of Customs of Zanzibar; Mr. A. E. Penson, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa; and Colonel Sir John Slade, in addition to members of the Executive Council.

Telling the Public about Nyasaland.

Colonel C. E. Penson, F.D., M.P., informed the Board, reported that the Missions' Select Committee had completed the drafting of the memorandum, with which it had been entrusted, as to what should be issued very shortly to the Press, members of Parliament, and Parliament, to important institutions, and other public bodies.

Though the agitation in Germany has only been a widespread disturbance of late, Dr. Goebels emphasises the certain influence which Mr. J. L. Garvin's democracy has on Germany's claims in Africa. In *The Observer* the previous Sunday, proved the case of a certain the British Press and public, of which would lose their doubts if the facts were laid before them. A quiet, educative campaign was therefore to be started.

With the obvious object of getting on better terms with Great Britain, the Germans had taken the courageous course of accepting the Breslau Colonial Rally, said Mr. Sandys, who, sole-hearted as he was in his determination to rest their Colonial claims, felt that the British pace in the matter should be made dependent on that of Germany, which at the same time ought not to be able to feel that her gesture was uncoaxed. He could not recall an engagement to do so, and spoke on the subject, but yet that he could see no objection to the enforcement of an equitable character.

The proposal of the Government of Kenya to refer the new income tax to the Taxable and the draft budget for 1937-38 to the State Finance Committee of the Legislature was voted out, at the German's request. Sir Amulree, however, gave a report on the discussion by the East African Council of the proposed number of

Concessions in October 1905 (as published in *East Africa and Rhodesia*), when it was decided to send a Delegating Board to the Colonial Office asking to be consulted before any income tax was introduced into Kenya, emphasising the advisability of such a law to the one of the territories, and of such legislation for this end. There was now reason to hope that the Government of Kenya realised the desirability of delay, so Sir Humphrey pleaded that the opportunity should be seized, even if it should entail a delay of six months or a year, in removing bars and present a bill and of bringing not merely the official and non-official elements in Kenya into collaboration, but also the official and non-official elements in Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

East African Financial Policy.

Income tax could succeed, if it were introduced simultaneously in those four territories, and he was persuaded that the right course was to legalise income tax as an interterritorial revenue measure, and proceed as would be gained by one general tax from the four districts would be made to the participating territories on an agreed basis. An excellent precedent had been set in this way in 1903 by Lord Milner in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal, where such a pooling of the administration and disposal of certain revenues had worked with complete satisfaction and paved the way to the Union of South Africa.

Mr. Goebels felt that the taxation matter had not been properly thought out by the Colonial Office, the East African Commissioners, and the Government of Kenya had certainly not put a logical and complete case before the public, which was quite as fair as Africa is in Great Britain to be convinced of the soundness of Government's intentions. It was absurd that legislation should have been tabled in Kenya before the great general principles at issue had been considered. In his view the independent expert financial advice which could be obtained in the City of London should be sought by officials, which so far as he had not even taken the elementary step of drawing up a conference of the companies which trade in each of the territories.

There was an opportunity which was not presented securing joint East African consideration of spending a commission, first to all the Dependencies, but to us, so that any inter-territorial conference which was called to consider the matter could be directed along the right lines, and at an appropriate time. He made from London in order to get the best advice. At the end of a week he had been given a report on the financial position of the four territories, the income tax, the budget, the capital to be expended on the roads, the Capital Bill of 1931, and full explanatory notes, which were issued by the Government in the City.

The New Territorial Report.

In Sir Amulree's suggestion that the Government of Kenya had done an enormous amount of work on its Income Tax Bills for 1931 and 1932, because it had failed completely to satisfy the interterritorial aspect. As a result of the tax collection in the two experiments was evaded by many trading concerns operating in the adjacent territories as well as Kenya, it was easy to contrive that overhead expenses should be on Kenya so that there should be little or no profit to another, while the latter could be arranged to accrue in the neighbouring territories. It was bound to result in the tax being the only one of the territories.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Our Great Recovery

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".
Dear Sir.—I beg to thank you heartily for the
discovery of the importance to Tanganyika
Territory which I announced last week, namely,
that the relations of the Territory to the
parties in the actions of the great
Trustees.

The terrible fact that the public and the
Government of Tanganyika Territory and the
Colonial Office have been alined for years in complete
ignorance the Trustees' rights by the terms of
the All-Officers' Vow apply to us as well.
Since under the Beit Trust render your discovery the
more momentous.

In the past the territory had it known the
truth which East Africa and Rhodesia had it un-
veiled might have been sufficient to prevent
loss of possible scope of the lands and plantations
annually laid off for the benefit of the natives. It suggests
that Tanganyika in many ways to come nearest
to the last one hundred thousand square miles.

To me our reparation is the most out-
standing in the post-War history. But before
I do plead that all concerned with the development
of the Mandated Territory should determine
to act with caution and wisdom their A.W.A.
in order of fostering progress in transport through
a dangerous co-operation of the Beit Trust. There are
immoral schemes which may be dangerous to
the Trust but every effort should be made
see that they are presented only after the
natives are informed of the Trust's real
from outside that Tanganyika, like Rhodesia,
can avail itself without further delay of the
minuteness of Mr. Beit, will make application
of common sense, professed white are thor-
oughly unable in themselves.

Yours faithfully,
London, E.C. 1. J. WALSH.

Where Do Animals Die?

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

Sir.—When animals instead of the hotted spear
sense become dumb and antelope and other
ungulates, with the exception of rhino and elephant,
are then cast out of the savanna, unless
they die of exhaustion or disease, they are
left to the mercy of the law of nature and
completing game pits, the moon-ground animal
habitations and they succumb to the poison
Carnivora, on occasions cannibal, and thus is
wiped out of the aged go.

Witness on the plains of Northern Rhodesia
proves that to the barefisted oblique practice
throughout the year, are always in wonderful
condition but for another reason, which is
that they are daily on the alert getting
nowhere else than the other which was shown by
the ease with which they were approached even
down wind. Denude a country of carnivora and
human beings, and it will be full of animals
in the last stages of senility.

Luangwa, Yours faithfully,
N. Rhodesia. DAVID S.

African Athletes

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

I don't like being critical but don't
you think the heading is a record? Note by the way
has been. A Rhodesian Phil. Edwards
had written "A Rhodesian in Owens."

It is true that our African is essentially a sprinter whereas
the Canadian Phil. Edwards is a grand
distance runner who has run as much as any
other man to further the friendship between
Africa and Europe.

It would be wise to let Africans to compete in England
and the rest of the world at sports meetings
and own the Eastern section of the continent
and stretch the British governing body would
be beyond you welcome a united East African
team. It has been a tradition among other
European champ 6 ft. with difficulty yet
travellers before us of Native climes 7 ft. and
The Old Country ought to be a willing
severance of the divided athletes.

Yours faithfully,
London, N. STUCK.

Chisholm's Fine

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

It was a great shock on opening your issue
fully 30 to learn of the death of Dr. J. A.
Chisholm. Last year my wife and I travelled 16,000
miles in Africa, and met many except a few,
including missionaries, and we regarded Dr.
Chisholm as one of the greatest among them.

After qualifying as a doctor in England, a young man, he hurried into what was then a dark and
inaccessible portion of Central Africa to escape putting
himself out from civilisation. He took the post
for thirty-six years, bringing light and health and
religion to those who until just before he arrived
had been in thirty years the victims of Arab slave
trading and jungle forces. In his time this
devoted worker to work in the darkness, won
the confidence of the savages and obtained their
confidence, a truly commendable result financial
resources gradually built up a flourishing mission
station, the best and most useful sort. Besides
the children there found breeding schools for boys
and girls and a school for the blind. He spent no time
Africa.

A distinct witness to the value of the high ideals
of savagery was by his constant sport and swimming
ability turned into a rallying point for Africans, a centre
from which radiated human sympathy and love as
well as health for forty years. He laboured with
out self, using his physical and spiritual skill for
assistance not only of the Natives but also
quite many of the required assistance. Many of the
earlier official settlers have had cause to be
grateful to this righteous man. While busi-
ness in his building and construction of
mission, he found time for the permanent reform
of the native.

lution of the who had been sent over to Namwanga and stay.

Three children were born to him in the wilds; two sons and one daughter. His wife and he managed to see that they received a good education, though how they did it is difficult to imagine. The two sons are now practising medicine in England, the daughter being happily married in Canada.

Then came the War and the German invasion of Northern Rhodesia, which fell upon his mission at Mowenzo. He remained at his post, it seemed as if all the world of fifteen years would perish and the mission be ruined, but he did not despair. The invasion was repelled and much damage done, but the buildings were not entirely destroyed. He returned good or evil bring victory, his surgical skill to the alleviation of the German sick and wounded. Then when the tide of invasion was driven back he joined the British Army and was given the rank of major. His wife was a trained nurse, the first in Africa, and they were enabled to establish a small military hospital for the care of sick and wounded. He was several times mentioned in dispatches for the value of his work. After the war he worked on, although she ruined her constitution and although she died of consumption, she never again failing to recover her health.

As soon as the War was over and his services no longer required by his country he set to work again with diminished resources and worn tools to restore and build up his beloved mission and in spite of inevitable disappointment, its first secretaries, he re-opened his heart to settle modest results in the improvement in the conditions of life of those he had served. Great money by the British public, through whom had formed a high standard of values, was spent by him to construct a equipped a fine hospital, a school, a dispensary and so on.

When Dr Chisholm left him 15 years ago we know nothing of his life and work. He was about sixty-three years of age and had toiled at his life's work for thirty-six years with hardly a break. He was alone with the exception of two fine women, a trained nurse and a teacher, working like slaves to help him. Mrs Chisholm was in England when he left him, so that she could not go in the African climate. Despite the enthusiastic help he was receiving from his assistants, he seemed a lonely old-time man.

All the work of finance and the organisation of the large and complicated institution fell on him, and since his medical and missionary work forced him to struggle constantly with uncoordinated accounts, and do much detail work which should have been left to be performed by an assistant, only the state of the finances would bear the burden. But Dr Chisholm has no thought of quitting his post. He lives on, living his life work, and, and, and, and, doing his work of three men, and until he retained his sweet spirit of soul, a broad and cheerful outlook on life, his love for humanity both black and white, and a most cheerful and whimsical sense of humour which endeared him to all who came into contact with him.

In addition to bearing the weight of the great organisation he had built, he was ready to face down the hot sun and white man who turned up. Far and wide over the land he travelled, in the heat and humidity of the bush, the first few years to the south of the Zambezi, where there were no roads, a barefooted, unclothed, uncaring position, yet he stands as the head of the church in the main north Rhodesia, and through it to the south.

There is Nyasaland, which joins to the south, a few miles from the mission. Consequently it that there is now a considerable motor traffic in Rhodesia.

Large numbers of white people, mostly miners, and many of them with little sympathy with missions, would call and expect to be fed and taught. Mr Chisholm never failed them. He was ready to offer hospitality to all, and, indeed, there were often accidents or breakdowns of motors, once or twice aeroplane accidents in the neighbourhood in which cases from Lovenzo could always be relied upon in a matter which required it, not all this added to his infinite burden to his overloaded shoulder.

And now, last night, I said prematurely at his post, overworked and lonely his wife and children are away; but leaving the man, I know to be he must have died without complaint or fear, and all the world is welcome, for if anyone in this sin-stained world can be sure of hearing the welcome: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant," such is he. His mission has lost an irreparable servant, and the Empire has lost a great pioneer.

He said not perhaps, nor valued it, but the Government of Northern Rhodesia valued a good chance of giving itself a tour by asking to become member of the crew for an honourable commitment with us. At forty-six years, was in the best time of Empire-building in Africa. I cannot help feeling resentful when I see the honours constantly showered on Government officials in Africa for a few years of well-paid work under easy conditions and with frequent leave, while the work of many in both law and missionary of far greater value remains unrecognised. The Uganda Government honoured itself by recognising the life-work of that fine medical-missionary, Sir Albert

Dr Chisholm's services were equally meritorious.

It is men such as these who have done most in educating the Native in a desire to continue living under our Flag. For the much more than the official, have taught him to regard the Union Jack as the symbol not only of rigid justice but of human sympathy, of amity, of affection. Dr Chisholm was the first to bring the love of our people to the Zulus. For the last sixty miles round his mission his influence for good was strongly felt. It was surprising to find when camping in the bush over thirty miles distant that nearly every young man in every village around could read and write. Such a result is Empire-building in its finest and best sense. It could be attained only by a good man.

He has now passed on, enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him as an all-modest, warm-hearted and lovable man, who devoted his whole life to service.

Yours faithfully
W. G. H. STURGEON

New Zealand
July 1919

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Cat Rescues Elephants

"When I was in the Mau Mau Forest, a party of the tall elders, including the chief, with whom I was on my way, told me that while they had been on their way to the west from Bamburi, on their way to the east, on their return, they had seen a herd of cattle that had been captured by elephants. They had returned it to the herd. In the same way, they had found a wild cat which had been captured by the elephants, and was still alive, though apparently dead. They had released the cat, and it had run off."

ONE BOOKSHELF

*This "Fair Game"**Strange Ideas of East Africa.*

M. R. MARTIN STEPHENS says in the opening chapter of his "Fair Game" (London Murray, £1, 10s.) that he is interested in the game shooting because you can go back to the days of the Pharaohs and you can go forward to the present day, and there we are at the very beginning of it. He fails to connect it with the bowmen of the Middle Ages, for, I think, the connexion is not so strong. He moves rapidly in this thumbnail history of the sport from the days when hunters were bats and aeroplanes could not withstand seven hours' flight to the days when many days to accomplish only ten years before, and this, he adds, was a source of rather greater irritation to the *akarirs* of 1910. But the worst, the habit of shooting from motor cars became not uncommon, although it was never a regular feature of African life, as we still madly believe.

Remembering the curious notion followed by some of us in those days, what Mr. Stephens actually had in mind when writing his book, and to whom his words are addressed—*to sportsmen, the semi-scientifics of a fellow-sportsman, to starved-home fireside adventurers, or to lovers of big-game general?*

Objection may also be taken to his statement of Africa at least—which suggests a more intimate knowledge of the country than he evidently possesses. He is, in his thirty-five years of age, who, though he claims to have shot in all continents, appears to have lived mainly at home, and not to have much first-hand experience of Africa, as may be judged from the following sentences:

"The lead is to the man on the spear-pointed staff, and rightly reigns in the Colonial Empire, and—as in seven cases out of ten, the man on the spear is not a preservationist." He is saying this, but I can only state that I have been in half of my observations in different parts of the world."

