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MATTERS OF STATE

A DISPASSIONATE analysis of the German claims to Colonies, with particular reference to Nyanza Territory, was published yesterday in the *East African Standard*, which will be seen from the extracts in this issue, may take the usual course of understanding, rather than of emphasising, its case, which will consequently be more easily disposed of. The author, who is a well-known and reliable fact-finder, and whose opinion has been derived from statements, usually exaggerated and sometimes wholly inaccurate, in popular papers. Prior to the general release of the pamphlet, copies were handed to the Prime Minister and to other members of the Cabinet, and one has been sent to each member of the House of Lords and House of Commons. That none of our legislatures can, henceforth, be in ignorance of the facts between Germany and Germany, he did not trouble to read an "authoritative" document prepared in the name of East Africa as a whole by the body in Britain which are compiled so many of the leading commercial, agricultural, and other public organisations of the territories primarily concerned in the vital matter. Lord Hailey's emphatic declaration when addressing the Isorai Empire Society is a timely reinforcement of the British case.

Readers reading the British statement will find nothing new in the British statement which has now been made. It is a simple argument which has been twice before made and reiterated in our editorial columns. Years before the British Press was able to ascertain definitely we realised and emphasised that had

we had the time to do so, it would be worth while publishing an analysis of an analysis of the statements of British newspapers to German colonial claims. East Africa set the paper was then known as the *Standard* as far as length as all other British publications put together. When we obtained our licence upon the British Press and in our public men in Great Britain and in America were accused by some people, including those who are now prominent in support of the Boer, of being unnecessary and undesirable, and endeavours were made from various quarters to persuade us to ignore the question to deal with it less outspokenly. Once, indeed, an intermediary for a Great German commercial concern brought us the offer of a large advertising contract at double our normal rate, with conditions, but, on the understanding that the paper publishes nothing unfriendly to Germany. The suggestion was taken into consideration, but we have ever had our principles, and when we finally rejected the offer, it was done, and we dashedly, in great, though, double the figure, which would make us see reason. Since it is to say that the journal has from the date of its establishment more than twelve years ago refused every German advertisement offered to it, in order that there should never be any question of its opinions in this matter being influenced by monetary considerations.

It is now time to do so, and it is a pleasure to do so. Publication on Wednesday, the 10th of November, the *Standard* will have a new title, *East African Standard and Gazette*, and it is proposed to choose that title in honour of the *Standard* which was the first newspaper in Rhodesia, and the first newspaper in Rhodesia to publish the Sunday and Monday newspapers. It was Mr. J. A. Cope, the

discovered last Sunday morning, and, as I have been unable to get any information from the evening papers, and as it was morning news of the two following days, whereas the same information must have been in the hands of the press, it would be difficult to ascertain.

Acting on the knowledge, patriotic leaders have at once begun to make many speculations as to which their successors consider it would be most suitable to pursue, as if this suddenly mentioned. Many had similarly made its first appearance.

It is evident that it would in all probability have been the intention of the German Government to issue it the representations of the German Foreign Office to the Press throughout the Empire, and it is equally evident that it will escape notice in France and England. Whether the muzzled German Press will be permitted to publish its existence remains to be seen.

MR. HANOLLETT, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, addressed to the Executive Council, took a formal and comprehensive review of the financial, social, and political condition of the country, and the economic situation, and the available alternative measures which were not to be sustainable through the Native State. He also spoke of the confidence in the future of the country, the development of which more active steps were taken in various directions. The

Government's welcome for the decision to reduce the routine character of administrative offices in order that their "dynamic energy" should be released from the bombastic villages, where they are too singularly unproductive, that increased production of export which can assist in the excessive emigration of Native labour, and which can more provide the greatly increased gross trading necessary to justify the heavy capital expenditure undertaken on the building of the Zambezi Bridge and the Northern extension of the Nyasaland Railway. The pit is that the action urged for years by non-officials, as nothing less than significant that Uganda and Nyasaland are to tendencies with the deepest and most advanced Native communities have simultaneously announced that their expensive white and native staff must concentrate its attention more upon productive work—whether productive of more or less material. Hygiene conditions in rural areas are to be understood as fitting needs and customs.

Another principle which has been urged upon East African governments is that of consolidating and putting the heads of one of the clearing houses. Departments most intimately concerned should be met regularly in co-operation, and there is no need to feel that knowledge, clarity, co-operation, and unity will go to contribute a substantially improved service in respect of major problems. When, soon after his arrival in Zambesi, Mr. Hanollelt, after a short stay, was appointed to the Committee of five on its four officers, he

had already been able to report that this, though such valuable work that early arrangement offered, was probably the minimum of the Committee's powers. The members of the Committee are the senior provincial Commissioner, the Director of Medical Services, Agriculture, and Education, and the Conservator of Forests. In other territories it might well be desirable to nominate the holders of other posts, and as a general principle, we should like to see non-officials associated with responsible and honourable posts, but not with Government. The Advisory Board's report to the Secretary of State for Colonies, in which it is educational and technical affairs are given an official character and that it is set by the Colonial Office, is one which Government in the Dependencies can scarcely ignore if properly approached, and if necessary, persistently pressed.

Only last week I wrote on this subject. A Plan, I visioned, we complete this year, this year, to commit the operation of the Native policy of Unofficials to the Native Division is now feasible. A young man, who has the accumulated knowledge of the different Departments of Government, and on the foundation of knowledge build a carefully considered policy. Until such time, such innovations is sanctioned, there must be a great risk of a terrain advancing on lines dictated not by the composite judgment of practical students of Natives, but only the intuition of even the bias of one or two men who, though perhaps lacking the essential qualifications for wise decision, may have been thrown into positions of responsibility which enable them to act. Surely but nonetheless disastrous against the best interests of the country. A few hours after those words were published, Gilman, the Engineer of the Tanga and Railways, a man who has earned a reputation for a scientific and unprejudiced approach to major East African problems, and whose views find much first-hand evidence of frequent failure, called upon to evaluate difficulties in the light of all the accumulated knowledge which ought to be brought to bear, presented before the East African Group in London that such bodies are essential to the proper administration and development of the territories. Now the official section is likely to be moving in the same direction, and no better than the non-official leaders. The main opportunity to encourage and support them with their recommendations.

ONE of the advantages of the experimental work is to observe what is known about the African station is that little is known about this until researches, economic and otherwise, are carried out. The achievement can be helped by bringing the best known and most numerous experts in Animal Husbandry, always a source of interest to other agriculturists, and the results as far as possible, a year later, by the means of publishing the work of the experts

to were subsiding. But the clouds of doubt still hang over the scientific mind, and normal work in the Ministry for work that will offer no commercial publicity, which probably lies behind the and destructive complications in its management. A fine and excellent work has been done in the education of the African in animal husbandry, through Mr. Poulton, a Director deeply interested in his Department, who admits that much remains to be done before the full value of properly managed stock will be appreciated as an important factor in the conservation of good soil, which is so frequently destroyed by neglect or lack of forethought. Lectures and demonstrations in animal husbandry have been given in Kampala; meat inspection lessons for market masters have been continued, and, in accordance with the Protectorate's policy of giving education an agricultural bias, various "farm schools" have been opened and the importance of good stock-keeping in connection with our agriculture explained.

This program would naturally be thought incomplete in the ordinary routine of veterinary educational efforts. This must be deemed to be a contribution of great potential value. The successful Experimentation in Uganda, in the form of a veterinary school, the only one of its kind designed to give Africans a professional training in veterinary science. This department has aroused considerable interest in neighbouring territories, which is already taking advantage of the same by sending selected Natives to it for training, and inquiries as to its general organisation have been received from the Belgian Congo and the Sudan, which contemplate the inauguration of similar instruction. The Legation of the especially has thus received a warm compliment from other countries, and it is well that that should be widely known in its own Protectorate if the people there is endeavouring to raise to higher standards are to appreciate as others have done, the true value of its work.

HAVING criticised the Northern Rhodesian authorities for publishing the 1934 report of their Post Office at Bulawayo in the Official Gazette, we welcome the more expeditious publication of the 1935 Government Report, only a few months after the former. It is curious to find that the Report is dated Livingston, April 2, 1936, as claimed to be a supplement to the Official Gazette of September 1935, but was actually issued with the Gazette of October 20, 1936, a British Eastern African date. In the situation of self-

governance, Southern Rhodesia, the M.P.'s might demand the annual report on each Department before January 1st, and for another year demands accelerated publication of official reports and the earliest those histories will be probably include the overhaul of the machinery of publication. The days mentioned above are a reminder that the records are soon ready for printing long before the printing machines can take them, the processes being heavily overburdened, sometimes on account of reports which are not worth the paper on which they are printed, and more frequently by verbose documents which ought to be severely condensed for publication in order that records which are of real concern to the general public should be promptly issued. Inquiry along these lines in more than one Dependency might lead to valuable results.

It is certainly not generally realised that the cost of living in Kenya is in many respects substantially lower than in Northern Rhodesia. Comparisons between figures given by Mr. Little, Colonial Officer in Kenya, and those given by Mr. H. J. C. Northern Rhodesia, Economic Officer of our people

of the two territories bring to light some surprising facts. Bread, for example, costs 8d. per lb. in Northern Rhodesia, as against 1s. 6d. per lb. in Kenya, where European eggs cost 1s. 6d. a dozen, compared with 1s. in Northern Rhodesia. At Nairobi 1s. 6d. will buy four and a half pints of milk; in Northern Rhodesian centres on the line, of raw fat milk, buy only three pints. Butter is 1s. per lb. in Northern Rhodesia, while the cost in Kenya of local creamy butter is less than 1s. 6d., and of "farm butter" about 1s. Coffee and sugar are naturally much cheaper in Kenya on account of local production, but the single instance in the figures given for the two countries is the retail price of any article in Northern Rhodesia lower than, or even equivalent to, that in Kenya.

In view of the great difference in the cost of bread, the charges for flour make an interesting comparison, the first grade flour being 1d. and in Kenya 1s. 6d. per lb. All the figures quoted apply, as far as possible, to the products of the countries concerned, and to the people of Kenya a pleasant reminder of their comparative cost of living, and probably the imports of a few years ago, which certainly appear to have had beneficial and tasting results—they will also give Northern Rhodesians food for serious thought. The dissimilarity of conditions between the two countries does not appear especially to be so great as to justify wide differences in posts, and it would be the duty of all to do what they can for their depend-

NOTES BY THE WAY.

By Harry mosquito

WHAT does the bite of mosquitoes in Africa do to us? To have fatal effects?—The other day the newspapers recorded the death of a well-known shipowner from a mosquito bite on the nose, the death following within a few days of the injury and being ascribed to the bite at the coroner's inquest. The writer has personally known of one similarly fatal case and of more than one really serious case where the bite of any one bite was fatal. In England no such bite is known, but he can't recall a single case of the kind in Eastern Africa, though white people here are bitten daily by the insects and immensely more frequently than in England. Considering the rarity of mosquitoes in Great Britain compared with their ubiquity in the tropics, and the far smaller likelihood of bacterial infection here than in warmer climates where low forms of life flourish exceedingly, the occurrence of these fatalities does appear strange. What is the explanation?

Church Interlude

THE REV. J. C. Morgan, of the Mombasa Kenya Church, tells of an amusing episode during a church service at Ngobit which again emphasizes the discomforts which church-going Africans prepared to endure when they came to gather. In this case a small portable harp had been brought along, but the lady who volunteered to play found the pedals rather difficult to manipulate. She enlisted the aid of her husband who, in full view of the assembled congregation, bravely got down on his knees and worked the pedals with his hands—while Mr. Morgan adds: "The congregation with infinite sympathy sang justly."

Golf doctors

DO Africans make good actors? Many Englishmen in the Rhodesias and East Africa have drawn strength from the theory that Scotsmen make the best golfers, and to the consternation of the Anglo-Scottish group at Trishambo did the same thing not so very long ago on the Days of Salam Gymkhana course by beating one of the best of the Scotch players in the final of the Saracanors championship—all of which suggests that it is surely a trifle that any group of people can fitfully be good at any one thing. All the world is good golfers; all Englishmen not good cricketers; all Welshmen not good footballers; all Americans not good golfers; all good golfers. But there appears to be a general aversion for the generalization that Africans make good actors. This is evident from frequent references in the latest annual reports on the social and economic progress of the people of the Protectorates, and in both the quiet patinet, save native delights, or give stage both plays and concerts that the sense of mimicry is highly developed and that when actors do a poor job it is all self-consciousness. In many African schools the teacher or dramatics master is compelled to teach acting of minor classes, and the students are encouraged to act in amateur plays. All this may be due to the lack of imagination, but the fact remains that the Englishman, though he despises Africa when alone, is compelled to go to Africa to get the fun out of it, and the Englishman will

Silence in the crook

ONE of the most delightful incidents of the year is the down-train of the Board's oversea mission to the United Kingdom. It comes from the land of the lot of silence among children. This we learn from the authority of a Southern Rhodesian newspaper, though Coloured plantation managers in London have done more talking about it. Schikwe in the Rhodesias has always been known to be one of the quietest countries, and has requested residents to prevent the growth of trees as far as possible to eradicate bush altogether. Can someone interpret local opinion to us? Is it influenced by the thought of that Africa has always suffered sufficiently at the hands of planters, or is the country can import them at lower cost than would be involved in the development of native secondary industry?

Zest Rewarded

MR. D. MCOTTIE has discovered in the most spectacular way the central rôle that Africans play in work-life. An officer of the Mines and Land Department of Tanganyika, he was a chief desk at a time when cost people in Dar es Salaam were the best about their sun-downers, or about drowning over bridge tables. The reward for his hard night was more than a clear conscience; it was the apprehension of a burglar who was trying to gain entry into the office by means of the back door. McOttie realized an occasion on which Mr. D. C. Campbell, then Assistant Secretary in Dar es Salaam, and now in Uganda, was caught working during the lunch-hour by a security officer, which effectively beat him in his office. When asked whether what they did and in senior's regard, he was exhorted to "Buzz off and get a meal."

East African Introduction

MR. R. A. BURTON'S recent note regarding his interview with a representative of East Africa's and Rhodesia's connexions during a week-end visit to Aberdeenshire has drawn from another correspondent an interesting letter showing how East Africa and Rhodesia seem to him, in the familiar terms of the two countries, to be occupying a somewhat different place in the world. Immediately after the interview with Burton, he was on his way to Nairobi, where he was to meet Mr. Andrew and stopped for refreshment at the Edinburgh Hotel. On his arrival he was given a copy of *East Africa*. One question to the waiter led to another, and finally the waiter, who was a subscriber to *East Africa*, appeared to introduce himself. He had been in East Africa on several occasions, having been impressed with the character of the country, and had settled in Kenya for two years, and then moved to Scotland in like one of the old ways of business. And there East Africa finds himself again, though this Scottish girl, where Riley and the others cross roads, has the last nothing to do with the original. And there, too, just above the hotel, the railway station, there are the British and American express offices.

Lord Lugard On Colonial Problems.

Colonial Empire.

Lord LUGARD is the Grand Old Man of the Colonial Empire, said Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, when presiding last week at a meeting of the Royal Empire Society called to hear Lord Lugard speak on "Colonial problems." No name is more connected with British Colonial endeavour than his throughout the world.

He won the Afghan medal five years before it was won. He was in the Sudan campaign of 1882, and in Burma in 1885; he won one of the R.A. D.S.O.'s ever awarded to the British Army under the Indian Order. In 1888 he commanded the expedition against slave-trading in the little known lands round Lake Nyasa, being severely wounded and lucky to escape with his life.

Next year he led an expedition to Uganda, again before the establishment of any native government, and he was there until 1892. In this his filibustering expedition "Laughter and the Campaign in Uganda" gave him that love of Africa which he has retained all his life. In 1892 he was made Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, and in 1898 High Commissioner for Nigeria, where he laid down the policy which has been followed ever since.

For some reason best known to the Colonial Office he was suddenly transferred in 1907 as Governor of Hong Kong (laughed) but a year before the War he had back again the now independent fragments of Nigeria, and the Cameroons, and the German colonies, and the others which he had left behind.

After the War his age and infirmity compelled his retirement, but he has never been idle. Instead he has devoted himself to Africa. For 14 years from 1922 he was the British representative on the Permanent Mandates Commission, and since 1926 the Advisory Committee on Colonial Policy, both established by the League of Nations. In these 14 years he has been a most able spokesman, retired now to make room for the wise counsellor and friendly philosopher whose advice is still at the disposal of all mankind. (Loud applause.)

In the course of a vigorous address which met frequent applause, Lord Lugard said:

The Nature of Collected Power.

The arguments advanced by the "dissatisfied Powers" are chiefly based on the alleged difficulty of managing materials and raw stuffs, and the need of access to markets for their manufacture and of colonisable areas for their surplus population.

In reply statistics are produced to prove that the materials essential for the principal industries, such as tea, rubber, and wool, and the principal foodstuffs—meat, oil, sugar, and dairy produce—do not produce export in the Colonies, although they do so in Germany and Japan, only in negligible quantities. The author maintains that the Colonies do not do so because Germany has no colonial barriers to international trade and has a far more perfect system of national defence. Moreover, the foreign market available has been considerably enlarged by the opening up of the interior of the Colonies for the collection of raw materials and foodstuffs, and the carrying of it to any market.

He has brought the statistics for her manufacture and commerce of the Colonies to Germany than the purchases of raw materials, but in October 1926 Herr Hesse, the Mayor's Deputy, said that Germany did not wish to apply the labour of the Colonies to the production of all sorts of things which she had no desire to buy, and that she had no objection to the Colonies having their own markets, and they will. That is what was written in the paper. Germany instead of countries declared a kind of watchword. The argument is that Germany cannot sell these finished products for foreign exchange.

During these years a Committee appointed to investigate the Trade in opium and oil, but reported that, with the exception of a small fraction which came to the U.K., all imported opium during the last 20 years went to Germany, and in 1925 and 1926 350,000 tons of oil came from Germany to Africa. These 350,000 tons were not purchased from China but with trade spirit, and it was the combination of Sir Geddes of oil, which profited without any discrimination in the imports of African spirits, and not in the standard of foreign exchange, which deprived Germany of the source of supply of oils and fats, and not trading on a large scale with Germany for British merchants were competing with her in the import of trade spirits for the purpose of kernels and other produce, though with little success, since he rarely the outward vessels of spirits from Hamburg and I think from Rotterdam. Perhaps German merchants overlook old experience.

British Subjects not to be Barred.

Sir Samuel Hoare told the Assembly of the League in September 1926 that "no set of imperialist motives enter into the minds of us... and he desired that a field of expansion and monopoly may be removed over to us." To effect this he proposed the withdrawal of the quota and differential tariffs imposed throughout post-war against Germany in certain Colonies in Africa, sent years solely for the benefit of our own trade, and to give our colonies the right of abolishing the same facilities in their dependencies in Africa as are enjoyed by our own. The League affords a common institution on the economic side of our possession of Summary Colonies, to guarantee this equality of opportunity by Colonial Powers in their African colonies, the Mandates Commission might be charged to investigate any alleged practices.

Not in Africa, vacant and uncolonised lands to be found. These cultivable areas are already populated (in some cases up to the possible limit) by races which are increasing now that tribal wars, slave-trading and epidemic disease have been so much checked.

But economic advantage is by no means the only reason for the claim to Colonies. Herr Hitler christened his last Nazi rally with which he made this demand for colonies "The Party Rally of Colonies," they regard the control of subject races as a question of national honour. British honour and good faith are also involved.

First, we should declare our very decided intent on economic advantages accruing from our colonies as an inadmissible measure of goodwill. To handover on demand, as though they were slaves or cattle to peoples whom we have pledged our pristine and fearless consistency on national honour, would in the long run prove such a surrender stroke for peace. (Loud applause.)

International Control of Mandates Disastrous.

Some people advocate placing all Colonies under Mandate, though such a scheme would be regarded with complete indifference by a disinterested Power unless it were entitled Mandate, which would be the same thing as handing over the Colony to that Power. It would gain nothing except the extent of the equality clause, and could be effected without placing the territories under Mandate over other Nations, including the Dominions, who do not agree to the proposal.

The advocates of universal Mandates might reply: Then let the League administer the Colonies without Mandatory. That would involve creating an organisation to take the place of every Colonial Authority, which would supersede the administrative of a Colonial Power, subject to a final decision being vested in a Committee responsible to Parliament.

Such a body, composed of members with differing opinions, views on procedure and methods, reasonable nor a single authority with the same authority which has hitherto administered the colonies of the various Administrations with which they have been associated. The last Governor of Southern Rhodesia, with his extensive powers, has a commission which has to sit continually with the Permanent Commission. It would involve heavy costs and continually give trouble. There would be a number of the documents which have been collected, day by day, it would remain dis-

satisfied. If he were appointed, the right and suitable authority to be given would be necessary to control him, since authority must act the permanent would be continually liable to change, and the authority that would be available for the time being, the committee is undesirable. (Hear, hear.)

It is a fundamental principle that the administration of the colonies must be carried out by the Government of the country, and that the introduction of a new economy, in company with an expert market is the method, indirectly

and of their customs, and is only by instruction in the class-room and by the spread of education.

African has "revolutionised". Native Africa. Youth becomes independent of the old men by the elders of kind for succession, for a young man can leave the village and earn his living without having to pay the cost of marriage or cattle. The idea of earning one's own way is introduced to the community. In a legal situation the radical change to individual and personal initiative and responsibility, the key-note of liberty and progress. The desire to own the land on which personal efforts are planted changes the system of land tenure which plays so vital a part.

Evangélist and Education:

The evangelist exerts an influence no less powerful than the Christian is taught to believe in the power of the ancestral spirits, on whose sanctions the character and morality largely depends. He succeeds in teaching the rudiments of biology by simple nature studies, though a better understanding of the laws of Nature may help to dissipate the fear in which it rests only by the teaching of a new religion—the belief in the animist pagan in the spiritual world.

Education is not confined to the class-room. It is implicit in the atmosphere of European to everyday events. His sense of fair play, his love of justice, his regard to animals, his conception of duty, his willingness to accept its delegation to subordinates, and the binding force of a contract, these and a thousand other traits of behaviour, some of them now well known, are of immeasurable practical importance in their influence.

Perhaps the greatest problem of colonial administration is the education of the Native. The Advisory Committee on Education of the Colonial Empire—whose first president was Mr. Ormsby Gore, and whose unflagging interest and energy inspired the memberships that gave the aims—

Education should be adapted to the mentality and includes occupations and traditions of the various peoples; conserving as far as possible the traditional elements in the life of their society, and giving them a new need and changed circumstances progressive ideas, a sense of natural growth and evolution. Its aim should be to render an individual more efficient in his outer condition of life. Whatever it may be desired to promote the development of the community as a whole through the enforcement of certain principles of development, Native industries, the improvement of health, the training of the people, the management of their temporal affairs, and the inauguration of the field of citizenship and service. It must include the raising up of capable workmen, who will reflect honour and moral distinction are essential to replace the existing ones. In the sphere of politics, it would be well to begin to deprive them of their spiritual gifts without giving them anything better.

Efforts should be made for the training both of these classes, and in the posts in the administrative and executive departments of Native chiefs, as well as for the education of those who show themselves fitted for such posts. This adds the task to the the systematic and ability of the body of the Native population.

These points are therefore the training of Africans in the management of their own affairs and the adaptation of their institutions and customs to the inevitable changes. Emphasis is given to the education of the bulk of the people rather than to the literary education of a small minority and the same examinations.

French Colonialism:

The French colonies were founded not by force nor the adaptations of African life to new conceptions, but assimilation to French institutions and culture. The Gauls primitives this objective—a fantasy long since displaced by the policy of "associations" of which M. Bonaparte, Governor of the Colonial School, was one of the principal African. The one is a principle component of the continental French empire, the other the colonial empire of France in the rest of the world, in South Africa.

Due to the motto of the Republic, complete social equality is granted to the *Aspirants*, who are the sons of the soil, who are regarded as a coloured race, often despised by the white French and looking down upon them. The *Aspirants* possess complete equality under the law and are not taxed. The majority of the *Aspirants* are either in French West Africa, who hold such posts as come from the West Indian Dependencies. This colony similarly has contrasted with the banks reserved for the English, and the *Aspirants* are somewhat ignorant

as regards the importance of the French language, which is not even their native tongue.

Under the native chief, Government Central in French West Africa, is an integral part of the State, to which he has gone far in measures similar to Agent of Labour's post which again fact, the Belga policy, and I think that the feeling at the back of the movement might very well be expressed thus: "French culture must be disseminated African culture must be destroyed. We need not be afraid of the *Aspirants* taking over, and meanwhile every child in the schools must be taught the French language and culture. Thus *Aspirants* in particular is limited to the date."

In England—almost as in the case of British India—the Belga have adopted a strict Native policy. It was Governor when the Colony became the Belgian Colony in 1908, and the King was the sole source of revenue, beloved King George did much to assist the racial cause. The Europe faced by the *Aspirants* of dictated a policy. Imperialism Belgium is indeed beginning, but her independence has been succeeded by a son of the wordly and unscrupulous following in her father's footsteps.

Government of the Congo is based on a social order, owing to the primitive condition of the bulk of the people, the evidence of the *Aspirants* state, seems to be less than as something, a tendency to push forward development in the country. The *Aspirants* have had great difficulties in their financial and are nearly as large as the Congo, and about 23 times the size of Portugal. It is difficult to get any precise data as regards the Native policy, and doubtless has been emphasised over the resources with a population in Europe of less than 10,000,000 and a revenue under £20,000,000 are adequate in men and money for the administration and development of such vast regions, especially in a *Aspirant* model country.

Aspirants Motives and Ideas:

It is difficult to ascertain the motives and ideals of the *Aspirants* without knowing the *Aspirants*. The *Aspirants* holding charge of the Native Affairs, it is well known laid down in the series of our White Papers laid before Parliament that "the primary duty of the colonial Government is to the welfare of the African, and that is the Imperial duty to safeguard the interests and progress of the Native population as trustees of their welfare until such time as they can take part more fully in their own Government, and that the main affairs of all races inhabiting the territories. The *Aspirants* promising later to develop and for their future only well. They not only have direct participation in the legislature, but also in the executive. In practice, however, they have no voice in the former, and the *Aspirants* are beginning the process to be followed in the development of Native social and political institutions.—However, such institutions exist even in general a term worth of observation.

After hearing the evidence of *Aspirants*, including Governor of Native Delegates from the three colonies concerned, the East Africa Joint Committee of both houses recorded its opinion that "the main line of development at present time should be to promote the growth of the Native Colonies with increasing central judicial and executive functions. However, elementary, they should have a guaranteed form of the direct Native taxes as their own revenue, and a defined share of responsibility. But the Native provinces should nominate their own in the future a Central Native Council representative of adult political opinions and ambitions for the whole territory concerned."

The principle of utilising indigenous rulers as agents of a foreign suzerain is, as we have seen, the term which Rule is inadequate, as is also misleading when applied to a polity which permeates every branch of administration and is not confined merely to the delegation of executive power to Native rulers. The point would be better described as *Aspirants* in an area of tradition of indigenous institutions which have the function of custom and tradition as opposed to the institution of a legal system. Even in African law, administration of justice is better to begin with what the African can understand than with what we think ought to understand. Only by such means will the *Aspirants* live on African soil.

French Colonial Government Unstable:

The French colonies are unsuited to the mentality of the Africans and incompatible with any of his most valuable qualities. The right of replacing the chief and his council by a single representative by secret ballot is a striking feature in which a majority of the *Aspirants* and *Aspirants* is a method of government, foreign to

African leaders. In India the educated and politically-minded naturally had for many years been taught to regard Parliament as the only true form of government. In Africa, however, the native tribesmen have not yet had the benefit of such education. In 1919 His Majesty's Government, after consulting the Native Chiefs, decided on "self-government under God and welcome to the Queen". Otherwise the stereotyped forms of Crown Colony Legislative Council can remain. The European population—and the semi-educated African—will "represent" the Queen. It is the desire that he will represent both the European and literate African communities which no longer acknowledge the discipline of tribal authority, and has lost touch with tribal institutions through continued contact with Europeans.

The Place of the Native Chiefs

What place will the educated African who has learned European standards occupy in the Africa of the future? "None will, if he has no longer regard for the Native Councils with contempt because the councillors are usually devoid of class-room education, and will take an important part in the evolution of these Councils. The position acquired by participation in a Native administration should be a useful qualification for service under the Government of a Municipality. It is also believed that the African should learn that the attainment of his place for a larger share in the Government may well be realised, through the Native councils as through the existing Legislative Council. (Hear, hear.)

Since the publication of the fact of it—when we separate the uneducated African from the bulk of the people so far as education that we must look to bridge the gap in order to raise up trustworthy leaders among the literates, instead of gaining the respect of the uneducated, while among the educated it must include the details of agriculture and service which will count in a higher place than in the uplift of the people than to be emulations of the Supreme Court.

The most difficult of the problems with which the Secretary of State for the Colonies has to deal today is presented by those Dependencies in which climatic conditions or elevated plateaux have made white settlements possible in the tropics. It is a problem which grows ever more difficult with the growth of population and the spread of malaria. Reports have been made by exceptionally competent Commissioners—generally known as the Gurney-Green, Hilton Young, and the Morris-Carter Commissions—and the problem has been the subject of four declarations of policy by His Majesty's Government. All fail to harmonise the aspirations of race and to uphold British subjects and to put an end to unrest. In the case of

the Gold Coast a million would be the maximum Non-Natives should enter before a firm and determined resistance would be offered to their encroachment. In Kenya, however, the limit is not so easily defined.

The Future of the Cinema

In cinema there is without a shadow of belief in the incalculable importance of the cinema as an agent for the education of primitive people, especially for the Negro. Considerably the most pressing problem is that of the rapidly increasing population; the cultivated lands are being cleared for desert. The prodigious increase of hives, the exchange of it practically cesses, but hives for population exchange is the evidence of social standing, resulting in denuding the land of any covering, for the grass is grazed to the roots, the surface soil is washed away by torrential rains, and the protective herbage has no time to recuperate. The goat, though essential for ritual and social custom, strips the leaves from every sapling and bush, and is a specially destructive agent.

The problem will eventually affect shrewd settlers who have occupied the vacant lands, or they cannot ignore the existence of famine alongside their holdings. Agricultural officers are doing splendid work in many colonies by teaching the Native how he may double his crops and improve their nutritive value by better methods of agriculture, and by intensive cultivation with the aid of manure and mixed farming, but the ignorant and backward peasant is slow to understand. Here the sound film, with a dialogue in the vernacular, is invaluable. It also speaks directly to the people, in the method of preparation and distribution of crops, and in the formation of co-operative societies and methods of self-help.

"By the negroes of the Carnegie Corporation an experiment was inaugurated last year. Films made on the spot with African actors and speakers toured for 4,000 miles through the various East African Dependencies exhibiting films with the dialogue in native languages, and found that the subjects relating to health and agriculture were more popular than any other topic. The role of the mosquito and the tsetse fly as carriers of disease could be explained by a Native in terms understood by the village audience when accompanied by the cinema illustrations."

Lord Lindard concluded his noteworthy address with the enthusiastic declaration that "During the 10 years of my intimacy there has been nothing centred in Africa that has never had so wide an interest in its problems as there is to-day in this country, or more sincere and universal desire to carry out to the best of our ability the duties of trusteeship which we have in our hands."

German Colonial Claims

Analyzed by Joint East African Board.

THE板子上說到 German claims to Colonies in Africa, and the grounds of economic necessity and population pressure are exposed, and the impossibility of the recovery of Mandated Territories by Great Britain made clear, in a pamphlet entitled "Mandates with Particular Reference to Tanganyika," just issued by the Joint East African Board. A brief introduction exposes of the difficulties that the British Commonwealth has given a quarter of the world's surface to administer under that it is inhabited by a quarter of the world's population. The history of the Mandate system is then reviewed. It being emphasised that the recognised overseas possessions to the African Association Powers, not to the League of Nations, and then come the long pages of treatises referring to East Africans. They read as follows:

THE TREATY OF PEACE

It is suggested by Germany that she surrendered her Colonies by the belief that such the final peace terms were arrived at her Colonies would not be included in view of the 1919 Treaty Wilson's Fourteen Points which provided that "frontiers and provinces shall not be altered except in the interest of the population as it then exists or of other grave reasons." The Germans

were right to think Goldhirsch, however, may be the author behind the action of the powers in signing the Peace Treaty, or whatever may be contained in the correspondence bound up with the Treaty, there is nothing in the Peace Treaty to indicate the reasons for the surrender to the Powers of the German Colonies, and it would seem to be unnecessary to go beyond the terms of the Peace Treaty. It also seems a fruitless matter to discuss whether or not there is not a suitable State to administer the colonies in various parts of the world, a question. In 1920 Germany was admitted as Member of the League of Nations, would appear to qualify.

Other arguments put forward by Germany may be summarised as follows:

"1. Outsize of her Subject Population.—The density of population per square mile of the principal countries in Europe is as follows:—Germany, 162; Great Britain, 468; Germany, 166; Italy, 335; France, 102.

"Should the Mandated Territories be counted as places for surplus European population, it should be emphasised that all nationalities of States Member of the League of Nations enjoy the same rights of entry into and residence in Mandated Territories but that the majority of Mandated Territories are uninhabited, unsuitable for the settlement of large numbers of people."

"In the First World War the Central Powers lost 1,000,000 men, and the Germans, in Tanganyika, are only 18,455 Europeans, of whom about 10,000 are Germans. In Kenya, after 10 years of administration there are only 17,500 Europeans in Africa, and in Southern Rhodesia, in the frontier zone, the white population is estimated to be only 10,000. These figures are obviously small, but they are sufficient to dispel the idea that

"These instances from countries more or less adjacent to Tanganyika are sufficient to dispel the idea that

he will be compelled to do so. In this case, the British Government has stated that he gave his consent to the entry of the King's troops into his territory, and the King, in virtue of his prerogative, has the right to do so.

The Government has repeated assurances that

the King's troops will not interfere in the internal affairs of the territories.