His statement is quite unusable so far as East Africa is concerned, is couched with observations on present-day conditions, and the author mentions by name various Game Wardens and Rangers in East Africa, and quotes from their annual reports. But what can he really know of the men, of their efforts for game preservation, and of the ideals which are the guiding principles of their work when he can bring himself to write:

"These must strike a blow at the elephant. Their seems to me a danger that elephant hunting will be looked on increasingly as a source of revenue which will be put toward by Game Departments as compensation for their existence. Ultimately, the reverse side of the question is that over the control of game and under elephants may be no less than is strictly necessary."

Yet Mr. Stephens has been on safari in Uganda with Captain Salmon and participated in one of the control measures!

East African and Rhodesian readers into whose hands "Fair Game" may fall will certainly not be favourably impressed by such writing; however interesting Mr. Stephens's experiences may have been.

In concluding chapter he tells a story of an old-timer who was a friend of Robert Baden-Powell, and who, in his time, accompanied him on a

within the last six months of his life. Time passed, and the scene changed to a Kafir station in Western Uganda. We were an old man informed that:

"I am now living alone out of the village. I have a large cattle, deer, and monkey traps set out to inspect. Come to inspect the big water holes which kept the whole population of the village alive during the dry season. A Peter Kambo, a party of eleven porters and myself went to inspect them all in. But there was no water in the holes, which was bad news, and that is the reason why a lot of Sanga wood, green leather, and other must have meant a great deal. We knew that the water was the only possible remedy to make under circumstances like that was to get a living creature to measure. He made it, and was well pleased. George, a hundred spirits."

J. M.

Book to Note.

NEEDS much keep short the review in these pages of Count Byrrhode Prorok's "In Quest of Lost Worlds" (Muller, 12s. 6d.), for only the last section refers to East Africa, but the whole book has a bearing on that section of the continent, and works up to it, and it is all really worth reading!

The author admits that he could have been more sensible to have stayed in the spot and solved a problem. But he was not built that way, and preferred to return merely the preliminary spade-work of the unexplored civilizations in South America and N. Africa, wherever he saw very well he could do well, also has he written about it.

His description of the death of Pierre Foucauld, the hermit saint of the Sahara, for example, is better than anything I have read in any French life of the hero. Again, to come nearer home, he gives on page 177 the most wonderful eye-witness account of wild hyenas and their orgies resulting therefrom, that completely bears out the recent evidence of a Rhodesian doctor, and on p. 211 he describes what he actually saw in the way of human sacrifice, which is almost as bad as what Mainwaring has portrayed in fiction in *African Romance*. Truly, however, once more proves stranger than fiction, and more horrible still, the secret of the death of Emperor Haile Selassie.

I would like to fill a page about this book, but it cannot be done. I can only say: Get it and read it.

Especially if you are interested in the country in Ethiopia, get it and see what a credible man (for he is that) has to say about the country from within, and especially from the back door. He has been an advocate of foreign countries, and has been an old one, struggling to preserve, as far as possible, my sympathies in every mouth the other way. There are however limits, and Count de Prorok describes a very pleasant scorpion that has to be dealt with either by internal or external extraction. Virtually,

Books Received.

1. *South Africa and Rhodesia* (London, 1930). By J. Grey-Taylor and M. H. H. Grey-Taylor. Illustrated. 12s. 6d. This is a very present and faithful, interesting account of the experiences of a young man who leaves us time to seek the sun in the towns of South Africa. Through this month he seems to get them, and the author, in his book, the author and another, have a good deal to say about the future of the country, and its contribution to the safety of the British Empire.

Report of Progress of 1930.

Governor's Encouraging Review.

As we have published a full photographic summary of Sir Alan's Budget address to the Legislative Council of Kenya, we leave the opening of his budget session. We have now to continue our review of the progress of the Governor's scheme which covers practically every phase of activity in the Colony. From the following passages are extracted:

"During these last difficult five years it would not have been surprising if, instead of slow strides forward, and though agricultural production had declined, the fact is that the Colony is emerging from the depression with a volume of agricultural exports exceeding that of 1930 by a margin in many commodities of more than 100%."

"In 1930 our general exports were valued at £3,535,000. In 1931 they were £4,100,000. For the first eight months of 1932 they are £4,400,000, thus exceeding the totals from 1931 to 1930. Over the corresponding period of 1931 the increase is no less than £621,000. Trade imports are now back roughly to the 1930 level."

"Sisal exports in 1930 were more than double the 1929 exports; in volume, butter exports have risen from 7,800 cwt. in 1930 to 16,287 cwt. in 1931, while sugar exports increased from 131,000 cwt. in 1930 to 223,000 cwt. in 1931. Sugar exports were increased from 16,000 cwt. to 68,000 cwt. and from 16,000 cwt. to 16,684 cwt. and exports amounted in 1930 to 1,432 cwt. valued at £8,300. During the first seven months of 1932 the figures were £823,000, increased at nearly 62%. In 1930-31 the output of Native-grown cotton was 1,83 bales for the year ended June, last production totalled 15,000 bales, and the estimated production for the present year is nearly 50,000 bales."

"The better prices for sisal, hides, oil-cakes and cotton have been maintained, and the general situation has been stabilised as a result of conditions in America and the Argentina. The recent American currency reorganisation is part of the movement towards a revival of international trade, in which East Africa must be in a favourable position to share."

Meat Factory Scheme.

"Various attempts for the exit of overstocking and uncontrolled grazing in certain Native areas and various outlets for surplus Native cattle have been made with some success, and I therefore welcome the proposal of Sir Alan's (Rhodesian) plan for the establishment of a meat factory at Arusha River to receive a minimum of 10,000 cattle annually. Government will acquire the services of 16,000 acres of land, and Crown farm lands, Mchakos District, and with the agreement of the Native authorities, a sum of an equivalent to the Masihi Reserve in the vicinity of Arusha River to provide a permanent acceptable cattle trough to the factory than the Masai, Sumbwa and Ngorongoro areas. He writes it is proposed to pay for cattle are sufficiently remunerative to ensure that once the initial difficulties have been overcome, the Native will readily bring forward his stock."

"Discussions have taken place with my representative on the company concerned, in the United and French meat industries, and financial assistance from Government will enable the scheme to come into immediate extension. Shipping facilities should be required and some day it is therefore inevitable. A trial treatment of frozen beef has been opened in Palestine, where are indications that a substantial trade in frozen beef chilled beef can be developed in the Near East and throughout Africa."

A recruitment scheme for the benefit of Indian Army and Merchant Officers has been agreed to by the Secretary of State. The scheme provides for the free grant of small Native-owned farms in the neighbourhood of Nairobi. Mombasa and the Central and Eastern Province."

"The course of intensive road building programme will increase the number of public roads, the main arteries have been prepared for Governmental use in Nairobi and Mombasa, and when awaiting the final Osborne and Osborne's report will be submitted to the East African Transport Policy Board, addressed to coordination of transport, ships, road, rail, the co-operation of the transport authorities in East African countries, a terminal port."

"On 1st January 1932, the railway rates were increased over the estimated 1931 rates, and the port charges, £1,400,000. Rate increases totalising £1,200,000 have emerged since December last, our investigations have made into the possibility of a further reduction further reductions at the end of the year."

"It is in hand to connect Kisumu, Kisii, the trunk telephone system and the Kenya Radio Broadcast Service. The standard telephone rates to be reduced, i.e. 1s to 1s. 6d. for 10 words, and 1s. 6d. postal rates lowered from 1s. 6d. for the first ounce to 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. cents respectively for letters, and from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for postals."

Asian Flora Report Accepted.

"The thanks of the Colony are due to Sir Alan for his admirable report. Such of his recommendations as are practicable of immediate application we have endeavoured to incorporate in the budget, and we have informed the Colonial Office that the five cases reported to us in 1931 would not now be required. It is our intention to engage Local Civil Service officers for duty as inspectors in certain districts."

"Subject to the Treasury view in regard to the proposal to borrow money for revenue purposes and to the recommendations in regard to the Railway debts, the Secretary of State's recommendations are generally acceptable and ought to be adopted as a whole, but this opinion is necessarily based on information at present available to him, which subject to such considerations as discussions in the Council or further examination may indicate to be necessary. That is precisely the object I had in mind." The main principles outlined in the report, both as regards expenditure and taxation appear to Government to be uncontestedly sound, but before definitely accepting them we should like to hear the views of our forward-looking representatives of the various communities in the Colony. Constructive criticism will be welcomed by Government. Nothing is further from Government's intention than to force changes into law, which are not only simple and just, but...

"Progress in education is being maintained. In the last five years children in Government schools have increased by 6% in the case of Europeans, 3% in the case of Indians and Goans, and 8% in the case of Arabs and Africans. Attendances in aided and non-aided schools for Europeans and Indians have increased by over 100% and 145% respectively. In spite of this increase in Government educational expenditure has fallen from £1,740,000 in 1932 to £1,710,000 in 1933."

"During these five years, in spite of a reduction in medical officers from 72 to 8, the increasing demand for medical treatment has necessitated a great expansion in services, the number of patients treated annually by the Medical Department having risen from about 80,000 in 1932 to about 100,000 in 1933."

Leading the Action.

"After many visits to the medical workers Dr. Gordon, Dr. Gilks and Dr. O'K. are confirming the inter-relation of public health with agriculture and education, the Governor continued:

"The purpose of such research is to enable Government to exercise a direct leadership in this work of improvement for us, from the Minister himself, that the demand is coming, and it is the task of Government officers in the reserves to guide this advance. The African, properly trained and given a practical education set an example which his own community must follow. The duty of Government, on the other hand, is to encourage, is not so much to stimulate as to lead."

Wreath of Colonial Plants.

"A commemorative wreath of Mr. Ottens-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a wreath of plants known in the East African Empire. The wreath had been prepared under the supervision of Mr. Alfred H.H. Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and comprised a selection of Colonial plants now in flower there. The selection follows:

West Indies: *Amomum villosum*; *Passiflora quadrangularis*; *Chrysanthemum coronarium*; *Euphorbia milii*; *Ornithogalum umbellatum*; *Hedera canariensis*; *Pandanus tectorius*; *Podocarpus latifolius*; *Psychotria carthagenensis*; *Platynandra sphaerocarpa*; *Cyperus diffusus*; *Thlaspi arvense*; *Imperata cylindrica*; *Musa*; *Burmannia wallichii*; *Clitoria ternatea*; *Alpinia officinarum*; *Tulipa gesneriana*; *Endemic* (from British Honduras); *Gardneria* (from Ceylon); *Trachelospermum*; *Calycanthus*; *Diospyros* (from Malaya); *Psychotria* (from Australia and Fiji); *Psychotria*.

The Elephant Hunter.

By ALVIN LEECHMAN

"DID YOU hear?" aren't you?" remarked the strange-looking man, as he drew out his pipe and sat down at my table.

"I have only recently arrived in Dar's Salam," I replied, stiffly, "if that's what you mean." And I don't think my feet are any wider than the next man's."

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

Just after the War the capital of ex-German East Africa was certainly not exactly a "mated" place. For a whole year I had been staying at the Hohensteiner Hotel, and the friendliest thing I had found was the Greek proprietor's grey parrot. It had talked together a lot, but as it's end of conversation had been carried on by Swahili and mine. English mutual enlightenment had been difficult to achieve. Such the hot vista of scarlet-flowered flamboyant trees had opened.

"Here on business, I guess," continued my visitor. He wore grey flannel slacks, a khaki shirt and a disarming smile. His deep-set eyes in his weathered sunburned visage twinkled mischievously. About his speech there is a faint, peculiar flavor, though he were trying to talk like a native. Once, rather like a film actor *manque*.

"Well, yes," I admitted. "You know me, which who is rich, has an idea that East Africa is the coming place. He says that India and China are worked out, and that developments here are bound to be big. So he has sent me to spy out the land as it were, and you?"

"Me? Well, I was an elephant hunter."

"Really? Let's shake hands. Pleased to meet you. I hope to do something game shooting. Great sport, isn't it?"

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

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

My enthusiasm seemed to amuse the stranger. He smiled wickedly. "Just as you say. Great thrill, elephant hunting."

"And you have really been after elephants?" "Just back from Voi," said you about it if you like. "Useful. If you think so, that is."

"That's good enough," I rejoined, warmly.

"Well, see, there's me setting off with a small outfit—gun boy, Indian cook, and interpreter—all a dozen hours, a thumb full of roads, ten days, bows, and so on and so forth, train to Tabora, then out into the blues. Ho! As I poppin' and hoochin' day after day. You'll like it, I'm sure."

"Any sport?" I inquired, eagerly.

"Not too bad. Tommies and so on—for the

Army now. One night a couple came round the camp, whining and grunting. Slovenly kind of sound, like dropping ice down your back. Later one must have got his ears, for he started roaring. Some fun."

"I've seen lions in the Nairobi Zoo," I said. "Look as if you wanted to put them out when you're lying out in the open in Africa and men like us gets fresh. All hot and snorty, and something else again. Yes sir! My gun boy wanted me to stay, said the lion would sure come back the next night. He's sort of half-circus, and the boy could plunk him down and seemed glad about it. But I wasn't set on game shooting. Boring, I hyena, I say."

"Bad luck," said I, coolly.

"dinner. He was after a joint of meat, and the gods! I was after elephant, anyway. We walked about a thousand miles. Boy. Those rhinos are as seedy as a jaybird. You plug along through thorn-bush and swamps, and up hills and down hills, spot a herd a mile away, and scare. Oh they go!"

"Fine country," I ventured.

"What's that?"

"Big white heap, gold?" I translated in the Ombway dialect.

"Well, long time since I went to high school. Anyways, I happened up with one herd at last; small, one bull goes with a real lallapalooza of a bull in charge, sniffing his way and that in the air with his trunk as if he smells sunburn. Me, I just step up and up to him like I was treacherous as a mirror ant, didn't want to break it up and lip. I was within thirty yards of him . . . and then he saw me. It was the whitest ant, I reckon. My gun boy said it was lame foolishness to wear a white hat, don't you believe it. It saved my life."

"There was a jumbo, and there was I. We stood looking at each other for what seemed a whole minute, and whilst he came for me, I had my gun up to draw a bead on him, but Gee! . . . the snapshot which I saw him coming as fast as the Atlantic City express, his ears sticking out and looking as big as Kilkis, and his trunk in the air, and screaming like it was all the police swines in New York letting off right in my ear. I beat a hasty retreat back, neither did I dropped my gun, my hat flew off, and I climbed up the nearest tree, and when I had time to breathe and see, there was the elephant with my gun in his trunk, smashing it to bits and trampling on my hat like all possessed."

"I said I was an elephant hunter," I continued earnestly. "I'm through. If ever I see an elephant again, I'm not going nearer him than five miles. Ten if there's no water."

"Assassinated, I suppose," I said with a hang-dog look. "Well, buddy, I'll be seeing you."

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

"My name is Alvin Washington. Just Washington."

"I took his hand gratefully.

"Rejoice," said I. "George."

"I'm not a George," he said.

East Africa and Rhodesia send an attractive gift to anyone interested in any part of East Africa or Rhodesia, would willingly renders annually or semi-annually. Application form appears on page 27.

East African Group.

Secretary of State to be Entertained.

The Right Hon. W. A. C. Tamm, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to speak at a luncheon to be held at the Royal Overseas League, Grosvenor Gardens, on Thursday, December 12, at 12.30 p.m. Guests comprising the Group will preside. Tickets £5. Members of the Group, or of their families, may be obtained from Mrs. Dickenson, The Cottage, Littleworth Close, Epsom. Application is desirable.

Mandates Position Explained.

By Sir H. Humphrey Leggett.

SIR HUMPHREY LEGGETT, chairman of the Dominions and Foreign Services of the Royal Society of Arts, explained in a meeting of the Society on Monday the true position in regard to Mandated territories.

The Mandates system and the steps by which control of territories held by Continental Powers had been divided between the Powers and administered by the League of Nations were brought into question by some of the members of the Society who had said: "By the League of Nations territory belonging to the defeated Allies, i.e., labour condition to the Allied and associated Powers, to the League of Nations, which denied them to the Central and Associate Powers, advocates the League of Nations Powers. Then the principles of such administration should be conducted by the League of Nations. Powers were discussed and agreed upon, to certain countries and the League of Nations which came into existence, but others were to be dealt with, not so fundamentally, on which conditions should be conducted." Sir Humphrey recalled the Prime Minister's statement that no condition whatever existed in the terms of the Mandates for handing over, or disposal, otherwise than in accordance with the arrangement between the Allied and Associated Powers.

Collecting Native Taxes.

Kenya Inquiry Committee.

THE report of the Commission appointed in February to inquire into allegations of abuse and hardships in the collection of native taxes in Kenya has just been published in Nairobi. The inquiry followed suggestions in the statement by Archdeacon Burns, one of the members representing native interests, that women were held as hostages.

The Commission expressed the opinion that "taking the evidence as a whole there can be no doubt that abuses do occur in the collection of taxes as indeed is inevitable in any operation conducted by human agency, but it would appear that the culprits, with a few exceptions, neither knew nor intended that the subjects submitted, were being held in custody, and again to the credit of the majority of the officials."

The report emphasises the difficulty of the collection of taxes owing to increasing individualism and the abandonment of the conception of family responsibility. The evidence disclosed that the principal abuses were caused by ill-treatment, illegal arrest, seizure of stores and houses, or pressure to remain for the collection of taxes, induced by threats of punishment or through remissness.

The Commission recommends the appointment of several commissioners, exclusively for tax collection, better salaries, promotion and an organization of external native companies to help the officials to apply the means of punishment more effectively. Finally, the report suggests that the employment of debtors on road work should be discontinued as an undesirable method of collecting debts.

Nyasaland Native Labour.

Provisions of Inter-Territorial Agreement.

The first of the provisional agreement on migrant native labour concluded in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on October 2 between the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was issued on Tuesday, October 10, and its main provisions are noted below:

With a view to regulating the movements of emigrant natives from the territories, all native migration, recruitment and placement of native labour shall be practicable, in conformity with the laws of each territory, and shall be fitted to work under the varying of seasons, changes will be given to regulate the movement of native labour. The Governments agree that the labour requirements of the three territories shall have the first claim upon the available supplies of native subject labour, generally being satisfactory, and that any period of the recruitment or organized engagement of labour employed in any other territory shall form the subject of prior consultation. The High Commissioner of the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland shall submit to both governments the Secretary of State for the Colonies and his decision shall be accepted. Each Government will furnish an annual statement of the labour situation within its territory to the other Government.

The arrangements between the three territories for regulation and if necessary restricting the flow of labour shall not be concluded, if as seems probable, and until the interests of the Native demand it.

Repatriation of Native Workers.

The Governments agree that it is desirable that emigrant Natives in general should return to their homes after working of an economic period which should not exceed twelve months, though less, and, if after two years, should be repatriated. Returns to this rule being made on reference to the Local Commissioners of the three countries in question.

In the event of emergency immigrant labourers shall be housed and fed at wages and the Government agrees to provide rest camps, food depots and depots for all migrant labour forces and to control the training of migrant labourers, whom rapid and cheap transport will be provided.

The Governments recognise the necessity of a proportion of the migrant labour force returning to his home. Southern Rhodesia will institute a voluntary repatriation scheme which will further the same purpose as systems of repatriation, defence, tax, family services, and will employ seven native officials to safeguard immigrant Natives.

It is agreed that it is generally better to pay compensation money for accidents to the injured man rather than to indemnify him in his country of origin, and that the estate of deceased Natives should be left to the deceased's country of origin.

A Standing Committee composed of representatives of the three Governments will be set up to -see to co-ordination in labour policy and to look upon problems affecting labour in Southern Rhodesia. It shall consist of each appointee to be nominated by the Government of Southern Rhodesia as a Labour Commissioner.

Subject to the above condition, jurisdiction of Natives in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland by work in Southern Rhodesia is not considered essential.

The Governments agree that from every tax collected by one of the three Governments from a Native of either of the two other Governments the amount of the basic tax which would have been payable by a Native resident in his own territory had he resided there, such amount of may have been collected, shall be retained by the Government of the territory concerned. Southern Rhodesia will be deputed to collect on behalf of the Government of Nyasaland any native tax due by a Native of which he is not liable in Southern Rhodesia. This agreement shall remain in force for four years from the date of signature and shall not be determinable upon 12 months notice.

Round Table Conference.

Members mentioned. A recent specimen of the Chinese-Northern Rhodesia Native Education Committee included three Native Chiefs, the first representative of the Chinese, a European, and an official.

Statements Worth Noting

"Silent labour is man's to his mouth, and yet the appetite is not filled."

"What is the place of mongoose? We had better call it an animal." *Mr. Justice Smith*

"Over a short distance there is no swifter animal than the cheetah." *M.P. K. G. Ganeay-Dow*, writing in "Country Life."

"In my American travels I have seen no town so equal to Salisbury in cleanliness and beauty." *Baldwin Moore*, member of a German Rotary Club, speaking on "A Journey."

"The Director of Publicity calculates that close on £1,000,000 is spent annually by Southern Rhodesians in travelling to and from their countries' capitals—the 'Countryside'—The Union," *Admiral Sir W. H. Sykes*.

"We must select say, colour and beauty now—the site of a Rhodesian University College planned for its normal extension of due course into a Rhodesian University." *Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Brady*, in "The Bulawayo Chronicle."

"I doubt whether a single customer has been lost through raising the price of a pot of coffee from thence to the expense." *Mr. C. Kenneth Archer*, the Commissioner of Customs on the East African Ports, at the Johannesburg Exhibitions.

"One of the greatest difficulties in the Legislative Council is that the mining companies, who are represented, the time has come to contemplate the inclusion of a representative of the mining interests." *Mr. D. F. Moore*, in "The Northern Rhodesia Standard."

"I took a lean horse to win a long race. The Kenyan coffee industry is far enough in advance to feel certain that a horse that will win won't." *Mr. A. Maynard*, the President of the Kenya Coffee Producers' Marketing Committee.

"I visited Germany during the time it was a German Republic, and it was said that the trade could only very much summarised imports, German beers, sausages, broken bottles, and empty bottles were back to be reprieved." *Mr. J. C. Hannah*, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons.

"On our return from East Africa we are appalled with brains and character. That is why I am here today, where the British school system and those patriots of a Rhodesia who do the best advance." *Rev. T. B. Sturz*, in "The Rhodesia Standard."

"I like the snowball scheme. The monthly bulletin, publicity folders, and other means the Board is creating wide interest in the development of Kenya coffee, and useful expenditure on publicity will more than repay the Agency." *Sir Joseph Ewart, Governor of Kenya, on visiting the East African Coffee Conference in Nairobi.*

"If the visit of East African Governors to South Africa serves to pave the way towards an increasing and enduring friendship with our great neighbour of the South, they afford us an opportunity of exchanging views on view, and understanding each other's difficulties. It will have been more than a success." *M. L. B. Fletcher*, Secretary of the East African Governors' Conference speaking at Nairobi.

WHO'S WHO

**Mr. Harold Clarkson Fletcher,
M.Inst.Mech.E., M.S.A.Inst.Mech.E.**



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Mr. H. Clarkson Fletcher knows and is known by all the leading men in the mining and commercial world of the Rhodesias, for he has travelled the two colonies extensively and persistently for some years past. He is also well known in the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo, in which he has done much business. While soon after the outbreak of war he went to Kenya and Uganda on his way to the Moto Goldfields of the Eastern Congo, which during this inflation have been privileged to instigate the highest rates of wages permitted to do.

A young mechanical engineer, he left England in 1919 for Johannesburg, where he was for six years engaged in the engineering departments of various mining groups. Then he met and entered into partnership with Mr. (now Sir) George Johnson, who went on to found Belgrave to establish the firm of Johnson and Fletcher. After Mr. Fletcher followed a year later and from that time onwards devoted himself particularly to the engineering side of the business. His first big contract, he recalls, was the installation of a 50-ton stamp battery on the old Arthure Mine. Since then he has been instrumental for the erection of more gold reduction plants of various capacities throughout else in Rhodesia.

Business has been heavier now, and again in the trek he has done much big game shooting, and made many keen friends.

PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. S. Jackson, of Nairobi, are on holiday in Europe.

Major E. von Brandis, of Tanga, and his wife have arrived in London.

Mr. H. H. Herts of New York has been making business trips to Kenya.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. W. A. Mairan has been reported President of the Tanganyika Cotton Growers Association.

Mr. A. H. Macmillan, Commissioner of the Zanzibar Police, left the Island on Friday to leave.

Mr. N. V. Christie has won the Plateau (Round) golf championship, defeating Major F. Hartmann in the final.

Mr. J. S. Davis, the well-known Dutch-Somali merchant, has arrived home from a tour of the Gloucestershire.

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

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

Sir Arthur Lawrence, commanding commander-in-chief of British Somaliland, has arrived back in Berbera from leave.

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

After a long stay in London, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvie Lévy, wife of Sir R. H. Bagster, son of O.B.E., M.R.C.S.,

Dr. de Boer, Deputy Director of Sanitary Services in Uganda, is making arrangements after his return from Kampala.

Lieutenant Commander W. McClure, Lut, has been appointed to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and son of a Committee.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. S. H. Savill, of Mombasa, has been appointed to the Kenya Shipping Board, in the replacement of Mr. W. C. Stedman, who has

Sir Montague Barratt, chairman of the British East Africa Company, lectured before the London School of Economics last week on problems of the coal industry.

Mr. Kenneth A. Frazer, missionary from the Southern Sudan, is appealing through the Press for used razor-blades. His address is 106 Almora Liberton, Edinburgh.

Captain F. O. B. Wilson has been appointed a member of Sir Robert Grew and Lieutenant Colonel W. K. Tucker alternate members of the Advisory Land Board of Kenya.

Mr. J. S. French, East African agent of the Union Castle Line, recently completed a 10-month business tour of the British African territories. He was accompanied by Miss G. G. French.

The marriage of the Rev. Mrs. W. G. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, to Miss Anna L. G. Hill, took place in the cathedral of the Anglican Church, Nairobi, on Wednesday next November 11.

On Tuesday, Mr. G. H. Herts, of New York, addressed the Royal Empire Society on "Cotton Production in East Africa," and on Wednesday for the Empire Club, will take the chair.

Mr. Frank Dixey, Director of Geological Survey of Nyasaland, has been in the United States on a research trip. He has travelled through the maritime Colonies, has visited the U.S. Naval Station at Guantanamo Bay, and received a commission in the Barotseland Native Police in 1907, and in 1925 went to Germany, South Africa, and with the forces to the Capital.

Major T. A. L. G. was Deputy Chief Secretary in Northern Rhodesia, and Mr. Myrtle Green were married at St. Paul's, King's Norton, on Saturday. They will sail on November 20 for London.

Secretary of State for Nigeria, Sir George H. Thompson, arrived at Nairobi yesterday. Governor of Uganda arrived at Nairobi by air from Lagos last week, bringing 130 passengers to make their through journey from Nigeria.

Sir Brodie Haldane Henderson, the famous engineer, who was responsible for the design of many bridges in Central and Southern Africa, left East Africa for £263,716, with his personally £54,705.

M. C. Gillman, Chief Engineer of the Tanganyika Railway, yesterday received the research medal of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society in recognition of his popular map of the Territory.

Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, whose naval career has been visited East Africa as Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, has been elected for the Mastership of Downing College, Cambridge.

Addressing the Oxford University Empire Club last night, Sir Ernest Graham Little, K.C., P.M.A.R.A., spoke to the Executive Office on the subject of an inquiry into the causes of the break-up of the African states.

Mr. K. Furse, younger son of Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Furse, and Miss Margaret Watts, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Watts, are to be married at Chekele on November 14.

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

Colonel Edward Burford, R.F.C., who died last week to Africa in 1925 to help to establish the first station there in Zanzibar. She died in London through a serious illness and it was at her bedside that the famous poet wrote "Flossing

in the Dark." Colonel Burford had been Commissioner of Police in London. He is expected to arrive in Zanzibar on Friday afternoon, and on his return to East Africa will take up his new appointment.

Mr. E. Woolley has been re-elected chairman of the Women Board of Control with Mr. R. E. Cooper as vice-chairman. The Executive Committee, which took the place of the annual meeting, consisted of General Sir Godfrey Gough-Calthorpe, Major McC. Taylor, the Revd. George Vaughan, M.A., Dr. J. H. Wells, O.B.E., and co-opted members and guests reflecting on specific ful-

filments of Rhodesia's past. We also heard from others, College, Government, Church, and School friends.