Raw Materials

(c) *Economic Factors.*—The latest result of the development of modern means of communication is the creation of a vast new raw material which has revolutionized world trade. In the first place, the asking for access to raw materials and to establish protected free zones Colonies, and the market for their manufactured goods. This is, at first sight, a reasonable, if it is not the best, thing. It is freedom of trade in areas A and B Major territories, and such territories suffice or constitute for instance, imposed and round of import tariff, and protection to foreign British goods as against the goods of other Members of the League of Nations. It is also impossible to prevent certain members of the League from dragging in the bulk of trade. Of course, this practice is not confined to one country. The members of an country, in fact, they together form the Mandate for foreign countries in foreign countries are only too anxious to hinder markets. We find that in the years 1931-32, for example, to No. 50,000 worth of products from Africa; whereas the last African of 1934, 1935, is showing a steady increase of 1935-36. East Africa is in a position to supply the Congo, which is free.

In 1933 the balance was in favour of Tanganyika, and in 1935, a trade balance in favour of many amounted to £67,000. While Germany would doubtless prefer to have Colonies of its own, were this in current fact, it is utilised to pursue its policy, it may be noted. It is, however, to be desired that the basic materials of modern industry, and the combined output of the colonial areas of production to be about at present more than 1% of the world's supplies of these basic commodities. Cotton is the only one of these four commodities produced in Tanganyika on an economic basis, and is present in comparatively small quantities.

THE BRITISH BASE

The British case will be summarized as follows:

(1) The *Protocol of 1911*.—Reference is made to the fact that the Government has the right to protect its colonies, and that "to give colonies to other countries which are unable to protect them not yet able to do so" under the existing conditions of the peace, or that they should "be given to such people for the protection and development of such people for the protection of civilisation." This Article is also to this effect, namely, responsible for the administration of its territory, the conditions which will warrant freedom of action and full power in dealing the mandate. Tanganyika, for example, Great Britain became engaged in a solemn undertaking to Tanganyika, after a good deal of poverty for all the time. The principle of Trusteeship has been established by which Britain administers her colonies and protectorates, as well as her Mandated Territories, as trustee for all the inhabitants. The trustee being obliged to protect the interests of these Native populations over a long period of years until they become capable of assuming some measure of responsibility in their own government.

Great Britain has had the mandate of Tanganyika since 1919, and is a German Colony until 1919, and the other territories administered by Germany during the First World War, and the mandate with a view to restoring the former German colonies at some future date. As prescribed by the mandate, the proposed to do any other, unless the mandate, for this task, was not accounted for, and the original pledge undertaken in Great Britain.

Colonial Policy

It is now apparent that a reliable alliance with Africa, that consists of the tribal units which make up the population of Africa, must be formed. The European powers, on the contrary, are almost entirely.

It is significant that the European powers, who are divided into different nations, have no common cause in the matter regarding a possible transfer of the colonial territories of Tanganyika, the

Government has stated that he gave his consent to the entry of the King's troops into his territory, and the King, in virtue of his prerogative, has the right to do so.

The Government has repeated assurances that the King's troops will not interfere in the internal affairs of the territories.

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Africa's Greatest Peril.

The Menace of Soil Erosion.

"It takes hundreds of years to make an inch of topsoil; it may take only a few minutes to lose it," said Major E. H. Ward last week when addressing the East African Group of the Government League.

"Forests are crucially useful in maintaining the hill-country. The bush and trees are mainly valuable on the plains where they give protection to the soil from the effects of sun and wind. So when forests are destroyed in mountain, where river rises, and where the lands are broken by the plough, disaster follows."

"History can point to the ruins of prosperous civilisations which have perished in the dust of their misused lands and have died from their speed of decay. In Africa the timber, in a tangible form, is very scarce. It is erosion which transforms men and animals into savages. It will not be long before the change in East Africa may not mobilise all our resources to defeat it."

"Let us examine its perils in Kenya. Between 1900 and 1910, 100,000 acres of virgin forest were cleared. By 1920, 1,000,000 acres had been cleared. When ranges were only intended to be used for their sheep and cattle, when the practice of shifting cultivation was banned, when those practising it had their sweeping titles of ownership of new land, and was a huge variety of stock grazing in the watering places in dry weather, the ground was farmed and laid bare, available for rapid erosion."

"The British colonial government burnt patches of forest for their extensive tea-plantations. They often cleared 100 miles of forest, and after two or three years of cultivation the worked-over clearings were abandoned. Further destruction followed, and the forests receded year by year. They were given little chance to regenerate, while the sheep and goats made generations almost impossible. Mountain slopes were gradually denuded, and the flow of streams diminished."

Varied Causes of Erosion.

"But the pace of destruction was not yet over. For there were natural shocks—the great droughts, the Dinka, Sanjane and tribal warfare. Before 1914, there had been animal populations. But when Europeans came to East Africa these checks were removed, and boundaries were set to tribal wanderings."

"Law and order, medicine and hygiene caused human populations to increase, and veterinary science allowed cattle to increase far beyond the capacity of the land. Those cattle increased from three to six million between 1900 and 1936."

"Meantime knowledge of better agricultural methods has spread all too slowly. True, forest reserves have been declared, but in the tea-plantations the little natural forest remaining is being rapidly destroyed. Terracing on hill-sides has been advised and demonstrated, but steep slopes are still cultivated with no protection from erosion."

"The result is a rapid increase in the pace of erosion. The Kenya Land Commission of 1933 reported that 'in many parts where there used to be forests there is nothing but bare earth.' Such rainfall falls quickly runs off the hard pan which has become 'impervious,' and is of far less benefit to the land than it was when the soil was covered with grass. In the Kamba Reserve it is not too much to say that the land has already been created where grazing formerly was good. In the Suto and Samburn country, the pastures consist of almost entirely dead grass."

"In the European highlands the situation is not too good. Forests have been cleared on banks of streams and waterfalls have started. Much perennial streams have become seasonal or have dried up entirely except to come down in late summer after rain. There is a running of waterways and the masses of debris of water, leading to the formation of rapids. These streams are not always superficial, and their activity destroys game, trees and bush. Most of the streams in the highlands have been fully exploited for irrigation. Little or no reseeding is carried out. Insufficient regulations are taken against accidental grass fires, and the only way to fight these evils are intensified

"It is not too much to say in Kenya that a country so wonderful in mineral fertility and wealth is in danger. By being blind to this in spite of their recommendations of experts and Commissions."

"What can be done to avert this danger? During and after the war, the Government has done some things to show what well-meant enthusiasm can accomplish. In one district an active committee of ploughmen, settlers and natives fully initiated a small reclamation scheme involving chiefs and headmen play important parts, and so and there in the reserves reconditioning schemes are under way. A meat factory is to be established, which will absorb a small proportion of the surplus stock of the Colony."

Cooperative Action Essential.

"Many farmers and owners realising the perils of erosion are by themselves or other means taking active measures to conserve soil and water, and the increasing number of them planted on farms clearly shows growing appreciation of their due for soil, breaks, timber, fuel and shade."

"The foundation and growth of the Kenya Fiber Society goes to the increasing interest in forests and their relation to agriculture, and is a sign of the beginning of a more scientific approach to the whole problem of land utilisation." The Society is composed of officials and non-officials. It may interest critics to know that these, we sometimes think, mutually incompatible elements are able to work together with notable success."

"But we are inordinately anxious to do something to bring the colonial forces and the native population to adopt a more scientific attitude to agriculture. The native owners often confound the two."

"Can lands burning be encouraged or prevented? Is every herd of stock to be immunised against disease, regardless of its economic value? Will increased production, regardle of soil and water conservation, be the order of the day? These and other questions call for a principle and policy. But there is neither only that precious child of bureaucratic government—consideration."

"Conservation of water should be one of the first duties of Government. What good is education, medical facilities and co-operative marketing if the African wheat and soil which sustains him is irretrievably lost?"

"It is often thought that little can be done to fight erosion without expenditure of money, is needed, but until a fair stocking policy provides money much can be done with little. Legislation could be introduced to protect catchment areas and the banks of streams from denudation; forest reserves could be given greater legal security. The above will not easily be done, but it is for what it is—the chief agricultural and economic problem in Kenya to day."

"Drought, whether the rains many of the rivers of Kenya, bar the Tana and the sea at the mouths of the Tana and the Sabaki, red and with the fertile soil of the highlands. It is hardlyancy to see in the red which flows our rivers, and sets the lifeblood of Kenya dry."

"Will we leave the self-appointed trustees of the Native people allow this to continue? It is our duty as colonial power to see that the African is educated in his ignorance, and that the Asian and Africa still treat him as a slave, for him to be sent to the hands of international slavery." (Applause.)

The Structure of Nature.

Mr. G. Gillian, Chief Engineer of the Uganda Railways, said in Nairobi: "Everywhere there exists a very delicate equilibrium comprising soil, climate and natural vegetation. This delicately adjusted equilibrium changes its nature from place to place, soil to soil, and from climate. When vegetation abides, land and plants together destroy natural vegetation and unless he plants those crops, trees, etc., instead of the other two elements, soil and weather, are not equally brought into adjustment, with the new environment, he cannot man with impunity. When so great a crop like cotton destroys the natural equilibrium, we shall immediately take counter-measures to act as retarders of this natural erosion."

"The balance of erosion depends upon the rate of flow which it processes really causes. True, soil as soil erosion, but goes on no further. Natural water courses which have been permanent begin in autumn the winter, especially in high ground, the water falls lower, and this is a general circulation of water. Not only is the soil washed away, but the soil itself becomes less and less, and the water, not having soil and water for the population which moves and starts the process somewhere else."

The natives of Rhodesia are faced with a serious problem which they have not yet solved. There existed some time ago a native tribe called the Tschokwe, which had been reduced to a mere band of about 100 men, because of the terrible deterioration of their land.

The method of combating soil erosion used elsewhere in the same area is available in East Africa, since the composition of soil, climate and natural vegetation varies little from place to place.

How far can we justify the suggestion that the tax on land money should be used by the Government in placing the benefits of such work enjoyed by our successors? It is thus also a moral obligation of the Government of Rhodesia to succeeding generations.

Misleading official claims.

We must not be misled by optimistic reports. In Tanganyika we read that large numbers of Natives have been induced to grow timber, and Provincial Commissioners' figures showing that hundreds of thousands of trees have been planted. I would like to know what is the total area so planted? What percentage of the province was planted up? What loss of land may be only 10% of the area?

All the technical department of Government should work as a team in combating this evil, being guided by scientific research.

People who urge that Natives should be educated to the problem do not realise the fight against it, that education is slow, so slow that it cannot arrest the rapidity of soil erosion and desertification. Let us educate as much as we can, but we must more seriously have legal legislation to protect the soil, and to have a more benevolent taxation!

Major Cavendish-Bentley says that soil erosion was progressing extremely fast in East Africa. Often country which he had not seen for four or five years appeared as if it had changed. If you flew over Africa as much as you do you would be alarmed to see the red soil of the Highlands being carried down to the sea in the rains.

The problem is bound up with the land and the Native. Much of the Native land is held in a communal basis individually, and it is therefore difficult to get them off the land destroying their land. This is because progressive settlers are changing the land. But it is hard for the Government to bring in any measure touching on benevolent persuasion. (But unless we face up to the problem we shall have a hard task later on.)

It is not always possible for a Native to settle over a farm do no permanent work, cut down the trees, burn it, has been his property, and then abandon the area. A foreigner has sat upon it for years without success, and has no right to make an offence for anyone to then claim title to land that has not been lawfully obtained except with the written permission of the Forest Department.

America's Awful Warning.

Mr. Elwin L. Clancy, who has just returned from America, and is America is the Awful Warning Number One towards soil erosion, which is said to cost them one billion dollars a year at least in direct damage, and in non-economic control measures about another \$600,000,000 a year, and the expense of supporting the hundreds of thousands of people who have abandoned their farms, or who have become so poverty-stricken as to scratch a living out of sun-down land.

America has provided the most spectacular example of erosion ever known—the terrible dust storms of 1934 and 1935 which deposited millions of tons of topsoil of the Middle West on the cities of the eastern seaboard. In one storm 300,000,000 tons of the earth were swept out of the wheat-producing States of the West.

In West areas of some of the most fertile lands in America were wiped out in those two dry summers. abandoned instead, the buried in sand could be seen parts of South Dakota and Nebraska. Yet it is only two or three, most three generations ago that their ancestors came on that land with their possessions loaded into covered wagons full of hope and confidence. That shows how quickly you can destroy land. Every year in the South enough rich soil is washed away from farms of 160 acres each, washed down the Mississippi River and further east to the Gulf of Mexico.

The most tragic effects of soil erosion are not reflected in the dust and sand of America, but rather in the increasing poverty throughout the entire country. The result of which is the rapidly reducing crop yields, and the increasing number of people leaving from the land. The last census showed 100,000,000 acres in the U.S.A. It has been officially stated that 100,000,000 acres in the U.S.A. are now worthless, and twice as big as Wales.

Once fertile and productive land have been irreversibly converted for profitable farming; the 125,000,000 acres of land are seriously damaged and the treatment to reverse them and that a further 100,000,000 acres are now in need of it. This adds up to about half the cultivated land in the United States.

It would be extremely helpful if people from East Africa could go there and study their methods. We must have a good example by Australia recently. Things are more far seeing people in Africa are learning every day about have actually happened in Australia. Anyone who goes there can see it and replace the old theories of erosion and its sort of folly with which to scare the Government and the consternation erosion among us here. And gold millions that could have been saved if people listened to the warnings of so many and so long ago.

Public Opinion Must Be Raised.

Dr. Taylor, the American Agricultural Attaché in London, said it would be a splendid idea if there were an international working exchange of information between the various countries to aid with the problem of soil erosion, as one could learn in the experience of others.

William Elstob, called "Elstob" when in Kenya, at the head of a soils section of the professorial staff of the Imperial Forestry Institute, welcomed the appointment of New Zealand of Australia to study the whole question. Elstob had visited America and Mr. E. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who said that nowhere else in the world erosion was in some parts of the land as bad as in the importance of calling public attention to it. If Governments could do little.

Oswald Mosley *Should Read the Joint Red Pamphlet.*

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY now advocates a return of Germany's former colonies as a contribution to peace and justice.

At Southampton on Monday he said that all Germans wanted was sufficient area and territory to serve the continental needs of the United German peoples which they desired to promote. Europe, it was German had been born upon the soil exactly as deposited by the old Germany, and she required access to raw material to enable her to feed her national industries. The mandated Territories were not wanted and we were prohibited from using them for the benefit of our own people. And there had been an expense to Germany they had no opportunity.

Some Conservatives opposed the return of the colonies, their attitude was one which neglected our own Empire and tried to live off the land of other people. Why not develop our own Empire instead of putting us into other people's countries? By doing that we could at once remove the people of trouble or friction between ourselves and Germany, and make it possible to unite all the people of Europe in a struggle with a common enemy.

Africa Not a Cake to Cut.

ADDRESSING the Manchester Geographical Society last week, Sir Edward Grey said that in his view it was quite wrong for his country to return Germany's former Colonies. If however, one could not get the consent of the governments of Africa on these principles, though, and the Germans were prepared to accept the principles, he would take a different view.

He said that Africa was a difficult country to govern, and that the best way of governing it was by a unitary government, with a central authority. He said that the British did not want to see Indians were being trained in different governments, but for one against others. If white rule had been left in chaos in Africa, the Government of India from time of former a period it would be in the power of which will be a situation. But as it is the British Empire sits down in the Covenant of the League of Nations. Who are not entitled to treat Africa and the African people as a nation which slices can be handed out here and there.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Temperatures in the Tropics.

Sir, — Malcolm Pearson, Admin.

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

With regard to the question raised by Major R. E. Cheesman as to how to take the temperature of the body where the air temperature is often over 100° Fahrenheit, and when no ice is available to cool down the thermometer, one method which is always possible is to measure the temperature of the thermometer by surrounding it with steam and in a passing wind in a breeze.

The evaporation of the water will invariably cool it down as in a wet and dry bulb thermometer, the temperature of the thermometer unless the air is saturated with moisture. Having got the temperature of the glass down, then shake down the mercury quickly and put the thermometer in the body. This is the most satisfactory way of taking the temperature. After leaving it for a few minutes take it out and read quickly before the heat has time to affect it again.

Yours faithfully,

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir,—From the reference in your last issue under "Notes by the Way," Major R. E. Cheesman appears to have had some trouble with his clinical thermometer during his recent tour in North-Western Europe.

Now, if his thermometer was in order he should not have had any difficulty in registering the height of his body by adopting the simple expedient of always taking the thermometer until the mercury became abnormal and then taking the temperature again.

Having lived for years on the coast of British Somaliland, where during the summer months the temperature during the heat of the day ranges between 110 and 120 degrees in the shade, I never found any difficulty in taking temperatures.

Yours truly,
R. F. Price-Brockman
Wimpole Street, London, W.

Stimulate Exports.

Communication to Readers.

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

The realisation is growing that imports and exports of goods and services between countries must balance; the one must pay for the other. The system of bi-lateral agreements lends emphasis to this. Yet these agreements do not allow each of the contrasting parties to sell a maximum amount without its setting the other, in other words, there is no effective co-operation not fully absorbed. Equally neither side buys from the other to the full extent of its consuming capacity, to attain which new and not necessarily agreeable with former production, productive capacity and consuming power are therefore also restricted on both sides.