Mr. L. G. Ward, the engineer of Nyasaland timber, Foster, Bayley and Thornycroft, and Mr. G. S. G. Moore have agreed this week with the two companies to have open at school in Arusha in January, where they will remain until after Christmas, when returning to Nyasaland.

Mr. Joseph Byrne has left Nairobi for Mombasa en route to see. Following a recent attack of bronchitis, medical advice found that he had become affected, and the advised him to go to the sea. Latest advice is that the change has already had a beneficial effect on the Governor.

James Pass, who was Financial Secretary to Sudan from 1921 to 1924 has arrived in Cairo, the representative of the British Treasury to negotiate for a settlement of the Sudan's indebtedness to Egypt. Unofficial estimates in Egyptian quarters put the sum at £E. 11,000,000, and £E. 15,000,000.

Band Sergeant Jemison has been appointed bandmaster of the Kenya African Rifles in Dar es Salaam. He has served with the Border Regiment since he joined as a band boy in 1911, at the age of 14. In 1928 he was awarded the Queen's Imperial silver medal as the best drummer in the year at the Kneller Hall School by Major

Worth tribute to Sir Sydney Henry, Chairman of the Joint East African Board, was paid at last week's meeting of the Executive Committee by Colonel Ponsonby, the present Chairman. Ponsonby declared in his remarks the sense of satisfaction for Sir Sydney and a deep gratitude of his work for East Africa and the Board, and sympathy for Lady Dem and her family.

We regret to learn of the death of Dr. Sheldene Neave, who passed away in his testicle at the age of 89. In 1903 he undertook medical research work in Africa, and was appointed travelling pathologist to the Sudan Government, while from 1906 to 1910 he conducted investigating sickness research in the Belgian Congo. He was formerly a director of Tanganyika, Rhodesia and Zambia Exploring Company, and was a director of the Rhodesia-Katanga Company at the time of its creation.

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*Maurice Maxwell**Colonising Ethiopia*

In a tribute to Mr. Marcus Maxwell, whose death in an air accident in France was reported in our last issue, Captain Guy Dollman, writing in *The Times*, said:

By the death of Marcus Maxwell, the British Museum of Natural History and nature lovers have lost a son, a quiet & often humourous sage, he had lived a life of great adventure. His work includes such diverse occupations as acting, writing, photographs of Africa, elephants and other big game, and singing. In Kenya he has "assassinated" by himself after a violent row, his experience of solo flying.

His greatest achievement was the publication in 1924 of an edition of his entitled "A Walk in Africa" which came with Camera, handbag, illustrated by a great number of photogravure plates. His wonderful photographs taken in Equatorial Africa. This book will remain for time to come a standard work on the subject of East African big game. The photographs are some of the most remarkable that have ever been taken of elephants in their natural surroundings, and many of them must have been secured at great personal risk. This is especially true of the case of one of the elephants which Mr. Maxwell came across, standing in a forest clearing near the Amala River, and of which he proceeded to take a whole series of snapshots, although quite at close quarters, and surrounded by the customary white bunches.

In addition to elephants the volume contained some extraordinary photographs of galloping giraffes, which were some of the first photographs taken of giraffes from a motor-car. He was able to estimate the speed of the giraffe from the speedometer of the car, and it was found to vary from 38 to 52 miles an hour. A photograph of a bison was also specially mentioned by Mr. Maxwell's audacity, showing as it does the capture of an old bull, debating in his mind whether to charge or not.

In 1925 he visited the Bwindi mountains in western Uganda to come to study and photograph the Eastern gorilla. He secured one photograph which I think is quite unique, depicting as it does a female gorilla carrying a young one on its back.

Consequently many writers, Mr. Maxwell said, consider this gorilla to be the fiercest animal in existence, but he thought and he regarded the fact of the gorilla's trudging on its chest as being an expression of exhaustion or feelings rather than a demonstration of anger. He later on likened the action to that of the man who whooshes one of a smack on the back.

Mr. Maxwell was one of the most generous of men and his example was known in the field or at home, and by his death the British Museum of Natural History loses one of its best supporters and most loyal donors.

Professor E. N. da C. M. Madride, Esq., wrote: "Marcus Maxwell was an engineer of high reputation, having A.M.I.E.E. in 1924, and was a student of great interest to the manufacture of one of our aircraft. His other work was the planning and erection of several well-known surgical theatres in India. He was a man who commands the greatest respect and integrity with great modesty and courtesy. He was of a retiring nature, and always shy from speaking of his exploits. In 1920 he accompanied Wimberley Rattray, whom he accompanied on his journeys, and was with him at Niaga at the time of his death."

To assist Civil Aviation

Mr. Abe Bailey, Esq., made a Coronation gift of £1,000 to assist civil aviation in Southern Rhodesia and this has been gratefully accepted by Mr. H. S. G. P. Prime Minister. It is understood that the money will be used in making arrangements to make available a small aerodrome within the Colony of Southern Rhodesia to denote how the money can best be used advantageously.

The British Government, to whom the Royal Flying Corps detachment of 100 Sikh soldiers and their officers and men of the 5th/7th Punjab Regiment, who accompanied his delegation, came, was reinforced during November by a further detachment of 100 Sikhs who have been welcomed in Rome as the renewal of one of the agreements of friction between Great Britain and Italy.

The majority of Italian women and children have left Naples for the soldier's safety in Ethiopia.

The Government, Rome reports, intends to develop the natural wonders of Ethiopia to develop a tourist trade. Major roads and railways have been laid with scenery along the lines of the Nile.

The Adowa-Azumna road is being built on a magnificent scale.

Strenuous efforts are being made to discourage whisky drinking among Ethiopians, and great quantities of Italian whisky are being shipped to the country.

An Amsterdam message states that a French company has been granted a concession in Ethiopia to prospect for minerals.

Dr. T. A. Lambie, field superintendent of the Sudan Agricultural Mission in Ethiopia, is visiting the United States to confer with Dr. R. V. Cunningham, director of the mission, in regard to the future of the work.

Vicente Cranborne stated in the House of Commons on Monday that no change was contemplated in the agreement between the British and Egyptian Governments in the subject of the use and control of the Nile water. The Government was not aware of any proposal by the Italian Government to build a dam in Lake Tana to

freely Payment of Wages

Upon the adoption of the weekly payment of wages in Northern Rhodesia, the English *Sunday Times* states that with weekly payments money would be more freely spent, smaller sums could be lent on easier terms, capital, bank overdrafts and bad debts would be reduced while weekly payments would keep the resultants off the streets, and the resultants off the streets were to fill the extra work.

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East Africa Appointments.

The following appointments have been made public service were made by the Admiralty and Colonial Office during the month of October:

NORTHERN RHODESIA. Colonial Administrator—Sir

Mr. E. L. Button; Mr. D. G. Goodfellow, M.C., Mr.

Hammerton, Mr. J. P. Gwynn, Mr. S. S. Phillips,

G. P. A. Shand, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. C. T. Stirling,

Sister, Miss E. M. Head, Mr. J. H. Jackson, Mr.

V. E. Newell, Assistant Assess. Engineer, Flying Corps.

Miss A. M. Kennedy.

UGANDA AND TANZANIA. Colonial Administrator—Sir

Mr. L. F. Bradbury; Mr. J. L. M. Macmillan, M.C., Mr.

Frost; Mr. M. St. C. Gray, Mr. R. Wilson, Mr. F.

Millard, Mr. D. J. S. O'Callaghan, Mr. H. H. Hearne,

Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. M.

Waddington, Captain, Royal Engineers, Mr. G.

Collins, Veterinary Officer—Mr. F. Thynne,

Mr. P. G. Evans; Mr. P. Briscoe, Nursing Sister, Miss

Mary Dobson.

UGANDA. Colonial Administrator—Sir—Mr. R. E.

One, Medical Officer—Mr. F. Mudie, M.C., Mr.

W. H. Parker, Assistant Inspector of Customs, Mr.

J. F. S. St. John, Assistant Inspector of Customs, Mr.

Nursing Sister—Mr. A. M. Kennedy.

Recent transfers and promotions include—

Mr. A. B. Bondie, Superintendent, Kenyan Uganda

Tanzania Postal Service; Mr. W. H. Parker, Posts and Telegraphs Department, East Africa;

Mr. S. O. Dashti, Senior Assistant of Customs, Northern Rhodesia;

Mr. B. W. Davis, Sub-Superintendent, Sub-Sub

Inspector, Stores Department, East Africa, and

the Works Department, Tanganyika; Mr.

R. W. Jenkins, Inspector of Prisons, Zanzibar, to

be Inspector of Prisons, Northern Rhodesia;

J. Fitzsimons, Surveyor General, Northern Rhodesia; to the Attorney General, Paris;

Mr. J. R. Gregg, Magistrate, Central Crown Colony, Uganda;

Crown Colony, Uganda.

Mr. H. H. Hearne, Justice Judge, Tanganyika, to be

Judge of Justice, Uganda;

Mr. K. H. Hoyle, Attorney-General, Uganda;

Mr. A. E. H. Jackson, Inspector of Customs, Lowles, Sub-Inspector, Royal Engineers, and

Works Department, Tanganyika;

Mr. J. Marion, Headmaster, Education Department,

Government Missionaries' Training Centre;

Mr. J. Marion, Administrative Officer, Western

Provinces, Assistant District Officer, Zanzibar;

Mr. D. Head, Detective Constable, to be Detective

Assessor, Northern Rhodesia Police;

Mr. J. Schenck, Surveying Engineer, Royal

Engineering Works, Kenya Colony;

Mr. P. Thompson, District Officer, by Residen-

ce, Northern Rhodesia;

Mr. G. W. Williams, Assistant Inspector of

Forests, Uganda; to be Assistant Inspector of

Forests, Uganda;

Mr. W. Wilson, Senior Magistrate, Uganda;

Justice Judge, Tanganyika.

Sailor's Reading Service.

The first meeting of the Overseas League will

be held on Friday, November 10, at 8 p.m. The Presi-

dent, Captain J. H. L. Wilson, will speak on "The

Overseas League," and the address will be preceded at 5 p.m. by

a short service, followed by refreshments. The meeting will

begin at 8 p.m.

American Rock Painting.

The meeting of the Resident's Committee of the Overseas

League will be held at the Old Seas House, Park Hill,

on Saturday, November 11, at 8 p.m. Mr. and Mrs.

W. J. Taylor will speak on "Rock Painting of the

United States." The address will be preceded at 5 p.m. by

a short service, followed by refreshments, which will be served at

the door.

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Encourage African Study

How great is the need for increased attention to be paid in this country to Empire problems has been emphasised by Mr. John Boatman in an article in *The Times*, in the course of which he writes:

In contrast these provision for Colonial and Imperial studies in other countries, particularly in France and Holland, I mention the successes of tropical agriculture, law and finance. No chairs are devoted to Imperial economy, history and administration, including the specialist studies, no fewer than 12 chairs are given to Colonial problems. Amsterdam University has chairs of Colonial economy and Colonial history; Rotterdam, chairs of Colonial economy and Colonial politics; Wageningen Agricultural University has several chairs on the scientific side of Imperial economy; while at Utrecht a number of corresponding University chairs are maintained by the Imperial Colonial Studies Institute.

In France, since the beginning of a comprehensive innovation for studies of the French Empire, The Faculté des Lettres de Paris University has a monopoly of Colonial legislation and of Colonial economics. The Faculté des Lettres has also the whole field of Colonial colonization and of the development of the Empire. The Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales has a chair of Questions Coloniales; and the Ecoles des Sciences Politiques now have chairs of Imperial studies. At piano professors who deal with general Colonial matters sit in each separate Government in the French Empire. Finally there is a separate institution, the Ecole coloniale, independent of the Courtauld.

"Colonial and Imperial both make generous financial grants for general study. The German Colonial Service, which is therefore, among a series of books under the name of *Koloniale Fragen im Dienste der Welt*, published under the auspices of the Reichstreffen der Deutschen Kolonialbeamten, has a fund for an inevitable propagandist bias in favour of colonial and scientific study. The same interest in Germany, and other Imperial Powers should be strongly pondered, for Imperial studies have an enormous educational and economic importance; they also should have a similar purpose. Knowledge of the true developing society and knowledge of its social change, and of its means to secure humanity, are the first necessities of all countries. The British Empire is seen for what it truly is—a greatest and most fruitful movement in human organisation, history records, the zeal of which is best seen in the noble Boer farmer whose only polities or race—all be assured—was the soil."

It is to be noted that some provision could be made in Britain the study of the Empire, for Imperial studies. The Empire Marketing Board's new definition of Imperial Economic relations proved that there is a larger demand for such studies as the Ethic as well as in many foreign countries. Every aspect of the Imperial life calls for continuous competent research, devotion to every branch of the Empire brooks no students anxious so to do, and the author gives the opportunity.

Areas for White and Black

COLONEL C. L. CARTER, until recently Superintendent of Native Affairs of Southern Rhodesia, has contributed to *The Empire Review* an interesting article on "The Union of the Rhodesias" in the course of which he writes:

"That the white man fears political domination by the black man if he admits the latter to political equality is a fact which any student of the Union of South Africa will find difficult to believe, when he will observe induced in him the black equal in elections or a Parliament having jurisdiction over both races, but that the white man has not done so for a very long time before this is to be expected, and he should not be surprised if he does so in the future. He is not likely to do so, however, and will not do so unless racial forces are to be remedied by the creation of the respective Negro areas within the boundaries of the

territories, and the services of the territories in which they are situated. In those black provinces there should be Provincial Councils composed of black men, elected by the native voters. Their race and official positions should not only be black, the black must be fit, so that they may be qualified to work so that the area would be like in a black province, the services of which would be performed mainly by Africans. In this way the legitimate aspirations of the black man could be met, and we should have gone one step towards the attainment of Mr. Rhodes's ideal without jeopardising the supremacy of the white man."

"Examples of suitable localities for the creation of black provinces are the Transvaal and the other Protectorates of the Union of South Africa, and probably the Bantu-inhabited areas in the former Colony of Rhodesia. Barotseland, I suppose, is not a suitable self-government. But that should be left to the future. For a future it would have to be adequately provided, but not in control of the Government of the amalgamated Rhodesias, in place of the local Government, attributed the Governor of Northern Rhodesia."

"It has always been the practice of the Crown to create Native Provinces in Africa, with exclusive privilege to manage them. But I see no reason why Colonial Governments, in close contact with adjacent Native States, should not have, with a more intimate knowledge of their conditions, be more successful. I do not see why the Native Government should not assume the rôle of the Indians in the early stages of their development, of having something of the same relationship to the Colonial Governments controlling them, as existing Native Provinces had to the Imperial Government."

Protect the Rhino

"I am writing this article in this annual report for 1925. In this year we have had the third population of the Kafue district, Captain A. T. Alcock's Game Warden of Kafue, reports the wholesale killing of rhino with regrettable and universal. But he should rest easy, when condemning it as an infatuation."

"The killing of the Kafue rhino was as clear as clear can be, gained observation of the animals constantly moving about the plateau, and many of them by unpleasant experience, that the rhino is foolish and dumb. Our wind-up test is to make a generalization which is unduly optimistic and certainly not borne out by facts. Mr. Alcock states that the majority of rhino, under normal circumstances, are gentle and blunted. I am equally certain that any one of them, given reasonable provocation, will charge and charge with intent to make a job of it."

"One thing is clear, if on a round of seven climatic conditions, or other causes, a rhino moves in his surroundings, it is a strange beast, a rhino to be seen, but not to be touched, is unusual. If the species is going to be brought about much of the trouble in the Kafue area, where I think the many of the rhino shot there last year were animals that had come down from the north, and doubtless, having much to do with the migration. Before concluding, Mr. Alcock has another reminder: you don't live there."

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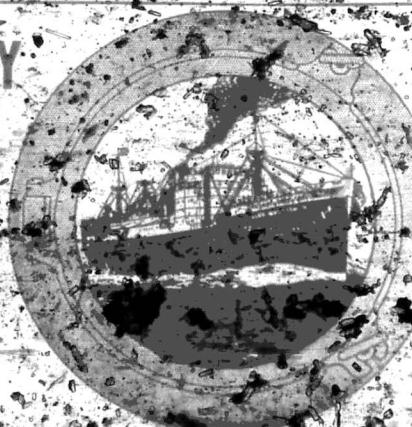
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Tanganyika Mining Prospects

Official Reply of the Director

HELEN, the small-scale mining area in the Fangerville District, has been surveyed and its prospects assessed successfully.

Mr. J. Lincoln Allen, Director of the four mines since they were first taken over by the Company, and Mr. G. H. Fratling, the General Manager, have had the original opportunity of inspecting the properties. The most recent visit was received with approval. The Director is grateful to the Company's Directors for their kind interest, and he heartily congratulates the Director of the Survey Department on his work.

The impression that the small-scale mining development is conveyed by the survey is that no spot could be in the output of the last five years—although the exact figures for 1933 are not yet available—over those of the previous year. The mining development is now in progress in particular the Gold Selenite and the Alum. The latter, which began to be in full production in 1932, as well as a number of smaller operations.

M. B. E. Flyling, the Chief Inspector of Mines, states that the feature of the year was the work at the Gold Selenite—a "potential-gold mine" of high tonnage and likely to start production very soon at a rate of four million tons per day capacity.

During the year there were engaged in mining or prospecting operations 20 companies registered abroad and 15 companies formed locally. Of the 35 companies, 12 came "a浮游" from 10 potential countries, including the Dominion, Canada, Uganda, Kenya, Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Morocco.

Prospecting fields were held by 14 to 18 persons of nationalities represented were British, European, 370 Asian, 62 African, 23 German, 12 French, 11 Italian, 10 Greeks, 10 Belgians, 10 nationalities, 20 others.

Sixty-eight gold dealers' licences were issued, and 100 to master gold dealers, and the diamond dealers' licences were issued.

Gold Exports £370,000

A total of 12,615 oz. of bullion was exported, containing 1,000 oz. of fine gold, which sold for £370,215, an average of 1,000 oz. 50 cts. per fine oz., which was 6s. 7 cts. per oz. more than the average for 1932. The silver content of gold was 1,000 oz. 66, an average of 2s. 30 cts. per oz.

On the average, 1,000 long tons of diamonds were sent abroad, some being sent by hand by the miners, and others by air, by rail, or by sea, both foreign and domestic.

It is not possible to give an accurate record of the amount of tailings.

Mr. J. Lincoln Allen, the Director, states the following: "The Gold Selenite Gold Mine, situated by present-day Long Cones, Minna-Dimero, Gold, is now referred to as the 'Geste' mine," named from Geste Hill on which some of the outcrops are situated. The mine is situated two miles south of Ningi, the capital of the Ankarra Area, and is under contract to the miners, and the miners have their own license wireless installation communicating with the post office system. The telephone is a direct line, and is funded from one to ten miles. A telephone is also in use, and a few miles away, a typical quartz deposit. Moreover, the development of the mine is considerable, and the limestone will be used for cement, and it is essentially part of the town.

The Sango River has been extremely interesting, especially when geotechnical interest relieved the geological Survey, which has published a report on the river. This research has been invaluable as the data obtained when the river was developed by the large number of geologists who have since visited the area. In a few years I shall need to add underground workings, which will have rendered still additional information, available, and doubtless a bulletin giving detailed geological information will be published, but the most important is the prompt preliminary short paper which will be welcome by the industry.

About 10 miles south of the new quartz reefs have been discovered along the Flamingo, Meru, Ruamka, and Kilete. Mr. Dean McLean and the Ullaranra Syndicate are prospecting the latter, having had the surface geology mapped

by geologists of the Geological Survey of Nigeria, and Smith Sound is of great interest to the industry. The provisional mines show the areas beyond and around.

The new discovery will be the Mrs. Hudson, Kilete, and Parrot. Owling on the Kwangu Peninsula is another area of opportunities still awaiting the small-scale miners. The geological map of the Musoma district, the Kikwete, Seguti, and Mvastori mines sheet, and the Kwangu, Seguti, and Mvastori mines sheet, still considered to have reasonable chances of further discoveries. Very little has happened at the properties in the part of Musoma furthest from lake transport, that is, those near Kilete and Klimafeza, which is a publication of geological map G.S. 15, since the close of 1932 showing the boundaries of that region.

Kwangu district, served by the Tanganyika Railway, by Lake Victoria, with Sasa Main, is exceptionally accessible. It is an area of intensive diamond broaching, and the results are measured in the thousands of pounds for the first time. The scene of gold, however, Mr. Fratling says, the most important is the focus where Nyanza Gold Areas have included the Kilete shear. There is a provisional 1-mile sheet showing what areas are held and what ground open, and Kwangu District might be recommended as the prospector's next choice.

Scope in the Lure

Turning to the Sasa, Mr. Fratling reports that the second line programme on Sasa Main has been completed with efficiency over 10,000 ft. of drilling being carried out by the contractors. Mr. T. H. Bassett, in conjunction with partners, has been developing Kilete Gap, and an area surrounding it. The Kilete gap rests probably in a similar manner to Sasa Main. They are in the process of dividing ownership of many claim-holders. The Company has closely examined some of these and did not find them reliable. Geste is interested, but the conclusions are not final. It is anticipated that much will happen in Kilete Gap until the different owners can agree on the boundaries. Capital is an accumulated sum, and this is the first place; the Sasa Main as a whole provides one of the most interesting possibilities for the standard drill of the field.

There is immense scope in this field for the small reef workers, milling as follows: following Southern Rhodesian methods, the principal knowledge being that the British Isles is capitalised. Mr. G. Blackwell, A.C.M.W. of Southern Rhodesia, has taken Matimba reef, and has installed a charcoal gas power plant for benefits of 1,000 cts. capacity per day and is developing a company limited liability. This is one of the most important firms which worked mineral in the Sasa Main.

There is noticeable a tendency for all the miners to work on a more permanent basis. A few test on the un-worked portion of the claims with some "Nigerian" pits before abandoning them. Valuable ground is being left to be passed to the public. The necessity of getting to know the country may now be said to be universally recognised, and miners are up in face and advance systematically, aiming either for amalgamation of claims for this purpose, or it can be arranged, since leases are often issued.

Mechanical Blowers

In dry claims mechanical blowers are still almost universal. There is argument as to the merits of rotary blowers or bellows type, and the necessity for a strong motion. Tests show that blowers save the treated gold but are at poor recovery after fine gold. Also, a larger number of diggers are registering their names to obtain a title. These are all signs that the progressive members of the community are increasing their efficiency and want security, but many still have a great deal to learn.

A Nigerian dredge is 10 ft. in diameter and is supplied by a Native square in the pit and using a log or pick heads, a hamper, and a bucket made every 10 ft. The circular dredge is the strength of a man and is not possible to use. A number of 40 ft. and 50 ft. deep dredges watered out, rather like the West, as they sit down in the sand.

Anglo-Nigerian Diamonds and Gold Development Company, of the deep alluvium below Lake market, sink many of their pits of over 60 ft., and one to 80 ft. Their labour worked on contract basis, a minimum of 100 ft. plus a bonus per foot sunk. In addition to wages the miners received 1, 2, 4, and 8 cents per foot for the first, second, third and fourth sixteenths of 10 ft. each. The work was very popular and expenses completely recovered. The opinion that labourers would not work on a contract basis. Geophysical tests showed that bedrock was 100 ft. below the sand, and the work was discontinued.

The production of alluvial gold has provided few of the Europeans engaged in the business with a satisfactory standard of living. The Inspector of Mines estimates that the proceeds of the alluvial gold, however,

Labour - 4,000 at £6 per annum	24,000
Food for labour	10,000
Tools, etc.	15,500
Rentation charges and royalties	2,000
Balance	10,400
	50,400

When all expenses are deducted and considered with the Inspector's opinion that 24 diggers made 4% of the total alluvial production of the field, it will be seen how ridiculous it is to imagine that several hundred people who constitute the remainder of the population of the country could make the same amount all successful last year and are likely to do next year. This is not the major factor.

Some companies are turning their attention to alluvials. The Lupa Exploration Company are arranging to work the Itumba river, building impounding dams to catch storm water, which is to be used for dredging and ground sluicing. The National Mining Company are examining alluvials on the Mbogolo River, and Siebenague District attempts "to get sound" samples of these alluvials; by experienced miners were not successful during the year, but every effort is being made to do so. The prospectives in the foothills water-power available, and the coal deposits on the flats, coal intercepts are at hand. Good supplies of good.

The alluvium dredged in the Ruyu, river, near Mombasa had very little success. The Mbizi River should be sampled, the gravel too fine. The gold is large, and evenly distributed. Large amounts would be needed to float the heavy material, and the surface deposit is very low, probably about 20 ft.

Consolidated Goldfields

Messrs. S. B. Keyes, and Mr. J. W. A. Wills have been appointed general managers of the consolidated Goldfields. Mr. H. G. Hall, a director of the Wessex and General Asbury Corporation, T. Foster Bowall, and George Ward, M.P., are directors, and a member of the London Committee of Bushveldt, Ltd., Mr. Mc. William Chisholm, managing director of various new mining concerns operating in South Africa and elsewhere. Key Consolidated Goldfields have appointed as manager and consulting engineers, American Associated Metals, Bayway, for whom Mr. Frank Stuckey, M.C., has arrived in Kenya to take up his appointment as general manager.

Anglo-American Gold

Additional capital of £1,000,000 has been issued by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, which has massive interests in the copper mining industry of Rhodesia. The Rhodésia ordinary shareholders in the company are to be offered a new ordinary share of £1, which is to be offered at the proportion of three to one. The issue £1,000,000 of the proposed new shares will yield £300,000, which will enable the directors to continue the programme of progressive expansion without realising any of their present promising assets.

Company Reports & Meetings

Kimberlite Meeting

The shareholders of the Kimberlite Diamond Co. Ltd. at the annual meeting held on October 23rd, and the disappearance of the westerning shaft, and the appearance of a new, with a hole at the 600-ft. level, it was evident that there was that it would not make a particular impression that the latter had been driven on the 600-ft. again, and a western drive had been driven on the 600-ft. level from the microscope would be put in to the 600-ft. hole, and made again at that level. On the eastern drive results had been much better, and the hole had been proved over about 100 ft. on the 600 and 450-ft. levels, and appeared to be increasing in length. The depth and extension of the hole had been increased by a drill to below the 600-ft. level.

At the 600-ft. level, in driving the Musgrave mine the Musgrave mine about two lbs. supply at the present rate of milling. Development on Musgrave had opened up well on the 150-ft. level, and the reserves now included 19,512 tons of 0.5 oz. ore, known at min. A wind supplied from the 150-ft. level showed good values down to 150 ft. but drives east and west at that level were disappointing as regards the width of the vein. Work had been temporarily suspended owing to water, and when the power line was available no drives were made, and since the Mean and min. it was impossible to form any opinion as to the prospects of the mine.

Since the date of the last year sheet construction radiations had been made in the office of management and engineering fees, and in the administration and general mining areas.

The chief trouble had been the disappointing result of the deepening of the lower levels at the western end of the mine.

Tanganyika Central

The Tanganyika Central Gold Mine, situated in the northern part of the country, was opened June 30th of last year, and a profit of £1,000. Against this amount there was shown written off the expense of the increase of capital £1,200, and the unbalance of account leaving a balance of £2,702.10s. credit of profit and loss account. Tanganyika milled amounted to 18,240 tons, in addition to plants and other costs, we treated resulting in a revenue of £5,074 oz. of gold, estimated to represent the legend, the weight of ore consumed of 0.300 oz. in average, or 10,000 tons of ore, or 30,000 oz. in an increase of 6,000 tons compared with last year. The consulting engineer report states that on the 150-ft. level of the mine, at approximately 600 ft. from the surface the vein appears to be very much wider than the 100-ft. layer, and a number of holes of considerable depth in different parts of the drift hole recommended the use of the vertical timbering, the logs at a right angle, down. If they are intended to this, the probability of development would be increased, and so as to provide sufficient room reserved to double the present crushing plant.

Consolidated Goldfield

Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa Ltd. announce payment of a final dividend of 1s. on a share, less tax, making a distribution of 3s. for the year ended June 30th. Accounts will be audited on December 21st, and the meeting will be held on December 23rd.

ANTI-FRICTION BEARING METALS

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Company Progress Reports

Wankie Colliery. Coal sales for October, 6,201 tons.

Mashaba Rhodesian Asbestos. Production of 6,000 tons finished asbestos.

Tati Colliery. During October 1,000 tons were sold, and since mine profit £1,750.