Is the time to be bridged short of every Government throughout the world agreeing at the same time to permit absolutely free and unrestricted imports and exports? That's what most people would probably like.

Apart from the recent war waged by the Governments of England, France and the United States

towards their own currencies, and we hope that some simplification of trade restrictions will follow, there is little or no effort to study from the standpoint of international trade might be exercised. The benefits of bi-lateral agreements are mutual, and mutual sacrifice may be paid for the imports of *vice-versa*. Should it not be possible to devise a reasonable arrangement whereby trade in both directions might be almost unrestricted so long as an equitable balance is maintained, and without any fear of dumping or wholesale price disorganisation?

Secondly, that the import of the utilisation of the foreign market, accompanied by exports, be the main concern of Government. It would surely be self-evident with the knowledge that every import creates a corresponding expenditure, profitless to maintain an export. Credit Guarantees, Development and other similar organisations, rather than those we now have, may increase our international trade, as at present attached to the colonial ends which is hard to bear these weights if we reversed the order of things those colonies could be freely transferred to the import market. This in itself might provide any restraint that is desirable.

Thirdly, the news of your readers on

H. J. Alderson,
London, S.E.1.Chairman,
INSTITUTE OF EXPORT.*Koenigsberg's" Guns
And East African Blockade Runners.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—In your article in the September issue you said good luck to the German crew of the Koenigsberg. Early in the War in East Africa recalls that when the ship was sunk in the Kondoa River by fire of our monitors the crew, who had been disabled before at the last moment, came back through smoke and salvaged her guns.

Later we found at Frangi, where General von Lettow-Vorbeck, Major-General van Deventer and Brigadier-General C. A. L. Berrangé (Commanding the 1st South African Brigade) with mounted troops held guns, including a 4.7 gun from the Koenigsberg, which were more outraging the salved guns of the Germans, which had been dragged through the bushes with their original gun crews to give them old shells.

From the statements of the Koenigsberg, it was known that the guns of the Koenigsberg scuttled the British land forces in various parts of East Africa. The 3rd Infantry Brigade, especially of J.W. one at Kaini and the other at Kondoa Frangi and the others were blown up by the Germans themselves after giving a good account of themselves.

With regard to the refutation of the statement, often made, that an enemy ship ran the blockade of East Africa, in the fact that when the 4.7 emplaced near Kondoa Frangi was examined, some shell cases and there bore the inscription "Karlsruhe" dated the year following the sinking of the Koenigsberg.

J. G. Roos,
Cape Town, S.A.
Major,
Royal Artillery.
I was serving in the blockades and brought valuable stores to the German forces. One ran into Mombasa Bay near Takoradi, the other to Sudi Bay, near India.

E. African Group Luncheon. From Kenya to

A luncheon will be held at the Royal Hotel, Governor's residence, Nairobi, on December 12, in honour of the members of the East African Group of the Overseas Council. The luncheon will be attended by the Rt. Hon. Sir V. G. A. Drayson, G.C.M.G., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Crown Room Restaurant on Thursday next, December 12, at 1:15 p.m. Applications for tickets (5/- for members of the Group, 2/- their guests, or 6/- 6/- non-members) other than guests of members should be sent immediately to the Hon. Secretary, Mrs. E. W. Dickinson, 10, Norfolk Littleworth Close, Esher.

Colonial Secretary's Warning

In a review of prospects in the Colonial Empire submitted to Colonial Governments, the Secretary of State for the Colonies has written:

"A continuation of the steady improvement of Colonial trade can reasonably be anticipated for some time to come in the absence of any major catastrophe of such dimensions as to upset all calculations. I would, however, emphasize the fact that on a long view it is never possible to feel entire confidence in the future of any primary producing industry."

"Apart from the ever-present possibility of epidemics of pests and diseases, the scientific development of substitutes or the occurrence of a major political crisis, the results of which might be quite unforeseeable, there is always danger that any industry which is earning above its normal rate of profit may become attractive to other producers that will seek to cash an extent as to sustain demand."

"In these circumstances would again emphasize and stress the paramount necessity of Colonial producers taking advantage of the present breathing space to improve cultural methods, to reduce overhead charges, to get rid of onerous debts, and generally speaking so to organise their industries that they may meet a fall in prices if such should occur."

"But it goes without saying that the normal accompaniment of times of depression is that in them they may do is inevitable. We must therefore be prepared for a period of prosperity, followed by a period of depression, in which no one can any longer be sure of his future."

"It would also be wise Colonial producers who under present conditions are unable to earn profits to consider their position very carefully. On a long view, conditions may well get worse rather than better, and if producers cannot put their businesses upon a satisfactory footing under present conditions, they would be well advised to consider whether they should not revolutionise their methods of production, or seek new outlets for their enterprise."

Many big-game hunters have taken one or two of the Staffordshire bull-towers to Central Africa, and have found them prepared to stand up to any big game.

Mr. A. Fletcher Smith, writing in "Sporting and Dramatic News."

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SAFARI OUTFITTERS

MICROPI - KENYA COLONY
MAIL BOX "GIRAFFE"

The Hon. Mr. Stirling, who served as Minister of Broome and Darwin for three years, and was subsequently seconded to the Gold Coast, has been appointed Empire news editor to the British Broadcasting Corporation. Appointed to Kenya in 1920, he was Minister of Health in Nairobi, North Bahrakhan and Digo districts in 1923, and seconded for special duty in the Ministry of Economic Affairs later. He became a district Commissioner in the Kavirondo region in 1926, and Executive Commissioner and adviser to the Executive Council. He was awarded the MBE this year.

The Colonial Issue

Lord Stowmarket's Views.

"Reference to Germany's Colonial claims was made in the House of Commons yesterday during a debate on national security. Lord Stowmarket said that the reversion of Germany from the League of Nations, and the character of the policy that it had adopted as disclosed in propaganda were serious factors. Germany complained about being surrounded, and that, in his judgment, Britain, if she had to defend her dominions and her colonies, there was no room because Germany happened to want something, and was going to do it, could not give up the right of doing damage, and obtain or find a satisfactory arrangement. It was also mentioned that among the reforms of procedure in the League of Nations that were being pressed by the Government was the desirability of securing the matter that we should know early what we were going to do."

"We had already about a quarter of the population and of the land of the world at our responsibility, and nothing could be more unfortunate than that small nations, unable to defend themselves, should look practically to Great Britain for their defence. If we could succeed in keeping and inviolate the frontiers of the Empire that would be a big contribution to peace."

Carl from Uganda

"We find no real basis even in the heads of various public bodies in the Protectorate and the Home Country to share and meet together and convene in one mass meeting of all races and thus make Uganda's opinion known to the Home Government and ask for action to be taken at once. *The Uganda Standard*, the other day, when demanding that Britain's determination not to restore Uganda to Germany's former colonies should be made unequivocally clear."

"It is not a question of territorial acquisition, as the German dictators would make us believe, but how is the world more important to us than to ourselves? Hand over millions of Africans to any European dictator who is armed to the teeth and threatens us with war? There can be one answer only, and that is No."

Poland Wants Colonies

Yesterday was "Colonial Day" throughout Poland. Meetings organised by the Colonial and Maritime League were held all over the country, when resolutions were passed urging that Poland must have access to raw materials essential for industrialisation, that overseas markets must be found for industrial products, and to provide work for the unemployed, and that Poland must have access to free territories overseas in order to relieve the over-population in her cities."

Evening

Through an interview with the Brussels' newspaper *Vingende Siecle*, Dr. Goebels has assured Belgium that the Nazis are be anxious about the future of the Belgian Congo since "even if the Reich had the desire to go to war, it would only desire to teach our African colonies a lesson."

Propaganda By Broadcast

On Monday night the Nuremberg station broadcast a play based on the alleged desire of Germans to see German rule re-established.

SOUTH AFRICA WORTH A VOTE.

I am not, least, the Government
of Rhodesia, M.L.C., for Rhodesia.

What does it matter? I am not
the Government of Rhodesia, M.L.C., for Rhodesia.

What the South lacks is not the development
of its mineral wealth, but the development
of its industrial wealth.

The South must develop its
minerals, and then develop
them in the South.

Statement of the Salisbury Junta.

A Commissioner for Native Labour is essential
in Northern Rhodesia.—Lieutenant-Colonel
Stephenson, speaking at the Legislative Council.

The establishment of one secondary industry
almost invariably leads to another being started.—
Major H. Smith, Rhodesia's Minister of
Finance.

We believe in the ultimate white prosperity of
Southern Rhodesia.—Mr. J. W. Kellaway, at
the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union dinner in
Bulawayo.

We wish the Empire to be peopled, but, if possible,
Brothers. An empire Empire invites war.—
The Bishop of London, addressing the Church
Assembly in London.

The first duty of Government is to hold the
balance of justice with equal impartiality.—Geo.
F. British, Treasurer of the Bank of England, at the Conference
on Arbitration in Antwerp.

There cannot be another country where
courtesy flourishes so genuinely and universally
among the people.—Sir John Walsh, writing in
The Saturday Review.

Unlike the other Balkan states, Rhodesia is not
posed to the burden of production, or facing
a demand for consumption.—Sir John Walsh,
and Sir Alfred Doherty.

There were more Germans earning over £1,
000 a month, and more than 1,000 in Rhodesia in July, 1912.
The number of the German Colonists put down
at £1,000 a month, exceeding 1,000.

For the past twenty years in Africa mainly
in Ethiopia had I seen bad racial and opinion
blends. You told you the Indians could never have
taken over Abyssinia.—Ralph Doherty, speaking in
Nairobi.

The Government's long-standing faith in native
talent was reported by Lord Moyne, in the
House of Lords, and by Sir Alan Doherty,
Colonial Secretary for Kenya, in the House of Commons.

The elected members of the Cape Legislative
Assembly are far from being uninterested
in their districts, and in their constituencies.

They are not, least, the Government of Rhodesia,
M.L.C., for Rhodesia.

What the South lacks is not the development
of its mineral wealth, but the development
of its industrial wealth.

William Dawn Copley.



Copyright.

Told in 1895, when he was twenty-four years old,
that he had but a short time to live on account of
consumption, Mr. Julian Copley, who had not long
previously passed the qualifying examination of
the Pharmaceutical Society of Birmingham at once for
South Africa, and there he found prompt and
thorough treatment at Durban. After a year he
had moved to Bulawayo, the established him
as a chemist and druggist, one of the biggest and most
prosperous in Southern Rhodesia, and he soon became
one of the first members of the
Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce.

He was a chemist and pharmacist, and a
member, and first Vice-President of
the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, did much
to help the early development of the Rhodesian
economy, and made many valuable contributions to
the progress of the country.

Mr. Copley has been District Chemist
of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, and
from 1895 to 1900, which is a period of
more than fifteen years, he has been a
member of the Rhodesian Economic
Committee, and a member of the Craft

PERSONALIA

Sir Thomas Wynn has left on a visit abroad.

Mr. J. Peter has arrived in England from Bulawayo.

The Master of Grahams has left Southern Rhodesia for Cape Town.

Captain C. D. Carter, of the Royal Defence Forces, recently visited Uganda.

The Bishop of Central Tanganyika has left England for New Zealand.

Mr. E. Hawley, a Past Master of the Royal Scottas, has died in Nairobi.

The Hon. K. G. Tucker and Mrs. Tucker have arrived home from Nyasaland.

Early De Marenne will leave England shortly for a return to Africa.

Mr. G. H. Williams, formerly Commandant of the Royal Artillery, has joined the Board of Wimpey's Ltd.

Mr. Michael Nagan, of Nairobi, is leaving Kenya to take up an appointment in Palestine.

Mr. A. T. J. Wakeman, Tanganyika's Deputy Director of Agriculture, is on overseas leave.

Mr. Alistair Gibb has been elected Chairman of the Nakuru branch of the Colonial Society.

Mr. George Hobson, of London, coffee expert, has been visiting the Johannesburg Exhibition.

General Lumsden recently gave a lecture on return to London to Captain Lord Strathmore.

Mr. J. H. Ward, Comptroller of Customs, has been appointed Director of Nyasaland Publicity.

Mr. and Mrs. S. McLaren have arrived in Moshi to take over Mr. F. R. Beech's coffee estate.

Captain J. McNab Mundell has been re-elected Chairman of the Eldoret Branch of the British Legion.

Mr. Michael, formerly General Secy. to Sir H. in South Africa, has been appointed to the Royal Household.

Mr. R. P. Shattock has been appointed Secretary of the Umvati Manufacturing and General Traders Association.

Viscount and Viscountess Furness have left England for East Africa, and will be away until next spring.

Dr. G. A. Newsom has been transferred from Uganda to the Northern Rhodesian Health Department.

Mr. J. T. Cartwright of Messrs. Walter Smith & Co. Ltd., has joined the Board of the National Bank of India.

Colonel L. S. Campbell, officer commanding the R.A.R., is on his way to England from Kenya in the course of a tour.

Mr. Juddins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, has accepted the Presidency of the British Gliding Club.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Towitt, the Uganda District Officer, has been promoted Assistant Commissioner of Buduru.

Miss Jessie was crowned with a scepter crown when elected beauty Queen of the Copperbelt at an exhibition in Ndola.

Mr. J. H. Brown has been appointed Assistant Comptroller of the Southern Rhodesia Department of Education and Exports.

Colonel Ivone Kirkpatrick, of the Royal West African Regiment, collapsed suddenly at Chelmsford Park last week.

Mr. J. C. P. Bothwell has been appointed a representative of Uganda on the Kenya and Uganda Railway Advisory Council.

Mr. C. J. L. Shire, Senior Assistant Comptroller in Kenya, has returned to England on leave before his transfer to British Ghana.

Mather, J. Neope, who has acted as missionary in Kenya for the past two years, has been installed as First Apostolic of Meru.

Major J. C. G. formerly掌管管理 of the British Chartered Company, recently revisited Uganda.

Archbishop H. H. G. Pirie, Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, laid the corner stone of the Anglican Cathedral in Cairo last week.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Bradley and Mr. H. H. Field have been appointed Justices of the Peace for Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. C. R. Staples, botanist of the Tanganyika Veterinary Department, stationed at Mpwaswa, has been transferred to Uganda.

On his return to Nottingham from a tour overseas, Mr. K. G. Bird, District Officer, has been appointed to the Secretariat.

Captain G. C. Okotho has been transferred from the Northern Rhodesia Regiment to the Administrative Service as a District Officer.

Mr. Justice M. Ilwaine has been appointed Acting Chief Justice of Southern Rhodesia during the absence of Mr. G. G. G. Gifford.

Y. Mrs. V. Grey-Marks, who has been exhibiting her form of Ethiopia in several parts of the country, has left for a lecture tour in America.

Sir Cecil Hartman Rodwell, the former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to the board of Great Universal Stores.

Mrs. Leonard Blaier, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. S. Grogan, has returned to India with her two children after a four-months' stay in Kenya.

Om. Blasivo Mwewe Kagwa, whose death has taken place near Entebbe, was the eldest son of the late Sir Apollo Kagwa, Katikro of Buganda.

The Emperor of Ethiopia was entertained by the London Free Church Guild at luncheon in the City Temple on Tuesday, Sir George Haigh presiding.

Mr. F. E. Mennell has been appointed to the Southern Rhodesian Commission for the Protection of Natural and Historical Monuments and Parks.

Mr. D. J. Skeeler has been re-elected President of Mashonaland Farmers' Association, with Messrs. K. G. Dunn and A. Pearson as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. W. J. W. Bell, whose sudden death in Lumbwazi we regret to announce, had been in Kenya for a number of years. He was a Freemason.

We regret to learn of the death which occurred last week of Mrs. Noah, wife of Mr. J. E. M. Noah, Executive Engineer of the Kenya Public Works Department.

Mr. C. H. Rippson has been appointed manager of the Tangaonya Mill, the new mill being built by Sir Harry Byatt Esq., and Mr. Rippson the Samuel Fosser Cup.

The investiture of the Rev. Mr. McMillan Wilson as the first Bishop of Asaba of the newly-created Prefecture of the Victoria Falls took place a month ago yesterday.

Mr. Fred Caley has taken up duty in Southern Rhodesia as a probation officer attached to the magistrates' courts; this being his first appointment of its kind to be made in that country.

Mr. John Finlay, son of Mr. E. J. Finlay, of Arbroath, Berwickshire, recently died from Bulawayo to Johannesburg in 2 hrs. 50 mins., one of the best times yet recorded for the trip.

Mr. Harold Kittermaster, a nephew of Sir Harry Kittermaster, Governor of Nyassaland, has been appointed headmaster of Springfield. He is an old Oxford and Cambridge Rugger player.

Mr. F. B. Anderson has been appointed an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative Council, and the Rev. Canon R. M. Gibbons' appointment has been renewed for another term.

ALFRED CRIBBERN, senior partner of Messrs. Cribberns & Co., who have large interests in the Tanganyika sisal industry, is a member of the new Commission of Lieutenant for the City of London.

Mrs. C. P. Foster has been elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Salisbury branch of the Disraeli Aid Society in succession to Mr. T. M. N. G. Groom, who has rendered valuable service in the City.