Bushy Hill. During October 1,500 tons were sold, yielding 1,880 ozs. of gold. Total totalled £2,213.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Development. Output for October Zinc 1,700 tons; vanadium concentrates 200 tons; vanadium 191 tons.

Rhodesia Corporation. During October 1,000 tons were crushed at the Fred Mine, and plant for the month totalled £2,000.

Masava (Sudan) Gold. During October 1,65 tons yielding 13 ozs. of fine gold were crushed; 1,88 tons treated in cyanide plant yielded 18 ozs.

Kirkland Lake. During October 12 tons of ore per miller, for a recovery of 100 ozs. of gold; average tailing value 150 dwt. per ton. Unpaid mine revenue £4,770.

Zinc Corporation. During the four weeks ended October 24, 12,320 tons were treated, producing 3,470 tons of lead, 2,000 tons zinc, and 112 tons of zinc concentrate.

Wanderer. October totalled 4,000 ft. of ground, with 5,800 ft. for the first quarter. Depth 1,500 ft. was sampled in shaft No. 1, 1,200 ft. of ground payable at an average altitude of 1,450 ft. Certain blocks of veins, comprising the property now known as the Surprise Mine, situated close to and to the Wanderer Mine, have recently been acquired by the company, and reworking of the old No. 1 shaft on these claims has been begun.

Penitulanga. South African diamond prospector, Mr. Campbell, who is now working the mine, has found some tantalum good values just struck, level 100 ft. down in 1,000 ft. or 3 dwt. outlook satisfactory for early building up reserves. A new vertical opening upstage will be Rezekne, 1,000 ft. below at bottom, and outbreak at 1,000 ft. This imminent high concentration test Penitulanga indicates excellent results.

Salisbury Goldfield. - No. 2 adit, winter 1 ft. first 36 ft., 100 ft. 18 dwt.; while 2, half sample of broken ore 400 ft., 18 dwt.; direct 100 ft. adit, 1,495 dwt.; 300 ft. and adit 1,450 ft. No. 3 adit, winter 1 ft. 50 ft., 100 ft., 3 dwt.; 1,000 ft. quartz vein 1,000 ft. 60 in. No. 4 adit, winter 1 ft. stand and adit levels, 1,060 ft. reprob. It, No. 4 adit, crosscut, adit S. end shows 18 dwt. adit, 1,000 ft. 50 ft. at S. end of adit body showing 18 dwt. over 84 in.

Tin Fields. - The September progress report states that the tin fields are still active, and the miners are continuing to work the reefs. At the present time the lowest pressure mine workings on No. 1 drive, where it were driven, reef has narrowed down to 2 ft. at this point. Drive westwards in these workings, adit to H. to 18 ft. Further up it remains to the drive which is connected with the southern limb of the orebody. When this is completed a large amount of ore, already exposed, development zones will be available for stamping. The ore stated has been drawn in shaft No. 4 south limb. A fair amount has been broken in the last month of the year.

The mining of the main reef is still pending completion of the remaining part of the shaft. The Authorisation where the S. adit was started at 18 ft. A shaft was struck at 40 ft. was 10 ft. wide and covered visible case through to crosscut adit, 1,100 ft. 200 ft. distance to heating shaft, 1,000 ft. 100 ft. adit, 1,000 ft. and no further adit. The treatment of 500 ft. of reef today is well within capacity.

Rosemont. A summary of the author's visit to Rosemont Gold Mine is best referred to in his previous report, as the continuity in width and extent of the three known reefs in depth, and the possibility of considerable extension along the strike. He also states that geological conditions are favourable for the occurrence of parallel orebodies on the hanging wall side of the No. 1 and No. 2 reefs.

Huskies. - One of the largest workings is an incline, depth 100 ft. to level 1,000 ft. 100 ft. and carries high values as in many of the upper levels below the zone of secondary enrichment. The geological evidence is definitely favourable so its continuation in depth is to be expected. In the mineralization, the geological points, and the possibility of further extension along the strike of this reef easterly and westerly beyond the limits of the present workings. It is recommended that the eastward extension be followed by further surveys of the No. 1E level and the possible extension by driving a new adit, 1,000 ft. long, and by one or two others.

Ross Reef. - At the present time the main development is at various levels on the No. 1 level. No. 1 crosscut had not reached the eastward continuation of this reef. I recommend that its development in depth should follow immediately. The geological evidence points to the possibility of parallel orebodies to the north of the hanging wall side of this reef, and I suggest that a road as opportunity offers a crosscut be put out to test the ground.

Consequently, to my visit, the shear zone which cuts across the westward end of the Huskies Reef, the upper levels is passed through as the No. 1 level is a crosscut. My view is that as the country follows the sides of this shear zone is identical, the main vein changes probably persist on the west side of this shear zone, which will materially affect the continuation of the reefs either laterally or in depth.

No. 1 Reef. - The position of the new incline shaft recently driven to open up this reef in depth, I consider well located. I anticipate that, as with the others, the reef will also persist in depth, and in the opinion that the geological conditions favour the presence of a new vein on the hanging wall side of this reef.

Exploratory Work. - During my visitation I established the relationships of the different rock formations to the deposition of gold in economic quantities and delineated the areas where exploration may now proceed other effects.

The detector programme states that 1,000 ft. from Horst reef 2,420 tons; from development 60 tons; from driving and tailings 12 tons; total 2,502 tons. Gold produced, 1,100 ozs. 12 dwt. per ton. Shaft No. 1 reef sunk 1,100 ft. driving Horst reef, 450 ft. driving cross reef, 360 ft. No. 5 level, 100 ft. adit, 100 ft. remains strong, with fair values, 60 tons ft. 100 ft. 12 dwt. gms. over 1 in. adit, 1,000 ft. 12 dwt. over 1 in. Ross reef, 100 ft. adit, 100 ft. strong, 100 ft. 100 ft. 12 dwt. values patchy.

Geita Gold Area. - Mr. Robert Hudson has issued a further progress report on work at the Geita mine, where 11,600 ft. of underground development had been done at end of September, mainly on levels 1 and 2, with an average 1,50 and 250 ft. depth below the surface of the reef. The seven diamond drill holes completed to date at the orebody areas descend down to 1,000 ft. from the surface. A longitudinal section of the Geita mine accompanies the report, and shows the various locations where surface trenching, underground shafts and crosscuts and diamond drill holes have cut through the orebodies over 1,000 ft. of stage length from Shaft No. 1, drillhole No. 7. The overall value for the 71 holes shown on the section, where the orebodies have been cut through averages 1,000 ft. over 100 ft. width.

On No. 1 level the hanging drive of the development has been laid out in the footwall of the shield zone. Drive completed to 1,000 ft. 1,000 ft. shows values from some sections where it encroaches on the main orebody, but owing to large width of the 1,000 ft. adit, 100 ft. deep. Shaft No. 1, a further orebody has been located, and immediate 1,000 ft. adit E. crosscut was driven, and has passed through an orebody assay.



drive, at the bottom of the first level, was 92 dwt over 72 ft.

No. 2 Level.—A crosscut W. 100 ft. on the C. adit drive has cut a 10 ft. wide roadway assaying 1.45 wt. over 100 ft. On Dr. 100 ft. to the E. crosscut, 100 ft. intersected, the foot of a roadway assaying 1.45 wt. over 82 ft. in. trials with Mr. Winzinger and fusing also in progress on this level.

Third level, main haulage adit.—The contractor of the portal has been completed, and the adit has been driven 317 ft. The surface trench has been completed, and the trench has been extended to the adit. The adit has an overall average width of 10 ft. over 100 ft. in true width, reflecting the lower values obtained in the previous levels. Underdrifts and crosscuts and drillholes have been cut through the parallel orifices, so points the overall average being a width of 55 dwt over 100 ft. in width. The crosscut values are mostly of the No. 1 and No. 2 levels, which average respectively 1.50 and 3.50 ft. down the dip from the outputs. The diamond drillholes have no bodies at various depths down to 1,000 ft. along the dip from the outputs.

Geological.—Total underground development during the period under review was 1,000 ft. in Adit and Shafts Nos. 11 and 12 have now been reached the latter shaft being 30 ft. deep and the first 100 ft. of an orebody has been intersected while a second of approximately 28 ft. in. in thickness is probably not far from probably.

Metallurgical tests.—Preliminary tests made on bulk samples by Dr. G. H. Smith show the ore is suitable for direct cyanide treatment. The ore contains low sulphur content and is also suitable for roasting, calcining, leaching and filtering properties. Further testing in hand and some large scale leaching tests will be made out on the mine. When these tests are completed the decision on the mill will be proceeded with and arrangements can then be made. Inside the finance room to complete the further stage of the development programme and bring the plant into production.

Ugandan Tin Tinus.—Ridge 8 (Nyanza-Kaimosi). No. 1 adit is being followed along the footwall of the tin cassiterite and from 600 ft. to 140 ft. averages 1.05 SWt. Small vertical prospecting shaft has been driven approximately 60 ft. deep to the right of a crosscut W. at 50 ft. depth have 1.1 dwt over 100 ft. in. intersections having been done as yet to determine the classings between these values and those of No. 1 adit. A total of 1,000 ft. of diamonddrill was completed to the end of September.

Mana Mera.—No. 3 shaft five east has been continued to 235 ft. from 80 to 125 ft. the drive averaged 2.15 wt. per cu. ft. and from 173 to 230 ft. 2.02 long values. A crosscut out in this drive at 150 ft. averaged 1.95 dwt over 100 ft. during the first 10 ft. of the crosscut. A drive west from the 150 ft. shaft continued to 230 ft. the 150 ft. averaged 0.80 wt. over 72 ft. No. 4 shaft has been sunk a further 50 ft. to 132 ft. the first 20 ft. samples from 90 to 110 ft. averaged 3.8 dwt over 72 ft.

Sarawak Concessions.—The English section of the concession continues, but there are no major discoveries of importance. Sampling of the stream on the Alluvial Prospect shows promising values, and the adit is being continued to cut the seabed adit.

A statement issued with the reports of the consulting engineers states that "the work to date seems to be bearing out the original estimate of value and tonnage given in the reports issued in May. It is evident from the analysis that that the programme so far employed will be completed in about half of next year, and that the central part of the mine will be completed, developed and equipped down to the main adit at 1,000 ft. and probably well over 1,000 tons of 6 dwt. will be taken out this year. At this rate it is estimated that the mill will be in full swing by the end of November. Conditions at the mine are such that there should be no difficulty in raising finance for this purpose and bringing the mine into commercial gold production by the end of 1937."

Editorial Output

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during the year was as follows: Copper, 10,000 tons; tin, 1,000 tons; manganese, over 1,500 tons; vanadium, 1,057 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; lead, 1,000 tons; silver, 1,000 tons; gold, 471 oz. The total value was £483,408. This is the tenth time in the first nine months of the year to exceed £400,000.

Further Advances in Copper Quota

On behalf of the copper-producing countries under the International Tin Scheme, a financial arrangement for the extension of the agreed restriction of the new arrangement to the same effect as from November 1st.

Uganda Minerals

During his visit to Uganda, Sir Hubert Laming, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and the Native Commissioners used a hammer to break a bottle of rhubarb wine which he occasion-

Business Prospects

Imports increased in August in Ethiopia and at the Land Office, the impact on the Geographical Survey's preliminary examination of parts of the mining areas in the Bahr-el-Ghazal, the Lake Rudolf Province of Uganda, and the Karamoja District.

Kidwelly

Kidwelly production during September was 3,000 kilograms, 1,000 tons as against 6,000,520 in August. During the first 9 months of the year production totalled 36,621 kg., or 3,662 t. in 1936 in the corresponding period of last year.

At a meeting of the Mine Workers' Union in Dar es Salaam, Northern Rhodesia, it was decided that no vote could be given in the election with the South African Mine Workers' Union.

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Recent Share Prices

The African Shares *there*

BRIGHTER outlook in East Africa continues to develop during the past week. Yesterday have risen 3d. Whitbread's shares are now up to 85s. Kenya Consolidated and Ashmore's shares rose 3d. yesterday and Cambrian Exploring Co., which has declared a 1/- dividend in £2 per share, and is up 5d. relatively.

Rhodesian copper shares have continued active though little irregularity has developed. Roan have gained 6d. 6d. after touching 65s. 6d. Rhokana are 7d. 1s. 3d. though a maximum of 1s. 9d. has been recorded at over 80s. Rhodesian Selection Trust and Rhodesian Gold Mine are at 22s. 9d. and 23s. 9d. respectively, and Celsis shares are 1s. 6d. lower. African gold stocks Globe and Phoenix have improved by 3s. 9d. while Co-operative is 5s. better.

Last week This week

Andura Syndicate [see]	7s. 4d.	7s. 6d.
Brentwood Mills [10s.]	6s. 9d.	7s. 6d.
Cambrian Motor (22s. 6d.)	85s. 9d.	9s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection [see]	12s. 9d.	13s. 6d.
East African Goldfields [5s.]	3s. 9d.	3s. 7d.
El Dorado Mining Syndicate [5s.]	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Emu Consolidated [8s.]	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix [5s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian [10s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Kafara Mine [1d.]	1s. 4d.	1s. 6d.
Karamoja Mining [4d.]	2s. 9d.	3s. 3d.
Lake Turkana Tides [10s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Kenya [5s.]	25s. 4d.	25s. 1d.
Kenya Consolidated [5s.]	9s. 4d.	9s. 3d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate [5s.]	18s. 6d.	18s. 3d.
Lumina [1d.]	2s. 7d.	2s. 6d.
Loanlwa Concessions	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Leonard Corporation [1s.]	2s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
London Australian & German [5s.]	2s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
London International [5s.]	2s. 4d.	2s. 6d.
Luft Gold [2s. 6d.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Mashai Asbestos [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
[1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Masaiwa Minerals Concession [1s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesia, Kafara [1d.]	21s. 0d.	21s. 0d.
Rhodesia, Lake Turkana [10s.]	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Karamoja [10s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Selection Trust [5s.]	28s. 7d.	30s. 9d.
Roan [10s.]	9s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Shorland [5s.]	21s. 0d.	21s. 0d.
Shuckert [5s.]	227s. 0d.	25s. 0d.
Siam Anthorite	50s. 0d.	60s. 0d.
Sistermex [1s.]	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Selecton Trust [1s.]	4s. 6d.	4s. 3d.
Sherwood Stamps [5s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold [3s. 6d.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions [1s.]	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Potash Co.	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanzania [5s.]	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
United Rhodesian [5s.]	Fe 10s.	Fe 10s.
United Rhodesia, Katanga 6% Bds [1s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Unistam [1s.]	9s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
Universal Mining [1s.]	20s. 0d.	20s. 0d.
Valecopper [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zambia [5s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Central Line Phab [1s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Consolidated Seal [4s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
East African Seal Plants [10s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting [1s.]	11s. 6d.	11s. 6d.
Egypt Cotton [1s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Lewa Dairies [1s.]	10s. 6d.	10s. 9d.
Mozambique Pigeons [1s.]	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Natal Coalfield and Exploration [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
South African Zinc [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Lime [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Potash [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Uganda [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Uganda Electricity [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Uganda Electricity [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Uganda Electricity [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Uganda Electricity [1s.]	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

Railway Services

We have received the following news from the *African Mining Journal*:

East African Railways	5s. 6d.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	5s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Selous [1s.]	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Selection Trust [5s.]	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Zinc [1s.]	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Zinc [1s.]	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia, Zinc [1s.]	1s. 6d.
Shorland [5s.]	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold [3s. 6d.]	10s. 6d.
Tanganyika Potash [1s.]	1s. 6d.
Tanzania [5s.]	6s. 6d.
United Rhodesian [5s.]	Fe 10s.
United Rhodesia, Katanga 6% Bds [1s.]	10s. 6d.
Unistam [1s.]	9s. 9d.
Zambia [5s.]	10s. 6d.

It is to be noted that these figures are based on latest published prices.

Answers to Correspondents

W. S. L. asked if there was no limit to the market of East Africa and Rhodesia. Mr. J. B. Wood, of Rhodesia, each industry must be limited by its own resources, and found at the end of 1938 there were 1,464,000 shareholders.

H. D. G. asked for information on the writer's full name and address. The address given is "Titchfield Street, London, E.C. 1" and the telephone number is "Titchfield 8743".

J. D. P. asked if there was a limit to the market in Rhodesia. Mr. R. H. C. Atkinson, managing director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said that there is no limit to the market in Rhodesia, though there is a limit to the number of shareholders.

A. G. H. (Glasgow) asked if it is impossible to forecast the market. Mr. H. B. Grimes, managing director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said that it is impossible to forecast the market.

W. A. J. B. (Birmingham) asked if it is impossible to predict the future factor, but the shares are often in a useful lock-up.

T. F. O. Marquette asked if he could recommend a safe speculation in the mining side of such animal. Should he hold Brightick?

A. J. S. (Plymouth) asked if the reserves as given in the annual report do not appear to justify the present price. He should therefore sell.

G. A. J. B. (Birmingham) asked if there is a limit to the market. Mr. J. H. West, managing director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said that there is no limit to the market.

M. H. Haastad asked for information on the market of East Africa and Rhodesia. Mr. J. B. Wood, of Rhodesia, said that there is no limit to the market, but there is a limit to the number of shareholders. The market is very speculative at present, with considerable activity in Kenya and Tanganyika.

D. J. C. G. (Glasgow) asked if he can get an answer to his question concerning the market in Rhodesia. Mr. R. H. C. Atkinson, managing director of the Rhodesian Selection Trust, said that the market is not excessively optimistic, and that shares are not in a lock-up.



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 Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mbeya, Zanzibar.
THE BAR-EL-SALAM & INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.
 Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Mbeya, Zanzibar.
LONDON OFFICES: No. 6 Queen Street, E.C. 4.

Of Commercial Concerns— East Africa News Items

Arterial roads, 1921
Amenities, 1921

Commercial banks approached to assist in funding of a public bill for the loan.

East African British took 77% of the Steamer exports, or 90% of all total imports.

The Railway Hotel at Nairobi, which is 100000 sq. feet, Southern Rhodesia has been destroyed by fire.

The area under wheat in Southern Rhodesia has risen from 12,000 acres in 1919 to 20,000 acres this year.

East African Advertiser Ltd., Marpole, struck off the Kenya register of companies and the company dissolved.

Sanction has been given by the Courts of the High Court of Uganda for the Uganda Company to pay £60,000 to Mr. J. T. M. M'Gillivray.

The total maize crop of Southern Rhodesia is estimated at 500,000 bushels of which 70% will be available for export.

Among trade inquiries at the East African Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition was put for purchases of 100000 bushels.

Mr. G. W. Steer, of the Imperial Gold Service Co. has left Nairobi for Southern Rhodesia to investigate the Colony's requirements for the coming maize season.

There have been string alerts of stock in the cattle dairy following 100000 notifications for compensation, the victim being chiefly among the smaller farms.

South African Proprietary, who have considerable interests in the Nyanza, entered into the payment of an interim dividend of 5/- per ton to be paid out ended November 1st.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year amounted to £555,105 compared with £207,248 for the corresponding period of last year.

Domestic exports from Uganda during the same period were £1,000,000, compared with £1,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Lord Chesham has recently come to his rescue in the matter of H.W. Wilson & Sons, who have four Red Poll bulls and a herd of 1000 cattle.

Admiralty has issued a circular to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce, which makes some 2000 members, has the local offices and headquarters at Entebbe.

Exports traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year amounted to 10,000,000 tons, compared with 7,800 tons during the corresponding period of last year, and 10,000 tons against 7,000 tons in 1920.

The Governor of Uganda has now decided that the new railway between Entebbe and Kericho has decided that the railway line of 1000 feet does not meet the requirements of a hydro-electric plant at Kericho, and that application for a permit to construct such a plant will be filed.

It is understood that the railway line will be extended to Kericho.

The railway has opened up the northern frontier of Kenya.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has recommended that the Uganda Railways be nationalised.

Specialists from South Africa, India and Australia are engaged in two weeks' study of the steamer port of Mombasa.

Mr. C. F. Deneen, whom has frequently visited the steamer ports, will speak before the Foreign Affairs Committee on their recommendation.

The exhibition of hunting traps taken during the MacCurtain and Wimberly-Donaghue shooting expeditions in East Africa was held recently in Mombasa.

An Farmers' Day was held in Nairobi last week with lectures dealing mainly with animal husbandry were given by officers of the Agricultural Department.

Members of the commission which is to visit Uganda to report on the organisation of Magistrate will leave Nairobi early next month returning via Mombasa.

Since it was established the Uganda African Society, previously known as the Uganda Society in the Uganda Native Association, has been run by the Uganda Agency of C.G.I.

The 2nd Battalion Royal Warwick Regiment, which has been on service in the Middle East, has been expected to arrive home in December. The regiment has been abroad since 1919.

Umtali has won the Johannesburg competition organised by the Chairman and directors of Rhodesia Railways for Competition Among the Townships in the Province of Rhodesia.

Mvo, Tongogora, Gokwe, Zvishavane, Bindura, and Bulawayo have also been honoured.

Wheat has been sown in the Kagera valley, and the first crop is expected to be harvested in January.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular to its members to the effect that the chamber has decided to open a branch office in the city of Kisumu.

Double and single ribbon commissaries have been issued to the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

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Sudan Cottonation Syndicate.

Dividend.

MR. ALEXANDER MACBETH, chairman and managing director of the company, said:

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Sudan Cottonation Syndicate Limited was held last Thursday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mr. Alexander Macbeth, chairman and managing director of the company, presided.

The Secretary, having given the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The Chairman said—

"Ladies and gentlemen, on the balance side of the balance sheet, the Giza Reserve account has been increased by £60,000, as compared with £50,000 last year. The Giza sinking fund shows a decrease of £12,000, chiefly due to the establishment of the Tenants' Escalation Fund. The amount payable to Government and tenants in respect of stocks of cotton held shows an increase of £40,000 over last year, and arises from the increase in the value of stocks."

"On the assets side the unused stocks of cotton have been valued at prices below those now ruling. The increase of £4,000 in cotton stocks over last year's figure is due to the increased value of the stocks. It must be assumed that there are larger stocks held. For example, if cotton is sold in June for delivery in November, the value of the cotton sold must fall when it is in the stock and the cash is received. The number of bales in stock and unsold is about 4,000, half less than the previous year. The amount in the syndicate bank in cotton stocks valued at £6,035,000, thus has to be deducted the contra entry of about £1,100,000 representing the Government's and the tenants' share."

"The cash position of £37,000 shows an increase of about £1,000 compared with last year's £27,000. Government securities comprised this, coupled with the larger value of cotton stocks held and bills receivable for cotton sold in excess of financial position. The reason for the non-appearance of the right cotton sinking fund is entirely due to the Syndicate."

Dividend.

Cotton dividends for the amount of £80,500 after deducting interest and appropriations to reserves and statutory funds remains a net loss of £10,000.

Interest on the capital paid up will be £10,000 and interest on the sum of £25,000, leaving a balance of £7,774 to be added to carry forward from last year.

The reserves and funds to tenants no longer yield 10 per cent income, this has dropped to 9.1 per cent, and these items form the main cause for the reduction in the dividend.

At one time or another, time to time, rainfall and other factors, the availability of the freedom of internal markets, at various times, have explained the failure to do more so. Briefly, these are the normal days when the cotton crop was readily absorbed by the market, now surplus and surplus production, the ability to obtain a market, which time is still remote, and the present situation, in which there is a steady increase in the amount known with the much larger cotton production, and the result is a general glut.

It is the opinion of the management that the best way to meet the present situation is to increase the

output to the market, unless steps have been made for a stand-down and the market is either too small or too far off."

At present the fibres of man are the much greater factor in the consumption of cotton at self-sufficient levels, and the alternatives of synthetic products and man-made fibres are the competitor of artificial silk and staple fibre. In spite of all this there is no denying the fact that the world's consumption of cotton is increasing, and that for most purposes, no satisfactory substitute for cotton can yet be found.

Liverpool Cotton Association New Futures Contract.

To enable the producers to secure the benefit of market price and also to enable the spinning and manufacturing industry themselves it is essential that there should be a market for the physical selling of cotton futures. The original Sakeel futures contract has been proved very narrow owing to the decline in the Egyptian growth of this type, and undoubtedly it was to the benefit of all concerned that a broader contract should be established.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has substituted for the present contract one based on a new Egyptian growth called Giza, which is called "Sakeel" by some, but in so doing they have, in my opinion,

committed a serious error and injustice by introducing into this contract a clause whereby Sakeel would be penalised to the extent that it would be liable at any time to take cotton at the maturity of a contract, no premium above good standard Giza, having obtained. On a day's notice this means a blowout premium of about 10 per cent for Sakeel, which is to be taken away from Sakeel, although not being in reality what is intended in the Sakeel can. When Sakeel, paying a premium as high as 10 per cent, becomes the sole grower in the Sudan, may he be punished to the extent of as much as 100 per cent compared with his Egyptian partners.

It is very difficult to understand why this is insisted by the members of the Liverpool market. I entirely sympathise with them, but surely there should be given a preference to Egyptian Sakeel as well as a similar facility of sale for cotton grown in the Sudan. There was no such stipulation in the old Sakeel futures contract, come to think of it, and I believe the interests of the Liverpool market are limited by business possible, and were established before these growths produced in the new areas, whereof much American capital has been invested. It is my desire to protest, fearing that the interests of the Sudanese producer and consumer base will be intruded upon by Sakeel.

Gezira Estates.

The extension of about 10,000 feddans to which I referred in my speech has been authorised in recent time and will bring the total extent of our Gezira Company estates to about 60,000 feddans. This is a remarkable achievement, and I am sure many in the Sudan will be glad to hear that there is a great prospect of further expansion for some time. Still more important is the completion of the Gezira Dam, now nearly in the final stage of construction, to compensate the Aswan Dam, which will be ready in the autumn. The dam will be completed in 1933, which I know, it is the intention of the Sudan Government, supervising and controlling the building of the project itself.

The cotton growing on the Gezira is under two systems. One is the old system of a holding of 100 acres, which can graze 100 acres an average of 100 sheep, and the other is a holding of 100 acres, which can support 100 people, and we have a percentage of 100 per cent of the land under cultivation.

Other products, including sugar, tea, tobacco, and other products, are being raised, but by far the largest area of cultivation is cotton, and this is an excellent product, and we indicate the following figures.

less in place, and with the adoption of a four-year rotation on the cleared area may account for this discrepancy.

Current Year's Prospects

The main cotton crop forecast for this year will be off the same size as the 197,000 feddans against last year. The rainfall, though over the area has been normal in quantity, but some of it has been much lighter and heavier than usual. It is, of course, too early to predict what the crop will be. The latest news by cable from our manager dated November 2 indicates that blackarm cotton is being harvested in the north, so as to be expected about the late thing, but the cotton seems to be standing up well. The cotton sent in my last cable being harvested, as a general speaking, it would seem at this date that we may expect an average crop. The Ziegenkopf, now being picked, should be slightly above that of last season, and a return of over four kastars is assured from the Syndicate's land. This, added to the cotton grown on the Native lands, indicates an all-over average of 30 kastars per feddan. Taking everything into consideration, and if the prices of cotton hold at the moment I can see no reason why we could not have good results for the coming year.

The Kassis Cotton Company

"With regard to our subsidiary, the Kassis Cotton Company, I am glad to say that the 1970/71, converting as shares and one-half went through successfully, and that the dividend of 50% has been paid. A new director on the Syndicate's holding has been taken into our front and loss accounts. It is felt in the satisfaction we see from our company striped and unstriped in proportion to the dividend, for this year should be raised to 50%. We judge go well the increase in area by about half as much again, and the reduction of outstanding debentures to £200,000, giving interest at 4%, instead of 6% on much larger amounts should be factors in producing even better results than those achieved this year."

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

"I would also like to express our thanks to our London agents, and for the valuable service rendered by Sir William Campbell and the British Cotton Growing Association who have efficiently bulked up our cotton and made Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Messrs. Campbell and Phillips, through whom all our cotton seed was sold."

"The report and accounts were unanimously approved, and the enclosures transmitted with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors and to the Sudan and Uganda staffs."

Mahira Forest Reserve

"The annual report of the Mahira (Uganda) Rubber Company shows a profit of £1,000 for the year ended March 31, accompanied by the statement that for the previous 12 months the total income amounted to £1,127,702. The Rubber crop, which has been steadily increasing, and in consequence of the heavy rainfall, is due to a large extent to the increase in rubber sales. The general condition of the forest is reported to be satisfactory, and the timber output is increasing. The total area of rubber plantations is 1,000 acres, and the number of rubber trees is 1,000,000, the average being 100 per acre."