Mr. J. A. Powrie has taken over the management of the Nairobi branch of Barclays Bank D. C. & O. from Mr. W. W. Cole, who opened the branch in 1927, and is retiring after 34 years in the bank's service.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi of Mr. R. de V. Cornwell, one of Southern Rhodesia's best-known, an enthusiastic leader of dogs, and at one time Chairman of the Rhodesian Field Pack Society.

Mr. A. F. Davidson's residence in the Abercorn district has been gutted by fire, his loss including over 1,000 books and many documents and photographic material of early days in South Africa.

Captain H. K. McKee, managing director of Kees's Ltd., Lusaka, a member of the Main Control Board and other Northern Rhodesian bodies, is outward-bound with his family on return from leave.

Mr. Gregor Grant, son of the late Mr. Ian Grant and of the late Lady Marye Grant, and Mrs. Elizabeth Budgen, daughter of Major and Mrs. E. Budgen, son of Ronald, Kenya Colony, married in Nakuru last week.

Mr. G. R. Robertson, Guernsey Chairman of the Union Castle Line, who is on the point of leaving to visit East Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa, hopes to return from Capetown on February 10, arriving in Southampton on March 1.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. E. S. Banham, aged 48, of 14, St. Giles' Close, chairman of the Tangaonya Railways. Mr. Banham died after an operation for appendicitis. He had moved to Tangaonya, where he had served for 14 years.

Mr. Vivian L. Oury, who recently returned from his visit to Portuguese East Africa, Nyassaland and Southern Rhodesia, and who is the son of Mr. Ernest Oury, Chairman of the London Committee of the Mozambique Company, has been awarded the Red Cross medal by the Portuguese Government.

Sir Harry Lindsay, Director of the Imperial Institute, leaves England to-morrow for South Africa, whence he will go to East Africa early in New Year. The object of his visit is to develop the educational, scientific and commercial links between the Institute and official and unofficial circles in South and East Africa.

Peter Komanga, guest son of Chief Kosha, who gave evidence in London a few years before the Joint Parliamentary Commission, is now a post-graduate at St. John's College, Cambridge. He is the first East African Native to go to Cambridge having already taken his M.A. degree at Columbia University, New York.

*Rhodesia's Early Settlers.**Death.**Hubert White.*

Colonel Hubert White, R.A., who has passed away in the age of 81, was one of Rhodesia's early settlers. At nearly thirty he became an Officer in the Rhodesia Volunteers, and during afterwards was involved in a number of wars in Matabeleland, where the Imperial forces set out for Johannesburg in the year 1895. He accompanied them as Chaplain, and came to Sir John Wilson, who had given him command of a force of 400 men, the present strength of which is 12,000. After the British force was compelled to fall down at Magersfontein, another 2,000 men from Rhodesia were deported to trial in England. There he was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment, which served in Holloway Gaol.

White became the subject of much discussion because among the documents captured at Dorkinsburg was a dispatch by him to his wife, containing words which seriously compromised some of the former rebels. It informed her that thirty-two rebels had been captured and sent to Cape Town, and that "the box" had been found in the hands of a man named Mr. C. J. Smith. It also stated that Sir John Wilson had been captured at Dorkinsburg, and other vital papers had been seized during Wilson's escape to Mafeking. Colonel J. B. Murray Gilstrap, commanding the British forces in Rhodesia, was absent when White came to him to be tried, and he was exonerated. White had got in touch with the British General, and replied: "I am shall want this to be known in Johannesburg," said he, "if we do not know what we are to be about, so we do not bluster." White's friends contradicted this example of his bravery, but there could be no more dramatic proof than his final silence about his conduct. Many years later, after the South African War, he had emerged in the ranks of the Staff Guards, and the South African War was entered a London stockbroking business, and since he is in eminent business has visited the Sudan and practically all the British colonies.

Medical Fellowships.

A senior fellowhip has been awarded to Dr. C. C. Mackay by the Medical Research Council for investigation of tropical diseases in the medical and clinical universities of South Africa. The fellowships have been given to Dr. G. B. Blythman of the Queen's Royal Hospital, and Dr. N. Straats, late of the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Leiden. They are payable for three years. During the first two the holders will undergo training in the medical schools, and thereafter will be appointed to the staff of a hospital or a medical research institution.

Leave Home or Jump into Health.

During the last meeting of the Royal Empire Society the last four members were the following: Col. G. C. Collier, Mr. H. Lampson, Mr. M. E. K. Kinnaird, Dr. H. Donald V. Lathom, and Mr. F. H. H. Day. Dr. Salter, Dr. J. M. Methven, Dr. G. W. M. Currie, of Canada; Mr. George T. T. Cook, of Zimbabwe; Col. J. H. Rhodesia; Messrs. C. J. Cooke, Dr. Johnson, Mr. E. K. Kinnaird, Mr. F. H. H. Day, Mr. G. C. Collier, and Misses A. E. Booth, V. H. Morris, and Mrs. R. A. Nixon, of Australia.

Horticultural Shows.

Mr. Marion Vroom, Secretary of the Horticultural Committee of the Royal Empire Society, has invited home gardeners to enter their exhibits at the Rhodesia Show, and the South African. The Show is intended for South Africa, the new regular botanical and horticultural exhibition being held in Rhodesia, which was to concern itself with the purpose.

*Rhodesia's Early Settlers.**Death.**Richard Sake.*

DR. RICHARD Sake, the Rhodesian Government's last expert on the rock paintings of Southern Rhodesia, died at M.E.Taylor, and there was no complete record of the colony's paintings or of reproduction of them, but various individuals were taking photographs and tracing illustrations. Recently while systematic investigation of the rock shelters was being made by several experienced archaeologists, working under of course in the meaning of the finds, it was discovered that though they were many, none of the illustrations or further details was enough to identify them.

The figures are frequently found on rocks, and in caves and scaffolding, and figures, which are used by the arts. Animals of all kinds are represented, various creatures being used to depict natural forms. For example, bedsteads always represent water or a little bright blue sky, and a circle stands for a sun. The pieces evidently fulfilled some function of magic, religious, &c. People whose whole life was bound up in magic, and who would feel that the better the object the more powerful it was, may have given to them the sense of protection.

The figures are mostly in black, and a few in red, and some are on the coast boundary, and others on the inland boundary. The most interesting find of all was a figure of a man with the occurrence of a small bird on his shoulder. There were many other unusual figures with wings, and symbolic birds on their shoulders, and some specimens of people considerably similar to the aborigines and those of the San, and with their bows and arrows, and a spear, a bow, a spear, a spear, and another carrying a suspension bridge over a stream, with little figures running along it. Pictures of animals and domestic scenes suggest that the art was becoming less conscious, and more for the sake of suggestion, ritualistic, &c. When the art was taken up again, as the paintings had been forgotten, deteriorated, they would be opened for interpretation. A full record of the rock pictures, joy, and sorrow of Rhodesia's early inhabitants, provided Mrs. Taylor with a number of tracings and photographs in illustration of her book.

English Settlement.

Addressing the Ghent Congress on the subject of English settlement Sir Thomas Barlow, Chairman of the British Central African Company, said that with the improvement in trade with the rest of the world, one other thing was likely to happen, namely, emigration to the Dominions and Colonies.

Workers' Tributes to Ministers.

At the annual congress of the National Federation of Miners, Dr. D. J. D. Sturz, the President of the N.F.M., Dr. J. N. Chapman, General Manager of the Miners' Association, who had been Vice-chairman, and Mr. W. D. Jackson, who had been Vice-chairman, and Mr. G. C. Collier, who had been Vice-chairman, addressed the miners.

Dr. Sturz, in his address, said: "I wish to thank you for the tributes paid to me by the miners and their wives. The tributes are simple and minute done in memory of our dear ones. This is the best tribute you can give us."

Humanitarian Workers.

Mr. Marion Vroom, Secretary of the Horticultural Committee of the Royal Empire Society, has invited home gardeners to enter their exhibits at the Rhodesia Show, and the South African. The Show is intended for South Africa, the new regular botanical and horticultural exhibition being held in Rhodesia, which was to concern itself with the purpose.

Rhodesian Administration.

A Note on Rhodesia's Proposals.

THE British telegrams reporting Colonel Gore-Browne's proposal in the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the division of that colony into three separate administrative areas, the railway belt to be amalgamated with Southern Rhodesia, North Eastern Rhodesia to be annexed to Nyasaland, and Barotseland to become a fourth High Commission territory (as reported in our issue of November 21) necessarily confined themselves to the main points.

We have now received the full text of the speech, one well worth the careful study of everyone interested in East Africa and Rhodesia. It is a statesman-like work, marked by broad and unbiased consideration of various major issues.

There can be no races, different in almost every respect in culture, tradition, and outlook, and with nothing but human nature in common, ever live side-by-side in one country. We ask, "Segregation and repression must fail, let us try."

The policy of benevolent autocracy has been most of all in other lands, but it has not been a successful subject. That is why we have had to work, by force, to effect political independence. In fact, since independence must be the inevitable, we are building for the future. That coming day, our dispensation, as far as possible, will be conducted in here, but as long as this council meets, it is perfectly natural that it should be instructed on the action of the government of South Africa.

The only real alternative can be the adoption of the relationship of a trustee state, and back of this there is the fact that we regard the Native races as our partners. You will notice paragraphs to the effect that it is possible to keep an alliance with the development and education of the country, we open the door to the Native society accordingly.

Remembering that all sound theories must be applied with caution and due regard to reality, we continued:

Partnership, not trusteeship.

In applying my principle of partnership between people of such very different habits, I would be careful to allow the parties ample room to get away from each other. Early rate in the initial stages of the partnership, it would divide the territory into three principal areas, Central Rhodesia, North-Eastern Rhodesia, and North-Western Rhodesia.

Central Rhodesia, corresponding to what is known as the Railway Strip, could be a white territory and would be subdivided into a mining province and a farming province. North-Eastern Rhodesia would consist of the present Northern and Eastern Provinces, and would be Native territory except in so far as the two settled areas of Alberton and Fort Jameson are concerned. North-Western Rhodesia would consist of the Barotse Province and the country to the west of it, and it too would be a Native territory.

In Central Rhodesia the white man's interests would be definitely paramount, which does not mean that the very large numbers of Native children there would not be given care, or that the Native factor in greater Native interest would be paramount, but this does not mean that the country would not succeed in economic development through the mining or any other legitimate activity. In the same manner should every area for such development as each area could be given the widest possible measure of local self-government.

For instance in the Barotse Province, Central Rhodesia, the Barotse claimed that they should be white people, so that Rhodesia's recognition of their birthright across the Zambezi, which the natives of the Barotse should be given their very best efforts to obtain, should be done under the aegis of the Imperial Government, and that the rights of the Barotse, whom it is essential to see are protected, to be accepted by the Imperial Government.

Proposed Structure of Rhodesia.

The estimated capital required for the new Regiment on the basis of two companies in each branch additional company, is £1,770,000. This amount is to be obtained by the Imperial Government, £1,000,000 to be contributed annually by the Imperial Government, and £770,000 to be

T. L. Gilmore.

Former Manager of Moran, Bruce Company.

WE regret to report the death last week of Mr. T. L. Gilmore, who was managing director of the Moran, Bruce Company, in 1904, and in his many years' association with Africa was a reputation as, in the words of Lord Lugard, a sage and most devoted champion of the continent. One of his main pre-occupations being the welfare of Native races.

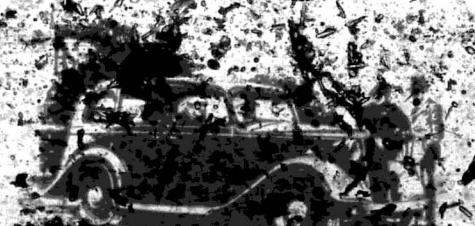
He was closely associated with various schemes for colonial development, including the negotiations for the construction of the Uganda Bridge and was for a short time secretary of the Rhodes Trust. He was an assistant director of the Department of Information during the Great War, and the first original member of the African Engineers Association. He married in 1888 a daughter of Sir John Scott, K.C.B., and is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter, his youngest son being Mr. J. F. Gilmore, Assistant Librarian in the Royal Gardens.

At the moment of closing for press we learn with regret of the death of Mr. G. C. M. S. Morris, Scotch Agent in the Consulate of Kenya, H.E. Lord Lugard, who died recently at his home in England. His death should have been mentioned in our next issue.

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Rhodesia and Nyasaland Mutual Native Interests.

The indisposition of the interests of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland is again reflected in the agreement between the two territories to facilitate and regulate the passage of native migrants. In Nyasaland there has for some time been a growing realisation that the removal of natives from their homes is having a bad effect upon the commercial life of that territory. In a later issue of this publication it will be communicated how it is possible for the native carrier to be put under touch with his master. Recruiters of labour for territories beyond the boundaries of these three will be encouraged and he can offer his services to the person of his fancy at least once in two years will be ensured.

In other words the authorities in Rhodesia do not accept the fact that the Native of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia are in an entirely different position from those of the neighbouring states in the West Coast of Africa. Their prosperity largely depends on the ability to sell their labour to organised industry more particularly to the mines, and these are all run by Europeans. It is a matter of course of allowing the natives of Nyasaland to go to the mines of Northern and Southern Rhodesia or else devoting themselves to their reduced numbers in the land. The agreement which awaits the sanction of the Secretary of State is the Corollary to "will keep the migration within reasonable limits" and is likely to be accompanied by a greater interest in the minerals of Nyasaland. Now by then the three States appear to be progressing towards a condition in which their separation under different governments will be absurdity.

South African Native Migrant.
The last question before the Native Agricultural Conference is concerned with the principle of native migration to South Africa. This is a question without a complete conviction, and any arrangement must be based on the principles of reciprocity of rights. It is to be hoped that the first stage of the *African and Rhodesian Convention* will be followed by a belief that forming in Southern Rhodesia must be taken up as far as can possibly be reached by law and custom, but that *status quo* stands as a general demand.

When the Agricultural Conference showed the need of greater attention to marketing, their of course was a loud cry. In the past it has seemed to be a call for action. The technique of finding new markets is now in the breast of every Secretary of Agriculture, and so long as Administration he may be able to use the property of his State, and central negotiators who like him feel also that the foreign surroundings to which they present, should know all the values. It is not

likely that in a small Colony such ambassadors should be the best men in the African Union's service. It is however to be hoped that with the assistance of marketing as followed in the case of the northern territories will provide an area for handicrafts in a useful manner. It is essential that the right steps for consolidating the Central African Council should be taken. The commercial companies have a place in the world of the commercial world. A deal on a basis as regular as such organisations as that local difficulties may be easily and readily brought to the attention of the members of the Council and obtained effect on the part of the small colony.

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Arabian districts, where the towns are on the slopes of hills and among the racing tracks, as well as all the young game. "Gum" is not the name of a game. There are more private towns south than a hundred miles competitive sports which breeds tennis champions is singularly lacking, and this is to be regretted. There is in this regard a great contrast to the championing standard of sports to be found in Lower Canada, in which the crooks was at the top of his form.

Greater Rhodesia.

These two Rhodesias will become one in spite of the opposition with their reservations, as declared by Mr. H. J. Moffat, former Acting Minister of Southern Rhodesia at the dinner in honour of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce Society in Bulawayo.

"The people will decide this question," he added. "There will be a united Rhodesia stretching from the Limpopo to Lake Tanganyika. That will be a powerful State, and United Rhodesia will play a dominating part in the rest of British territories north of the Limpopo."

A PACKET OF SUNSHINE

That is "South Africa's" opinion of Captain D. Williams

IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE

Our Correspondent

In this brief book, Captain Williams has voiced once and for all the articulate Englishman abroad who accepts anything the tales may send along in the happy spirit of real business. It takes about 100 real sunny bits and feels like the story system in *Utopia*, with deep laughs, good and bad things, goods and bairns, yet Captain Williams succeeds in making the intelligent folk who write books about this bright and rising African continent wrap themselves in a coat of melancholy and make all disappear. One would like to send each of them a copy of this book. It is a packet of sunshine.

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Knowledge of Empire

SUGGESTING that leaders and public men should study some of the history of the Empire, Canon S. H. St. John Dingley, B.A., recently returned from a period of service in India, says, in a letter to *the Evening Standard*:

"The Old Country has a few years of late been very largely out of view in many ways. It is sometimes said that the impression that narrow-mindedness and ignorance of other countries gives to others is due to our homesickness."

"Our amateur half-visioned set of men have become accepted, while the young men of India—the ministry of the Church, indeed, records that it is incumbent upon them to serve after passing a refresher course in the same way as their seniors in H.M. Forces—instead of falling down in comfortable armchairs."

"It should not be creditable for this country to be unable to measure up to its responsibilities or to face its responsibilities. If any ruler there is, certainly, who is comparable to the Emperor of India, it is the minister of the Church, who is the chief of his department."

"Ignorance, reticence exhibited at home, even in places with regard to conditions in the Indian country, is lamentable, still more so when it is due to those in authority that our own people have to face in their strenuous work of developing the resources of their lands. A little more knowledge and experience, not merely scientific, is often thought adequate by just a flying visit, would do much towards creating a criticism of a more kindly and constructive character."