Bear Works Ltd.

"The number of animals sent to the bear skins which have been despatched to our clients is 1,000. Golders Green bear skins in quantities of 100 per annum."

East Africa in the House

REPLYING to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Anthony Eden said that no communication had passed between the British and German Governments since July 12 last upon the subject of the secession of Central African, including territory held under Mandate.

Asked by Mr. G. E. Jones whether the Government would ratify the Convention signed at by the International Labour Office this year on the subject of recruitment of Native labour, Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that the necessary steps would be taken as soon as it had been decided whether any modifications were necessary in respect of its application to any particular Colonial Dependencies, or the substance of the negotiations with Colonial Governments on the subject.

Mr. H. Graham Little asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that the medical profession in Nairobi had petitioned the Governor of Kenya against the removal of Dr. F. W. Vint from his present service in the medical research laboratory, which has especially praised in the P.M.R.C. and whether, as the removal of Dr. Vint would disrupt the activities of the research laboratory and destroy the prospect of inaugurating the inquiry into the cause of Native recklessness, he could reconsider the possibility of retaining Dr. Vint when the co-operation was resumed.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that he was aware of the petition presented to him by the Governor had consulted him before making his own arrangements. Vint had applied in July last for a transfer from Nairobi, and it was his (Mr. Ormsby-Gore's) intention to send him to an appointment in Mombasa, which would have meant promotion. On receiving the Governor's telegrams, however, he consulted the Medical Research Council, who advised him to grant Vint, which could be done to accommodate my staff in Kenya, but the Council did not object in using their funds for such a purpose. He had subsequently suggested to the Governor continuation of the question of increasing Dr. Vint's emoluments, to enable his services to be retained in Kenya, without loss to himself (Dr. Vint), that was impossible. Mr. Ormsby-Gore added that it would not be his view, however, to let Dr. Vint go from him in his present position in Kenya to his own detriment.

To Settle in England

Dr. Robert Svensson, who has been working for some months in the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, paying particular attention to the practical side of the eradication of malaria, will leave England in December in order to lecture in one of the tea districts of N.W. Burma. Before he left in 1946 Dr. Svensson spent two years on rubber estates in Malaya, and for five years with the R.A.M.C. and was Q.M. of a medical officer of the Burma Oil Company for over twelve years; and while in Burma he commanded the U.P.D. (Burma) Battalion of the Indian Defence Corps. He plays polo, is a good shot, and an enthusiastic fly-fisher.

Great Potter Beef Campaign

"The latest stock report from South of Rhodesia states that since the 1948 census of slaughter stock continue to rise, and they in general game butchers have difficulty in obtaining suitable supplies. In Bulawayo the Great Potter Beef exhibition has been a good sheet of paper, showing a definite increase in the number of cattle in the meat market, and in which, as yet, all the cattle and pigs turned up have given birth to their dams during the last few months."

Rhodesia Livestock

"Two members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament recently completed a survey of the Game and Native Areas of South West Africa, where they found the following interesting statistics. It includes Rhodesian game and the animals of the game reserves. As a result of the survey, the number of valuable forest has been estimated to be 1,000,000 cubic yards down to 12 inches diameter."

The Southern Rhodesian Government does not propose with the present legislation to limit analysis of votes cast in a referendum, although the minimum holding period is to be set between 7 days and the minimum period of 12 months, and the maximum 30 months. The majority of people supporting the 100 per cent more were in favour of the proposal."

East African Market Reports. Main Mtn. Tea Syndicate.

COFFEE

There was good competition for Robusta in the last week's auction, but it did not meet demand.

Peaberry	100 lbs.	51s. 6d.
Old Crop	100 lbs.	51s. 6d.
Second sizes	50 lbs.	51s. 6d.
Third sizes	50 lbs.	51s. 6d.
Peaberry	50 lbs.	51s. 6d.

London cleaned	55s. od	108s. od
First sizes	54s. od	107s. od
Second sizes	53s. od	106s. od
Third sizes	52s. od	105s. od
Peaberry	52s. od	105s. od

Arusha	57s. od	109s. od
Peaberry	51s. 6d.	108s. od
London stocks	39,580 cwt.	(1935: 88,442 cwt.)

ORANGES

Citrus Seed	Steady at 5s per ton.
1934: 50 tons.	
Chillies	Improved demand, with 2s offered at 4s to 4s 6d. (1935: 385,193)
Claves	Steady, with Zanzibar spot at 8s per lb. and Grade I D. S. C. at 7d. (1935: 7d.)
Cooper's Firm	2s 6d per ton, standard for canning.
Coffee	Quidly steady at 1s 6d per lb. (1935:
Cotton	Natural bushes at 1s 6d per lb. (1935: 1s 6d)
Cowpeas	Steady at 4s 6d per ton.
Cottonseed	At 1s 6d per lb. (1935: 1s 6d)
Creameries	1s 6d to 2s 6d per ton.
Dried Peas	1s 6d to 2s 6d per ton.
Fish	Steady, with East African No. 1 salmon at 1s 6d per lb. (1935: 1s 6d)
Flax	Steady, with East African No. 1 flaxseed at 1s 6d per lb. (1935: 1s 6d)
Flour	Jan. March sold at 2s 6d per lb. and buyers' Nov. Jan. quoted 2s 6d. (1935: 1s 6d)
Grain	Jan. March 1s 6d; May 1s 6d; Nov. Feb. 1s 6d; sellers Jan. March 2s 6d; May 2s 6d; Nov. Jan. quoted 2s 6d. (1935: 1s 6d; 1s 6d; 1s 6d)
Hanganyia	Exported 6,000 tons of sisal during October, of which 700 tons were sent to this country and 5,300 to Belgium, and 300 to America. Kenya exported 3,600 tons during September.
Octolet	Offered 2s 6d per ton. No. 1 camphor sawn the monthly review of market prices in Oct. Buying was largely for the local consumption, involving only a small degree of export to India and leaving the surplus to be marketed in the U.S.A. As the market in ready-to-use oil is favourable, further contracts are likely to be entered into in the market. This has been reflected in the long distance shipping of oil to America. Sisal is still plentifully available and is being supplied at prevailing oil prices. Stock levels remain high and the production in Africa continues unbroken.
Pearms	Former East African selling at from 1s 6d to 1s 10d, most to 1s 10d, for Kenyan P.O.P. (1935: 1s 6d)

Of the tea-exported by Kenya during the last week, 1,000,000 lbs. were shipped to East Africa and 200,000 to the United Kingdom.

As a result of the international agreement, the restriction scheme that has been in operation since 1934 has been a rapid rise in the price of the metal, standard for cash basis, from 1s 6d per ton against 1s 6d a week ago.

The new crop is expected in Southern Rhodesia in November and first in the year 1937.

THE MAIN TEA EXPORTERS LTD. INDICATE reports sales of 57,500 cwt. compared with 42,000 in the same period last year. The trading is still forward-looking, and the directors are optimistic. The company expects to forward 1,000,000 cwt. for the year against 1,050,000 last year.

The directors state that 50,154 £ outstanding debentures have been redeemed by all means of voluntary sale or at each at a premium of 100%. The company engaged in this redemption were Sir Francis McNamee, as director of Edinburgh-Syndicate, who held 500 and his first settlement which held 500 of this stock, and Colonel W. G. B. Dickson, who held in his own name 2,000 shares. Stanley McNamee, a shareholder of Dickson, Anderson and Co. held 100.

Sir Francis McNamee retires by rotation, and will eligible for himself or re-election. Notice has been received from some shareholders that they intend opposing the re-election of the director now retiring by rotation on the ground that they do not approve of the issue of 100 shares to holders of the 1% adventure stock. A resolution to ratify the issue is accordingly included in the notice of the meeting, which is to be held at Southern House, London, to-morrow.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

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

Kenya (End of) October 1935: Nairobi 0.01; Eldama 31.0; Fort Portal 10.30; Karamoja 0.01; Mombasa 0.21; Oloololo 0.02; Kinangop 0.78; Kilifi 0.32; Mau Mau 0.01; Kitale 0.52; Kongoni 0.45; Lavington 0.41; Mt. Kenya 0.01; Maragua 0.12; Mwingi 0.07; Mbala 0.01; Nyeri 0.01; Naivasha 0.01; Ngong 0.01; Nanyuki 0.11; Ol Malo 0.01; Ol Malo 0.01; Ol Malo 0.01; Dongat 0.01; Embu 0.01; Embu 0.01; Ol Malo 0.12; Sonjo 0.16; Sonjo 0.01; Ituri 0.01; Isavo 0.01; and Voi 0.01.

Tanganjika (End of) October 1935: Lubumbashi 0.17; Inchanga 0.06; Bubanza 0.06; Bubanza 0.06; Linda 0.20; Busumbwa 0.06; Mahembo 0.06; Mwambo 0.06; Ngombe 0.01; Sonjo 0.05; Lubumbashi 0.11; and Tshela 0.01.

Uganda (End of) October 1935: Entebbe 0.16; Jinja 0.17; Fort Portal 0.02; Hoima 0.01; Kiteetikka 0.01; Kalangala 0.01; Lira 0.48; Mbale 0.01; Mbarara 0.01; Mukono 0.01; Namasole 0.21; Sembabule 0.03; and Kabiro 0.01.

TEA LEAVES

The annual report of Doleys Ltd., which has offices in Kenya, in Kenya, discloses a profit for the year ended June 30, 1935, to which is added a 5% bonus forward. After charging dividends on ordinary shares, preference shares and 2½% interim dividends on preference shares, there remains the credit of profit and loss account in balance of £1,058. The directors propose to pay a final dividend of 10% on ordinary shares and an additional 5% on preference shares, amounting to £1,050, and also to carry forward the remainder of the profit and take place in London on November 1.

**TEA & COFFEE
PROCESSING
MACHINERY**

Agents for Doleys Ltd.
Manufacturers of
DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.
BELFAST
NORTHERN IRELAND
ESTABLISHED OVER NALBANIA CENTURY

Passengers for East Africa

The S.S. "General Botha" will leave Southampton on November 16th bound for Mombasa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Passengers leaving on November 16th include:

John D. Isabella
Benedict Kivimaki
Gerry, Mrs.

THE S.S. "General Botha" will leave Southampton on November 16th bound for Mombasa, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Passengers leaving on November 16th include:

Cambier, Mr. J.
Delwiche, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Furley, Mrs.
Schaeffer, Mr. & Mrs.

Passengers from East Africa

The S.S. "Adolph Woermann," which left Southampton on November 1st, brought the following passengers from East Africa:

Dar es Salaam:
Downes, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Fitzgerald, F. J.
Grempler, Mr. I.
Hermantier, Miss J.
Wright, Mr.
Walden Thompson, Miss M.
Allison, Miss
Armstrong, Mrs.
Patterson, Mrs.
Law, Miss H.

Passengers

Passenger passengers by the air mail which left Croydon for Nairobi on November 10th included Lieutenant Colonel Lilley, Mr. J. M. MacIntosh, Mr. Hartoun, Mr. J. M. McLean, Mr. Entwistle, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. G. H. and Mrs. Dixey and Mr. V. Gorgill, Mr. Sah, and passengers who are due to leave tomorrow include Mr. L. St. C. Bartholomew, Mr. Gatabi, and Mr. J. D. Macmillan. There are no Nairobi-bound passengers who left on November 15th, including Mr. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Hollingsworth from Kisumu, Mr. Butcher from Mbale and Mr. Hasan, from Kisumu.

Two visitors to the newly-completed Provincial Museum of the Southern Province of Rhodesia, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. T. Jackson, of London, have been granted a dispensation by the authorities to remain longer than their original stay among what are, in many ways, the most interesting and unique parts of Africa.

WE
WELCOME
NAIROBI
to our
stay at

East African Mail

Wants, Books, Magazines and Newspapers wanted by the following countries: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar.

Want to know what is wanted by the following countries? Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar. Please forward your lists to our "hastings" office, expected on November 3rd and 4th. Write to the Postmaster, Nairobi, or to the General Manager, Uganda, close at the earliest opportunity.

THE STRAITS MAIL

Chitose, letter agent for The Straits Times, will be in London during the week commencing November 12th, and will be available to receive and forward cables for The Straits Times. Please do not delay in sending your cables to us.

Bank's Trade Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa judges the following notes in its current monthly report:

Kenya—Business in Mombasa bazaar is importunate, has been steady and surplus stocks of goods are slowly being reduced. The potential importance of Mombasa is established.

Tanganyika—The port of Dar es Salaam bazaar is very active with the groundswell of activity there is in full swing, and an additional outlet to market has been provided by the opening of the cotton season. Brighter conditions were apparent in most trading centres.

Zambia—The normal river seasonal dollar problems

are still in evidence, but the situation is improving.

Uganda—Conditions are not altered materially during the month although the movement is restricted.

Kenya—European trade is slightly better than during the corresponding period of last year, business in the rice section has been fairly steady.

Notes Costs of Living

Hikes stand in the way of a regular series of readers between flying and road trips, but the following table of the cost will be for air excursions, equipped for wireless transmission, telephone and radio, and with apparatus for visual representation, etc. The players are to be used for full tropical rivers, and will accommodate passengers, crew and freight. A boat may also be used in their connection.

Facilitating Tourist Travel

Tourism is entering a new era, but, in view of the Johanssen-Carr exhibition, it is not safe to expect to report immediately the arrangements provided they are fully satisfactory. Meanwhile, should any recognised association or other organisation

BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal setting for a tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics with all the advantages of a modern town.

The winter season, from May to October, makes a sunny, healthy, bright and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

Beira has magnificent beaches with miles of white sand, which assures warm but comfortable bathing throughout the year. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be shot by the visitor with rifle or gun.



ONE OF BEIRA'S PICTURESQUE BEACHES

Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and, standing among the palms, acacias and flamboyants, its comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts, and social sporting clubs.

It has become the recognised winter resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, because it is reached by sea and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents of South Africa, Rhodesia, and South Africa.

The port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Beira, Zambezi Valley, Gold Coast and the shores of Lake Niassa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export trade of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 50 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

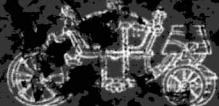
MOZAMBIQUE COMPANY

BEIRA

THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C.1

16, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.

52, BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, PARIS.



ARE YOU VISITING ENGLAND FOR THE CORONATION?

Start your car and travel around from London automatically over the world for their visit to England for the Coronation.

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