Steel Share Valuation

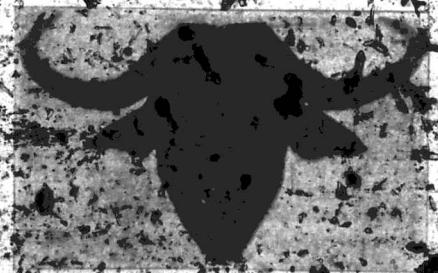
British East African Corporation shares, which had a value of £100 in 1935, are now around £80. The African Steel Plantations, which took over the Jomo Kenyatta iron and steel works, while British Central Africa Company, which has steel interests in Uganda, have risen from £100 to about £140. *The Financial Review*

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More Clotted Nonsense

WE must have witnessed so-called education of travel talk about which appears daily in the provincial weeklies which, notwithstanding all the claims that the British Government, the smaller colonies, and the governments of South African states are improving the educational system, is rather comical. In fact, no one from Bombay through the Mysore districts and down boldy gives the lectures a thumbs-up.

It is said to believe our contemporary, he purveyed down the Red Sea to Aden, thence inland to S.W. Arabia, where ports were visited across the desert to Port Sudan, and central ports, including Afghanistan and India. The author duly toiled on through India, where he witnessed an Empress Day festival of the troops.

The author told the audience that he had been back to London for 25 years. What would he say if he came to the frontier, might I ask? As far as I am concerned, one who stays at home

is Brown.

Trade and Mandatory Flags

SIR ARNOLD WILSON recently asserted that Germany as a Mandatory Power would have better opportunities at present to raw materials from a given territory. Local trade tends to follow the Mandatory flag. Mr. W. A. Wells has replied in the following terms:

"Inasmuch as the value of the goods imported tends to follow the flag, and that this would be of sufficient value to certain countries to justify a transfer of a Mandate."

"The existence of such tendencies, so plausible and so often accepted as an established fact that it may come as a surprise to Sir Arnold Wilson and others who earn it, is an illusion in several general effects are concerned."

"In the first year, 1933, the total imports into Mandatory territories and territories under Comprised from the United Kingdom rose from £1,100,000 to £6,000. The imports into Greece and into these territories from foreign countries rose from £10,000,000 to £20,000,000, so that not only has the increase from foreign countries been approximately four times as great as that from the United Kingdom, but the relative increase in the case of certain countries, namely, in

the case of Greece, is tenfold."

The Riviera Design

A LITTLE MORE talk about the Riviera itself as "Bella-voie typist" to the *Bidet et Chocolat* series of articles on "Forward Bellavio," gives suggestions which are applicable to, and will be received with interest in several parts, as well as in Africa and in other tropical towns.

"The house in Mediterranean towns," she writes, "combined me that we do not know how to appreciate your insight. If you could make more of a Riviera villa, instead of an English bungalow, perhaps in this country's great spaces we should not find the man houses with small windows, tiny flower gardens, and cases useless birds, etc. I should like to see a large, comfortable, sunlit sitting room, with a large sofa, and a large glass door leading down to the terrace."

"An English villa would be too small for us, and we own a house which is only 10 feet by 15 feet and quite verminous. A fine boulder, fine, in delicate tropical foliage, and we could have a patio, a large tropical garden, and a sunroom which would become more and more

East Africa in the House.**Natives, Labour and Trade.**

Mr. R. H. Williams, M.P., has called for a debate on the subject of native labour in East Africa at the present time. He said that, according to his sources, there were difficulties in that territory in regard to some tribes with dire results. Mr. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., said he was sorry to find that, in view of the transfers, during the last few months, of the Native Affairs Commissioner to the Native Affairs Department, and the transfer of the administrative officer from Nyasaland, was it not time that Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland should have their own Native Affairs Departments?

Mr. J. A. Gauntlett : Is the Secretary of State for the Colonies aware that there is no place in the British Empire where labour, both white and coloured, is treated with greater humanity and consideration than in Southern Rhodesia?

Mr. JOHN GORE : I have no reason to suppose that the labour conditions in Southern Rhodesia are any worse than those in Nyasaland. I have had a disconcerting report of the number of Nyasaland Natives leaving the country, particularly from Northern Rhodesia, and it is equally important to know what is happening in the territories which lie to the north of Nyasaland. I have been told that, in Northern Rhodesia, there is considerable mining activity, and, of course, our African natives are engaged in these activities, making at miles to those who work on farms or in agricultural employment.

Mr. GAUNTLETT : I am very fond of friend sure that the existing conditions from Southern Rhodesia are not from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. GRASBY-GORE : In my report concerning Nyasaland itself, I say to the following: "Large numbers of Nyasaland Natives will leave the country, leaving their womenfolk and old people."

Referring to Mr. E. J. Williams, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said that he informed the Government of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland that he intended to go with Mr. J. A. Gauntlett to inspect the conditions of native labour in those territories, and asked for the views of the Foreign Office and the Foreign Office to receive and consider public comments thereon.

Conditions in Nyasaland.**Retirement of the Governor.**

Mr. ORMSBY-GORE : This is a legislative session, and I understand that the Governor of Nyasaland is going to retire, so that the Colonial Secretary may be freed from some of their routine colonial duties, and be free to transfer their activities from the *boma* to the *shambu*, as by law they can only carry on business in the interior.

Mr. EXCLEY described the Land Taxation Report as the greatest concession he had ever read, and pointed out that the total of gold transacted with the natives had been appropriated on the part of Government or of individuals. It was therefore not to be published.

Experiments were being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, and sunflower and tung oil had "at least won honourable mention in 1910." There had been practically no growth in 1911, because the seed had been eaten instead of planted, but it was estimated that, even though the amount of seed used would have meant an increase of 50%.

The Government intended likely to propose as a chief one in 1912 a tobacco industry, particularly with British capital, which hoped the Tobacco Control would establish the health of the country, the community urged reduction in the railway rate on freight to coincide with the cost charged from Mombasa? Mr. PROUDFOOT : Mombasa, Tobacco cannot go to expansion.

The establishment of a post office in East African Tea Association was welcomed, Nyasaland, because the fact that the Vice-Chairman and Secretary of the Tea Association had resided in that country for a long time.

Mr. EXCLEY referred to the new Empress of Africa, and said that Sir Harcourt said he could have insisted that she should be delivered direct to Blantyre from Mombasa, but his suggestion that we lost our connection with Salisbury, he thought, that the connection service would be with us, a slight delay in the delivery of the mail, perhaps four or five hours only, perhaps more dependent on the time of arrival in Africa. Our mail will therefore, according to present promises, be taken via Salisbury in both directions, and our connection with Salisbury will be secured. This new service the Protectorate will be brought within the scope of the Postmaster-General's jurisdiction over all matters of moment.

Sir Daniel Hale recognises that the living improvement in the standard of living can be attained if every increase in purchasing power of the cultivator is followed by a proportional rise in the population. Recent studies of the trend of population suggest that the attainment of a high standard of living is sooner or later followed by a falling death-rate. *The East African Medical Journal.*

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Sudan and Ethiopia

Globe-Raiders and a Hatchet

REVELATIONS of intrigues, slave-raids, and large-scale punishing expeditions by Ethiopian into Sudan territory, regarding which little has hitherto been known in this country, are made in the report just issued on the Administration and Finance of the Sudan in 1905 (Cred. 5271, p. 64).

In April of last year, a powerful Italian Unit, it is said, had been summoned to Addis Ababa, where he had a secret interview with the Emperor. On his return, he engaged in anti-Sudan Government propaganda, but this was immediately exposed. It coincided with the opening of the Italian Consulate in Asmara, the appearance at Roseau of its Consul, one of the sons of the Emperor, Lij Yasu, who said he had escaped from imprisonment at Magdala, and wished to settle at Khatoum on behalf of his father, who was still alive. He decided eventually to return to Abyssinia.

Seated by the Sudan Court in 1904 to 10 years' imprisonment for wholesale slave raiding, Sitt Anan bin Faki Said, the wife of Sheikh Khoghal, was released on account of her failing health and sent to the Benishamien border, where she was met by one of the Sheikhs Khoghal's sons. She undertook to enter Sudan territory again.

On Sheikh Khoghal's return to the Sudan, he was particularly anxious to avoid giving any offence. Even his annual peace-hunting party to the Doba area did not arrive, but this was attributed to the death of the man who usually headed the expedition.

On February 11 an Ethiopian delegation met the Governor of Kassala, Prince of Omo, to investigate charges against the notorious bandit chief Yahia Awad, who had been taken into custody by the Ethiopian authorities following a series of minor raids into Sudan territory between 1902 and 1904. The Ethiopian delegation was not, however, content to try to pacify such a chief, and the proceedings were limited to a determination of his civil liabilities for goods seized and for damages on account of his detention of Sudan subjects. The delegation admitted liability of £500 and agreed that Yahia would stand trial by a superior court on criminal charges.

The British Consul at South-Eastern Ethiopia found that an Englishman, a pony-breeder, had been captured by a Pifer tribe, to fulfil a誓言 (vow) which he understood had been taken over by the Amhara or northern Governor. Later he discovered that five boys of the Pifer tribe had been kidnapped by the party and brought to Muli; vigorous protests caused in the boys being released. Later, one of the coaches who had been left behind in the terrible confusion, surrendered to the Sudan police, and they found eleven, mostly female, captives, had been taken.

Administration of Ethiopia

A further raid, moving towards Gore in Western Ethiopia, and similar to those on the Sudan frontier, supported by machine-guns, which are flying low over inhabited centres, a demonstration of the pacific character of the occupation. Columns are also moving northward, and the east, where the mountains are sounding up bands of Ethiopians continually.

The first batch of 1000000 armaments have started for Italy, and Ethiopia will be supplied with 1000000 more. King Victor Emmanuel will conclude the visit of the Emperor of Abyssinia to Europe, according to the recent statement of Lord Meath.

Lloyd's credit report from Tigray says that the insurance company is to sue the Emperor of Ethiopia in an English Court for damage caused by the looting of Adis Ababa.

Colonel E. J. Story, who is in charge of the veterinary service in Ethiopia during the last year, who is known to many Englishmen, has written a book, "A Journey through Pictures taken of Abyssinia during the Year of Terror."

Power Friends

A considerable decrease in the number of Native convicts in gaol and prison is recorded in the Annual Report of the Criminal Department, which states that there was in 1905 a sharp number of 2000 native convicts stopped to 1550.

Justice in Ethiopia

Friends of Abyssinia Government

The Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League presents the following memorial to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:

"The友人會 (Friends of Abyssinia) and the Italian Government having created military force to extend their control in Western Abyssinia and other un-conquered areas, the Friends of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League respectfully urge that His Majesty's Government, with view to bringing hostilities to an end and prevent further bloodshed and devastation, make the need for the conclusion of an armistice between Italy and Abyssinia pending a final settlement by arbitration. We request that His Majesty's Government shall make representations to the Italian Government in this case, with regard to the medium of the League of Nations."

"The Friends of Abyssinia further urge that His Majesty's Government shall facilitate measures whereby a safe area may be provided in British territory adjoining Abyssinia as a sanctuary for the thousands of refugees who are now scattered throughout Abyssinia and for homeless Abyssinians now ended in Italy. Such a safe area would permit the provision of much-needed Red Cross units."

"The Friends of Abyssinia earnestly hope that in des-

igning any continuance of the use of poison gas in Italy in Abyssinia, which is a fellow member of the League of Nations, the Italian Government may be reminded that the use of poison gas is prohibited by international agreements."

"Finally we Friends of Abyssinia request the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to report to the League of Nations on conditions in Abyssinian peoples both during the period of occupation by Italy."

The signatories are: Mr. Vyvyan, Mr. G. H. Aspell, Professor E. E. Gardner, Dr. G. G. Gaster, Lieut-Colonel J. C. Dickinson, Mr. G. East, Mr. David Hall of Addis Ababa, Mr. Laurence, Mr. J. Scott Liddell, Vice-Admiral Dr. W. R. Maston, Mr. Philip Mumford, Sir George Paish, Mr. Royden, Sir D. S. Stevenson, Rear-Admiral Sir John Withers and Sir Robert Wilmot.

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MINING

Company Progress Report.

Kagero Mines. Output of 1,000 bbls. tin concentrates 30 tons; unrefined copper 100 tons.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. Dukor return 750 tons crushed, yielding 172 ozs. bullion or 55 tons sand classified weighing 99.42 troy lbs. Total 371 troy ozs.

Salisbury (Rhodesia) Gold Fields. Two new elevated shafts—Main adit was cut 1,000 ft. deep, and the other 1,000 ft. 10,500 ft. in total. Ductile iron pipe from 300 ft. to 100 ft. the average pressure 34 lbs per sq. in.

Tanganyika Central Gold. Main adit has been drilled 2,045 tons sand, containing 341 ozs. value of gold produced. Total cost £3,000 and the cost of the plant situated within costs £1,213. No. 1 adit is the company's first, and construction will proceed to develop the following local sectioning of the plant are noted at the moment. The main airways break down in the tunnel mill stage, and same will be adversely affected for the current year.

Nyando. If the factory report states that Koa Main sector main development twine was sufficient to top of 170 ft., or 100 ft. below the level of the lode, 6.5 dwt over 100 ft. Progress impacted by lack of sufficient water. In Bridge section south 200 ft. sand inclining 1 in 12 ft. or 100 ft. Below surface the last assay was 10.50 ozs. gold. At Hipsmanwa an 18 ft. vertical shaft developed to full size and 100 ft. deep. The station height, 100 ft. between 100 ft. and 200 ft. levels re-sampled for scrippins; averages 6 dwt. after 30 ft. for the first 100 ft. between levels. While below 100 ft. lies on northern open-cut sink 12 ft. to 20 ft. on lode was run down over 30 ft. in Gordon section at 100 ft. level. This is 100 ft. and S. at 7 ft. acrosscut from shaft, and 100 ft. to another 100 ft. respectively and crosses W. N. E. The latter is 100 ft. to another 100 ft. and crosses N. S. 100 ft. to 100 ft. drive. Numerous plug holes.

No. 2 Area. In No. 2 area of Nyando the lode rises 12 ft. to 100 ft. and 100 ft. while assay 100 ft. to 100 ft. raised to 10 ft. on lode, 100 ft. in which 100 dwt. was taken from No. 7 adit and the first 100 ft. of 100 ft. was suspended from 100 ft. to 100 ft. to drive N. W. and S. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 100 ft. in which 22 ft. "smart" assayed 6 dwt. over 100 ft. On lode sample of 100 ft. twine 100 ft. to 100 ft. level, and advanced to 100 ft. on lode and 100 ft. over 100 ft. Lode was advised to 100 ft. on lode and 100 ft. over 100 ft. in Port and Bua area. It is difficult to penetrate through dense bush and 100 ft. of trenching and various attempts, scanning for the lode have been futile. Dates of old vein named.

N. Charterland Exploration.

Reconstruction of Capital.

The annual report of the N. Charterland Exploration Company Ltd. starts with the statement that the company has been unable to meet its financial obligations, and with a balance sheet which includes stocks, bridging, and the balance of profit and loss account to £120,848, during 1937-38, 25,605 lb. of tobacco leaf was sold.

At Basare West mine operations have been retarded through lack of the funds necessary for development, but interesting discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Basare and prospecting work is being carried out in the Middle area.

The board, which has for some time been considering the possibility of putting fresh capital for the further development of the company's concessions, especially in regard to funding, has now succeeded in getting a warf interest to agree to the following arrangement. The new company to be registered in Rhodesia with a capital of £100,000 in 100 shares of £100 each. The new company is to receive one-half share in the new company for each share in the old company. The shareholder of the old company will have the right to subscribe for a further share in the new company at par for each share held in the old company. The London and Rhodesia Mining and Finance Company will subscribe for 50,000 £100 shares at par, and will underwrite the above new issue for all option during three years to take up at par £100,000 shares in the original capital of the new company.

A special resolution placing the old company in liquidation, with authority to the liquidator to pay out the assets of the above arrangement, will be submitted after the annual meeting of the company on December 14.

Mining Personalia.

Appointed to the Gold and Rand Proprietary Mine by the Mining Syndicate.

Mr. A. J. M. Egger, the Uganda Inspector of Mines, is on leave.

The retirement of Mr. W. C. Simmons, Senior Assistant Geologist to Ordeon, is announced.

Mr. C. S. Saks, of the Bystrothalline Syndicate, is prospecting in the Rukungiri area of Uganda.

Mrs. J. J. Muller has been appointed a director of the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd.

Mr. G. Anderson, former assistant mining engineer, has been transferred from Bulawayo to Natal.

Dr. F. A. D. Smith, John Selsdon Trust, is shortly leaving forathermodata on leave. He will visit Johannesburg before coming to London.

Applications for admission to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy have been made by Mr. H. C. de Bruyn of Bulawayo and Mr. W. D. White of Kimberley, Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. Nuttall, one of the pioneers of the Luapula, is reported to have taken over Mr. C. Currie's interest in Nyasaland in the Missima district which Mr. and Mrs. Currie had jointly for Scotland.

Mr. W. M. McNaughton, manager of the Copper Belt Mine, has been appointed Umtali district representative on the committee of the Southern Rhodesia Association of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Mr. D. C. Clark, who is a graduate of Messrs. Davis & Brothers Ltd., mining consultants in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, has arrived home by air from South Africa. He will also visit America, where he will be consulting engineers to the Berse Gold Mining Company operating in the Kimberley.

Copperbelt Opera.

NKA Alale Voice Choir recently produced a Trial by Jury which was a most successful first attempt by a local amateur Copperbelt.

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Power for Kagera Mine

Hydro-Electric Installation Operated

Mrs. R. W. Mircusil, manager of Uganda's first power station, the new hydro-electric installation of 1,000 h.p. at a tin mine, has made a long journey to the station built from Entebbe to Jinja to witness the power obtained from the Atite River, where the Kagera River is transposed by overland canals to the Imentesudu mine 25 miles away. It is expected that the plant will develop 500 h.p. and dispense with all auxiliary power at the mine, which will thus be freed of mechanical assistance in a continuous 24-hour-a-day to be worked.

Inyangwa Gold

A report of the discovery of gold deposits has been received from the Inyangwa district of Southern Rhodesia.

Tanganyika Gold Exports Higher.

Gold exports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of this year totalled 66,247 tons compared with 60,000 tons during the corresponding period last year.

Electric Consumption.

Electricity consumption during the second half of September increased by 1.2% compared with the preceding six months, the figures being 124,333 and 100,032 tons respectively.

Copper Production Increases.

World stocks of refined copper at the end of September totalled 356,785 tons, against 370,499 tons at the end of September. The total world consumption was 2,553,000 tons higher at 17,242,000 tons. Production rose by 2,300 tons to 16,540 tons.

Tanganyika EP.L's.

Exclusive prospecting licences have been granted by the Tanganyika Government to the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Co., Ltd., and Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., in the Mbeya area to Messrs. G. Buckley Davies, and F. S. and D. MacLean in whose names stand to Mr. J. Wilson in the Mbeya area.

Tanganyika's September Production

Gold production in Southern Rhodesia during September was valued at £605,104, compared with £500,000 in August, and with £493,000 in September last year. During the first nine months of the year the value of Rhodesia's production was £5,332,000, the figure of £4,527,000 compared with the corresponding period of 1935.

Tanganyika Diamond and Gold

The annual meeting of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., is to be held in Fort Portal on December 18. The London Committee states that its returns from the Tanganyika properties have been badly delayed; it is not possible for the directors to report the results of the year's work accurately in sufficient time to allow notice of the annual general meeting to be given.

Oil-in-Kenya

It is claimed to have discovered indications of oil fields extensive enough to supply the East and South African markets and still leave a considerable surplus for export elsewhere. M. Jean Doizet, a French entrepreneur, applied to the Kenya Government for an exclusive prospecting licence over about 3,200 sq. miles about 150 miles from the coast. The exact position has not been disclosed. Several other applications are said to have been made. A few licences in various parts of Kenya, one asking for rights over practically the whole of Kenya.

Annual Report.

The annual report of the London, Australian and General Exploration Company, Ltd., shows a profit before tax of £4,208 compared with £2,345 last year, which, with the amount brought forward, makes up a attributable total of £14,076. A dividend of 10 pence per share compared with 18 pence per share to be recommended at the annual meeting on November 20. Mr. C. C. St. Leger, who has been a director of the company since its inception in 1906, has resigned, and Captain A. H. Moreton has been appointed Chairman and managing director.

Latest Share Prices...

Search

A SLIGHT setback has been experienced in the case of a number of West African gold mining shares during the past week, Kenian being marked down 10s. 6d. Uganda and Tanganyika Goldfields 10s. 6d. UK Goldmines and Kenya Consolidated maintained their former levels. The British Goldmines Association miners in Kenya Gold Mining Associate, Tanganyika Goldmines dropped 10s. 6d. In the Goldmines group, there were slight alterations in some shares, though in no case was there any marked change from the usual trading package.

Marlboro Asbestos was 10s. 6d. Barnsley Goldmines 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.

	Last Week	This Week
Akura Corporation (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Bushwick Mine (10s.)	7s. 3d.	6s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (Ns. 8s.)	8s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Exxon Co. (Ns. 6s.)	16s. 6d.	15s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Eldoret Mining Syndicate (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Fantiension (Ns.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Gabala Gold (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Goldschmidt (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Gold and Rhodesia (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Keweenaw (1s. 1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lambton Steel (1s.)	9s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
London Goldfields (1s.)	3s.	3s.
London Zinc Syndicate (5s.)	8s.	8s.
Makindu Gold (1s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Makindu Copper (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Leominster Corporation (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	2s. 6d.	19. 6d.
Lutru Gold Areca (1s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Nashoba Asbestos (1s.)	11s.	7s.
Peninsula (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Peninsula Broken Hill (5s.)	2s. 7d.	2s. 7d.
Pemberton Mineral Concession (2s. 0d.)	7s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Pemba Island (4s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Pedestal African-American (Ns.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Pedestal Corporation (5s.)	9s.	9s.
Pedestal Selection Trust (5s.)	0d.	22. 7s.
Penama (1s.)	1s. 0d.	24. 1s.
Asian Antelope (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Seatear (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Selecton Trust (10s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Sherwood Start (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Manara Gold (5s.)	3s.	3s.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s.)	3s.	3s.
Tanganyika Concessions (1s.)	0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s.	3s.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 0d.	4s. 0d.
Thika-Elna (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (1s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (1s.)	26s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Whiteridge (5s.)	3s. 0d.	6s. 6d.
Zambia Exploring (1s.)	0d.	10s. 6d.
British South Africa (1s.)	1s. 7d.	1s. 7d.
Central Lime Silica (1s.)	0d.	0d.
Consolidated Silica (1s.)	0d.	0d.
East African Silica Plantations (1s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
East African Power and Lighting (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
East Codon (1s.)	4s.	4s.
East Defd. (1s. 8d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Eastambula Steam (10s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Basel Estates (5s.)	9s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
	6% Pref. 2s. 11s. 6d.	1s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (Nas.) (1s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cordige (1s.)	42s. 0d.	42s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (6s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Pref. (4s.)		

Maliboro Quotations.

We have received the following prices by分歧
the latest African Mining Journal.

	Last Week
Kenya-Ride (1s.)	1s. 6d.
Ridgeway Mining Synd. (5s.)	5s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (5s.)	5s.
Kenya Goldmines (5s.)	5s.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	5s.
Ngala Gold Mining (5s.)	5s.
Pancanus (5s.)	5s.

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Daily Mail (West Indies)	1/-	Collier's Weekly
Starlet	1/-	Scrubbed Magazine
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Motor	1/-	Newspaper Geographical Magazine
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Of Commercial Concern.

A Native cycling race is shortly to be held in Uganda.

Considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of native cotton at Tumaini, Tanganyika Territory.

A ploughing competition at East African Stock Show has been drafted a scheme for a register of African pedigree dairy cattle.

Cox and Co., Ltd., of Northern Rhodesia, has been voluntarily wound up, and Mr. R. N. P. Creed, of London, appointed liquidator.

The ultimate net earnings of the Uganda Railways and Lake Steamer service during 1935-1936 were £60,322, against £54,274 last year.

A single lot of goat skins drawn from various parts of Uganda has been sent to England for examination as to their texture and other qualities.

The revenue of the Sudan Government Railways and Steamers during 1935 was £E. 1,195,194,

compared with £E. 805,592 for the preceding year.

Lists of British manufacturers, coronation bags, souvenirs, &c., have been supplied to trade departments in the various East African territories by the Department of Overseas Trade.

Stevens & Lloyd of South Africa, Ltd., a company with extensive business in Rhodesia, announces a profit of £46,941 for the year ended June 30, compared with £99,555 for 1935.

British East African Navigation Company announces the payment of dividend on Ordinary shares of 2½% for the year ended September 30. The annual meeting will be held on December 1.

Imports from Tanganyika during the first nine months of the year totalled £3,14,622, compared with £2,71,534 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports increased, from £2,19,452 to £2,38,337.

With the development of the aluminium industry exports of aluminium hollowware into India had declined from 80 tons, valued at £4,770 in 1930, to five tons, valued at £3,050, last year. The exports of local manufacture have grown from three tons, valued at £444, in 1930, to 31 tons, valued at £3,459 last year.

Late News Items.

Blair, the Mississippian, has obtained a life lease of his land.

Kenya natives are offered refuge to the Kenya Native Society.

The Egyptian Chamber has ratified the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

Final payments necessary to complete the sum in the cults of the Dondo Recreational Club.

It is proposed to hold new munition collections on November 20, at the present P.W.D. office.

The remaining amount of non-Native Poll tax payable in Uganda is to be reduced from 1s. to 30s.

The East African Women's League organised a golf gymkhana in Njoro in aid of the Earl Haig Fund.

It is hoped that the British Legion guard at Addis Ababa may be withdrawn on or about November 26.

Non-official immigrants to Tanganyika during August numbered 155, of whom 28 were British, 19 Germans, and 88 Indians.

Seven training scholarships have been granted by the Nyasaland Aero Club, which has approved the purchase of a second aircraft.

The Kenya Section of Associations favours the formation of an auxiliary Air Force recruited from the youth of the colony.

A native attacked by a wounded Buffalo near Arusha, Mr. K. Simbadima, was saved by a Masai tribesman who plunged his spear into the beast's heart.

A new yacht has been launched on Lake Victoria by Mr. Stewart Grey of the Uganda P.W.D., the vessel having been constructed by the owner whose wife made the sails.

Army Rhodesian troops are to take part in the Coronation procession in May. It is expected that they will include representatives of the Territorial Defence Force and the Royal Engineers.

At the close of the year the Rhodesian Legislative Council issued a circular. The Secretary said the suggestion that a committee should be appointed to draw up the estimates would be seriously considered by Government.



UNION STEEL COMPANY STAFF AT THE JORANGA SUGAR REFINERY IN UGANDA.

Consideration of Imports

THE WOOL MARKET AND TRADE REVIEW.

The record of woolgrowers in the first half of the year has been excellent. Wool sold last week at £3.68 per lb. at the City, London, England.

Mr. F. H. Pilkington, the Chairman, in the conclusions of his report said:

"I would like to address you on the operations of our Company for the year which ended on June 30, and more favourable circumstances than have existed for the last 12 years. There is a definite stop to the fall, and I am hopeful that although we have not reached full prosperity, yet we were able to distribute large dividends. Our bonuses, we have at least, turned the corner, and I am sure that the results I am going to comment upon today will prove satisfactory to you. We are, at last, able to receive regular and punctual payment by way of dividends of 7%, being the distribution for the year up to 60% of the British income tax, and to show definitely improved general results. I must warn you however, that during the current year we have faced with a great difficulty in Western Australia, and legislation in New Zealand which has put our earnings in a very uncertain degree."

"As I told you last year, we have kept our contracts on the redemption of our remaining Dividends, and during the year this sum has been reduced to nearly £1,000,000. While further reductions have been paid off on the cost of bringing over the funds to enable us to complete the transaction has been £1,000,000, and this sum has been debited to the general reserve account for £400,000. I mention this only as of recent I have been asked if it coincides with the fall in interest rates obtainable in Australia and New Zealand, and as the average fall payable on the 6% Capital Accruements is round about 2% decreasing in amount it will be a considerable one. I feel sure you will understand my difficulty in this matter."

"With regard to bonus and doubtful debts, a further decrease in depreciation, a general interest taxation, and the conversion of overseas debts into sterling, and for all contingencies it is possible to forecast the net profits for the year amounts to £40,000. The Directors recommend a final dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 7d. per share, less of British income tax, making £1.00 per share, and the addition of £3,000 to the loan provision."

"The current financial year will be fraught with a great test, especially to the Colonies of His Majesty King Edward VII., and we expect to welcome many of your Grants from the Commonwealth, the Dominion, and the Colonies. I need hardly assure them, should they be present, in words, of a very hearty welcome here."

"I am glad to say that the rise in the price of wool which may tested itself last season was well maintained and our results show a corresponding profit. The break of the great Queensland drought, given a most favorable result from the State, though, of course, there will be still being made up the losses in the initial part of the seasons past, a continuation of the same may again, I fear, bring another disastrous provision, but we hope to do our best to offset this. I hope also that the new Commonwealth Government will be able to give us a good market throughout the world, and that we may have a steady flow of money to meet the expenses of the year. It is of the

utmost importance of prices and absence of any sharp fluctuations in the market, and for this reason can be closely relied upon with feelings of satisfaction by all sections of the trade. I am sure that the action of the Commonwealth Government in this direction will be greatly appreciated by all who are not so fortunate, but for the remarkable keenness throughout 1913-14 will long be remembered by all interested in the wool industry. There has been an oft-repeated saying that the successful wool grower is one in which all sections co-operate and the description of the year has been uttered under review. The outstanding

fact was a substantial increase in the value of wool compared with the previous year, and a corresponding increase in the number of wool consumers, which resulted in a more uniform and widespread demand, and a rapidly diminishing sales and almost complete disappearance of surplus stocks."

"I referred to the fact that the increased in wool production over the last year has been considerable. This is due to the fact that the 1913-14 season did not bring a very heavy crop, and the 1914-15 season is a much heavier crop. Consequently, the pastoral area from one of gloom and despair to one of moderate prosperity. In this connection, the increased wool market will be a factor in the development of the wool industry, and its well known that the wool market is a very important factor in the economy of the country. This is particularly so in the case of Japan, where the wool market is very limited, and its restricted by the import duty of 100% on wool. This is a very heavy duty, and its well known that the Japanese buyers are not so free, now, at any period of the season, to buy wool as the United States purchases against demonstrates that the United Kingdom is the best customer and the leading buyer amongst the trading countries."

"The Australian Wool Council in Victoria, at the Annual Joint Conference of the Australian Wool Growers' Council and the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia, held at Melbourne, October 10, it was announced, that the Australian wool clip for the 1914-15 season was expected to be 3,030,000 lbs. The total production for the estimated 7,700,000 bales of wool paid to brokers in the states, the balance representing direct shipments. It was also decided that the quantity to be offered in the Commonwealth be set at 1,000,000 bales.

"At the Australian Joint Conference on the 10th October, the best wools were quoted 1½ to 7½ dearer, and average 10% faulty. The wool of the Company, the largest in the opening rates for the last 12 seasons, were quoted at 5½ to 6½ dearer. Wool uncleaned, including mohair, is, however, in the usual setting season opens at November 1st. If the price keeps demand for Crosswool is maintained, we can see no reason why it should not be taken into consideration that the quality of the crosswool is very similar to my clothing, decoration, etc., and it will have a prosperous time ahead on the market. It will be remembered that Japan was an important buyer last year, and we expect a demand from the Chinese in the coming months. British buyers will doubtless be the mainstay of the market again, and will be followed by the Americans, who want wool.

"The market for South Africa is roughly about 500,000 bales, and we expect our fair share of the sale in this wool. It is generally known when only of shrimps growth shearing takes place in a year, and for this reason we shall be unable to make it very suitable for a large number of users. However, largely on account of its fineness and good yield, South African wool is quite popular and generally meets a good market."

"Lately the market has been rising steadily, and regular clearances have been made in the various markets. The average price on the spot market at the end of the year in Sydney last year was £1.00 per lb. and £1.00 per lb. in Melbourne. The market is becoming more active and the demand is increasing, and we expect to be able to meet the demand for wool in the market."

"The market is able to respond to developments in the world market, and the price of wheat throughout the world is high. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has collected statistics to estimate of the wheat supply and demand which has been largely brought about by the war in North America, and especially in Canada, and is caused also by the reconstituted Canadian Wheat Board. The home harvests have been disappointing and imports from other countries have had to enter the market at a higher price than before."

The report of the accounts were unanimously accepted.

Banks' Trade Report.

Tanzania—The East African Development Bank has issued a statement concerning its financial position at the end of the financial year, which ended on June 30. It shows that the bank's assets totalled £1,052,000, and its liabilities £1,050,000. The bank's balance sheet shows a net profit of £2,000, which is to be added to the capital. The bank's capital is £100,000, and its reserves £100,000. The bank's liabilities consist of £100,000 in overdrafts, £100,000 in deposits, and £100,000 in loans.

Uganda—Another 100,000 acres of cotton crop, which is sown and harvested in the same season, were planted to September 1st. The area of cotton acreage is now 2,000,000 acres, planted in various experiments, and another 1,000,000 cotton acres have been successfully sown since the rains began. The cotton-growing areas for planting are favourable, especially in the northern and Murchison districts, but maize and cotton planting are less satisfactory elsewhere.

Southern Rhodesia—Business conditions were moderately good, with Coloured Maize being delivered first to the Control Board and the Co-operative Society, and then shipped from the various rainfall and cattle districts to Paddington, public markets being organized in the Salisbury district. Prices show upward tendency, and good values realised for Rhodesian cattle also throughout the market.

Northern Rhodesia—Trading conditions quiet, but outside market active. Deliveries of maize to Control Board been completed. Owing to January rainfall, wheat crop not expected to exceed 2,000 bags. **Zambia**—European trade with L.A.M.C. is in decline, but local damage has been reported as fair. Although production of tung oil has been in the experimental stage, increasing interest is shown in the possibility of producing tung oil locally, and a new proposition.

Protecting Piece-Goods Designs.

The Government of the East African Dependencies is introducing a Bill, based on a model submitted by the Secretary of State, designed to replace the existing Act for the registration of designs for the encouragement protection of the English textile trade. The Bill provides that any registered design, or design in the United Kingdom, may be given protection for the period in the Colony without the payment of further fees. The elimination of local registration will remove much revenue from the Secretaries of State, and it is believed that the cost of the enactment of the Bill will be met by the English textile trade. The Bill specifies its introduction by design of agreement, having increased to such an extent during the last two years, that more stringent protection is required.

Hanoverian Browns.

Over 500 square metres were distributed in Nyanza, grown in the Elgeu valley and the Misukulu hills of Uganda. This was done under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture. In December, 1937, no plots have served a useful purpose, the Hanoverian gardens in the number 23 and all have failed. The industry has made a promising start, and the next step is to start a plant of double汉overian, and the availability of Hanoverian in cotton, especially when the length of the cotton season is born in mind, rapid expansion of the industry is recommended. By the Department.

Formite Votes for Fertilizers!

Proposed legislation in South Africa, which is to be introduced before the end of the year, will affect the agricultural areas of the Namaqualand and the Orange Free State, and 2,000 acres of land will be taken over by the Government. The scheme aims that Crownland and tobacco owners are given an option that must be followed by others. Building is proposed on six or seven inches of the ground, the areas are to be set aside for grazing, the other areas are to receive manure, inspection, and repair. Demonstration farms are to show the results of a three-course system as opposed to a one-crop system. Captain Ansell based his district propaganda by the recently issued "Present Notes in the case of the three thousand copies were printed in Afrikaans, and the report adds: "No need for the words of the Congress in stone, granite, but there is a great omission in the notes on the fact of many speeches and of all kinds of reading of them, and the thanks expressed to Father Schaeffer and Father of the San White Father Mission for translation work."

Trade for Tanganyika.

Among measures introduced by the Tanganyika Agricultural Council, founded for the East African Pavilion at the Edinburgh exhibition is one which allows small-scale, and regular, production of vegetables, mostly for the local market. Manufacturing firm

Cargo by Air.

Arrangements have been made to bring cargoes at 60 miles per hour. In Nairobi, Kismayu, and Mombasa, the number of passengers daily is 1,000, and the value of the cargo is £720. Delays in flights are minimized by the fact that the cargo is shipped with £262,211 billion being valued

To Assist Empire Pinchot Growers.

The Import Duties Advisory Committee has considered the question of the importation of Pinchot flowers in the live list. Representations from East African grower to their agents in London should be addressed in writing to the Secretary of State's Committee at Shell Mex House, Strand, London, not later than December 15th.

Imports of Pinchot flowers of 500 varieties in Kenya are reported in the following amounts, for 1937 and 1938. The imports, though the average in 1937 was £1,000,000, and for the latter £10,000,000. Goods paid £100,000, the average being 10/- dohies, the maximum being 10/- per dozen, and the minimum being 10/- per dozen.

Frankincense.

Frankincense is harvested by agreement. Some 100,000,000 trees are in existence. Native tribes throughout East Africa report that they have on their plantations trees of unusual characteristics, not necessarily high yielding. Preparation and boiling seeds in the ground, the high yielding trees, the fruit of which is often large and heavy, and the plantings are against natural seed and propagation.

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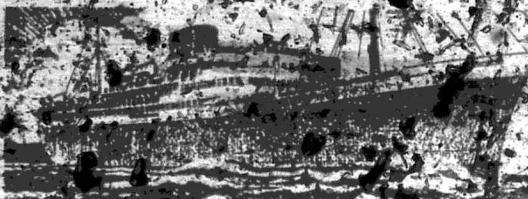
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AND TIMES

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE COLONIES are in existence, and even of policy in British African territories conformed to very similar problems, are a constant source of difficulty. Due to the nature of comparative unification processes. Their existence would be a short-sighted, any but British administration, one of the secrets being the success of which has been its empirical adaptation to local circumstances in different parts of the world. Nevertheless, there are many unnecessary and unwanted differences, their elimination of which would be a source of strength. In the last decade, and particularly during the half-decade of depression, a good deal has been done to co-ordinate policy and practice in the African territories, particularly between Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, and in the last year or two, co-operation and co-ordination between the two Rhodesias and Mozambique have been considerably assisted by frequent meetings of the heads of those three states, who have, as general public feeling has made a common approach to common or cognate problems.

It is curious at this stage to consider the political future of Nyeri, because of the present feature of the situation that the members of the Executive Council would remain committed to a Colony under the Government of an independent State. The Executive Council, however, though it has reacted in favour of an independent State, themselves do not consider that the difficulties of an independent Colony would be so great to justify this move. It will, however, be possible to bring about an impossible situation if a decision is taken that

Executive Council of Kenya is numerically too small a body to discharge its duties effectively. It can scarcely be questioned that everyone who has had extensive personal experience of its proceedings, whether as an official or as a non-official, concedes that it is more than a debating society than a Cabinet, and that there is little to be said for the membership of so many specific offices of Government, whose advice, when it is needed, could equally well be given by way of evidence and whose constant presence and frequent advocacy of pet schemes is a hindrance to decisions of broad policy. We have, however, heard sound arguments, in or from Kenya against the continued inclusion of non-official members.

It may be taken for granted that Sir Alan Pim's recommendation will be accepted for the re-arrangement of the present Secretarial system.

Changes in Kenya. In Kenya and its substitution by a Governor-General, to whom each of whom will be responsible

for a group of governments. The new vice-chief executive officers of Government must clearly be those who are Executive Council, and the changes in position which this will involve will afford an opportunity for complete reconstruction. Under the old system of settlers and more than 100 commercial men living Colony, hope to re-establish an intermediate tier of officials, with a Governor-General, who, while by no means so responsible as the existing institution, and which ought to be a powerful factor in stabilising friction and avoiding its recurrence.

Whether the three non-officials should be appointed by His Excellency from among the non-official elected members of the Legislative Council, or whether the King's representative should be at liberty to select his public servants, should be left to the Ministers without any further discussion, as a matter of point. There is a good deal to be said on both sides, but on balance it would seem preferable that they should be elected representatives of the community, first, because the Government could not then be accused of selecting sycophants, and also because elected members, if they had agreed to a policy in Executive Council, would be in a much stronger position to win supporters for it from the country.

One thing which cannot be gainsaid is that men who could render efficient public service, and yet will not give their time in present circumstances, should be encouraged by the increased responsibility which comes to men of personal service, whether they do not now consider justified. Another is that the non-official community, sharing equally with the administration in the formulation of policy, would have a very different attitude upon questions of the State. On any major issue on which the two parties could not see eye to eye the non-officials would, of course, be forced to resign. Government will sufficiently strongly to proceed with its own plan, but such occasions could reasonably be extremely rare, and the risk of their occurrence should be well worth accepting.

WHILE the clergyman has an obvious right and even a duty to make representations on a subject which has stirred his conscience, he is, after all, of all men, the most charitable Exaggeration in his assessment of men and of Mr. Fraser's matters. Wild and damaging exaggerations are peculiarly reprehensible when they flow from a priest, to whose words the laity will certainly attach more weight than to those of his own members. A few cases of misguided piety by missionaries in East Africa and Rhodesia have in recent years done Christianity and the territories a good deal of harm, but hitherto there has been a welcome absence of clerical polemics. It will appear as though Mr. A. G. Fraser is to be numbered among the propagandists, for he has openly committed himself in public to biased statements for which it is difficult to find rational excuse. If he judged Africa to be, but mostly from an English point of view, "a blot on the map," he would have comprehension. Considering that he served for some time in Uganda as then Principal of Trinity College, Kampala, that he was, at one time, a deacon, Principal of the great Achimota College of the Gold Coast, it might have been thought that his opinion could not be founded in ignorance or even in inadvertence.

He first spoke out before a Glasgow audience, which having been told that the African he had never been given a decent audience, chance heard something in the *Irish Express*, report of a responsible newspaper, that was simply generalisation that

Africans in colonies were living longer than in Portugal, and so on. In order to get more publicity and to increase the "developing land," though there were no sensible endeavour to free African from rule, which is of course not the case, nothing to give Mr. Fraser the benefit of the doubt about his intentions, we decided, after consultation with our political and other colleagues which we had prepared on that speech. Now the *Irish Standard* published a full page article of his which is notable for the violence of its insinuations, the recklessness with which facts are figures are torn from their context to suit a particular purpose, and a generally unpractical attitude to affairs.

Now it is evident that the Powers, such as France and Herod, sometimes we call off, are trustees, begins Mr. Fraser. He ~~never~~ ~~ever~~ ~~will~~ pay them the farceology due to Governors. We regard ~~it~~ ~~as~~ as a disgraceful affront to a body of men who normally seek to do their duty nobly, and from whom I have sprung some fine exemplars of Christian conduct. After comes the declaration that "we have no cause on idealist grounds to refuse to transfer our colonies to another Power, a course which is not adopted because the mere transfer of other colonies would be little better than the present position in this mind." Mr. Fraser can see no difference between the African administration for native Powers. To be white and of a white ruler is to be condemned. His panacea is an international administration. Though he does admit that it could not be provided by the Mandates Commission, he naively asks if it is inconceivable that small groups of negroes chosen preferably from the non-predatory Powers could be entrusted with power under certain conditions.

Having already classed Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Portugal as predatory Utopia, Bent believes, the nationalists would Internationalists apparently be excluded from the free supply of negroes. They must be consoled with the thought that the machinery of the present administration is to be changed, and that, as is also Mr. Fraser's grace, the present rulers may supply the Governor for possibly another five years. Then the negroes replace the lesser Powers to usher in Utopia with their internationalised administration. Ethical conduct, a Utopia, must be built on a still recent basis. Could a man of Kent really believe that no ruler appreciates though they may raise the trifling power of State finance, which their master does not consider worth attention? Mr. Fraser will read what Lord Lyttelton said the other day about African administrative problems. He wishes an approach based on a just and statesmanlike basis as narrow and reckless, as may be further guided by his concluding sentence that "Africa is developing, and from means to ends, smaller dividends, are less omnipotent Civil Service, and a less comfortable Colonial Office."

such worthy guests which it is easy to make our neutrality difficult to a builder of that better Africa which all the Servants of God—black and non-black, lay and cleric, churchman and layman—hope to see arise.

We do not believe that the thoughts and demands have a greater influence in British Africa and the Rhodesias in 1936 than they do in Great Britain itself. The African Colonies, through us, constantly submit to criticise them for some act or omission or commission—have set up and maintained, a splendid standard, and their members are distinguished in particular by an anxiety to assure the African folk played all their parts to the Colonial Office; it would manifest at least comfort to it had to accept responsibility to Parliament and the British public for territories so far removed by means of all nations except those who have the greatest experience of Colonial rule. Such a view Mr. Fraser could hardly come other means of causing discontent to the Colonial Office, that seems to him so desirable without simultaneously disrupting the British African Empire and incurring the grave risk of exchanging British ideas of far away to seek no longer claim for supremacy and attaching to international hotch-potch of conflicting national mentalities and prejudices. It is reasonable to be sceptical, then, of course, there is something to be said for Mr. Fraser's astonishing outburst.

The Report on Revenue and Finance for Uganda just issued over the signature of the Treasurer, is a comprehensive survey, the results of which are not to be wasted, as is Treasury too often the case with Government revenue and inquiries. The recommendations regarding eight different taxes, or licences or fees are to be promptly adopted. It is officially stated that action will be taken as soon as convenient to implement the remaining proposals, except those which affect neighbouring territories. That the report is prefaced by a statement memorandum announcing the intention to extend the use of income tax which is of much importance to students of African finance generally.

It is, however, curious to find the Treasurer of a Government which has long been committed to the principle of income tax writing:

Curious Commenting: "I do not recommend on Income Tax, the introduction of income tax at this stage, it would be extremely difficult and costly to collect, and its yield would be too small to have an important effect on the revenue." Why it should be difficult and costly to collect in Uganda is not explained, and it will not be surprising if within the next few years Mr. Fraser's fears are proved to have been exaggerated in that respect. An example of the absurd lack of coordination in some small measure as in large, between the Eastern African Dependencies is to be found in the statement that whereas one of the territories finds it quite satisfactory to its private motor vehicles under the same licence purposes Uganda uses the same

Vehicle Protection's Able Director of Geological Survey could corroborate the very brief references to mining we seriously Damned the lot. Nor whereas Mr. Wayland Frost, Fraser has written most hopefully in his Annual Report, giving chapter and verse for his confidence, the Treasurer asserts only that "it is not possible to say more than that the production of minerals has been sufficiently proved to permit of the present rate of production for some years." Having thus damned mining with faint praise, he continues, "ever during that period a break in the world market of tin or gold, both of which are at somewhat trifling levels, might put an entirely different complexion on the revenue from mining," and envisions a great possibility of the production being curtailed. As to gold, the price has risen sharply meantime, and this results in some of the best authorities as more likely to the market to fall. What may happen with tin is another story. Whether there is every indication of an international restriction agreement, is not known, and the metal market remains unbroken.

Nor are the statistics more convincing than the opinions. To illustrate the instability of the industry, figures are given as "the total mining revenue" in some years between 1925 and 1935. The comparison with 1925 is worthless for the first year is not a period before which mining was not producing in the country, and since it is representing only the trifling receipts from prospecting and exclusive prospecting leases, and even then the wrong figure is given for 1925, these receipts totalled £16,114, £168, as the Treasurer avers. Moreover the unequal intervals between the years selected make the table useless, and no consideration appears to have been given to the fact that the mining industry of Uganda is in its infancy, and that, quite apart from market fluctuations, it is bound to experience the ups and downs of childhood. On two different pages the mineral revenue for 1935 is variously given as £10,422 and £10,221, and the statement made for 1936 is put at £8,850, though no explanation is given of the expected shortfall. We may no reasonably anticipate it.

In his recent despatch on Nyasaland labour matters the Secretary of State says special stress is to be laid on the benefits of employment in the mining of the three African territories which have known mineral resources. These are the eastern authorities who believe Nyasaland has some important contributions to make to Empire supplies of precious and base metals, and it is sincerely to be hoped that Government will not be influenced by the representations of its Treasurer to begrudge an additional £10,000 to the Geological Survey Department which is not undervalued, "expanding the area which would be likely to justify itself abundantly," and which has the great advantage of being controlled by a first class man—why, incidentally, a noble claim to be the father of the Kakamega Goldfield of Kenya. The Treasurer, most possibly, will have intended his remarks to be as derogatory as possible, but has not analysed, but the facts are that he has spoken at their best, but at their worst.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Day's Luncheon

MARSHAL OMSKAY-GORE, though hardly known at times as a statesman, must be held in high esteem by those who have known his services in the East African Dependencies. It would be given him the honour of a day luncheon by the Board of the Overseas League, and by the Africans in London, an opportunity of testifying to their pleasure at his appointment as Secretary of State for East Africa. They will likewise provide the occasion for them to meet for the first time in public Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, who, as Mr. Omskay-Gore's recommendation, is to succeed to the Governorship of Kenya, and whose name will be placed with that of the Secretary of State as chief guest of the Committee.

Scots in Africa

SCOTS throughout East Africa and the Rhodesias have this week been entertaining friends on the festival of St. Andrew. But, while the Caledonian Days remain the most important of all annual celebrations by national societies, they have also in Africa a past, too much of their political significance forgotten. As an illustration of what may have prevailed on such occasions six or seven years ago, when attack and counter-attack were made in St. Andrew's Night speeches, I may recall a dinner of 1930 at which a Governor used to respond to the toast of "England We Love In" looked at the list of the speakers, bearers and chairman of "I see no reason". It was, I think, being John Collier, anti-Governor of Uganda, which had been said, but not in so many words, the immediate words of the well-known local leader, now resident in England, not the person same. Your Excellency,

Bishop Crabb

MRS. S. S. CRABB, young curate, the Rev. Mr. Brookby, Bishop Crabb received a visitable from the Rev. Nathaniel Gowing, Vicar of St. Michael's, Tyndall Park, Bristol. In London on Monday Mr. Gowing told the Rev. R. P. Crabb was consecrated Bishop of Mombasa in succession to the Rev. Dr. S. S. Crabb, his nephew, of Moseleywood not far from Bristol. This interesting link between the two brothers was made known by the retiring Bishop at the time which preceded his successor's consecration. The great majority of East African missionaries, at the present, were at a loss of the new Bishop's whereabouts, but to offer him their congratulations and well-wishes in his new sphere of office, Mr. Crabb had already received many expressions of goodwill and welcome from the people of Kenya, as well as telegrams from Uganda, and from Sierra Leone, where he worked for three years. In this kind Bishop Crabb wrote for the help he had given him. Bishop Crabb mentioned that his predecessor had given to his diocese, before his retirement, a sum not before presented to him or friends in London, and that a fact which has increased numbers of Africans in London—the Archibald Smith Church, East Africa. Bishop Crabb arrived in London on February 1.

To Africa's Chief Secretary

MAJOR DUNTON, who is outward bound on his return to Kenya, is likely to spend most of the next year as Acting High Secretary of Northern Rhodesia, until the Governor leaves. He will actually expect to reach London by air yesterday, which means that Major Dunton will take over the duties of C.S. as soon as he gets back into harness, and will continue to discharge them not merely during Sir Hubert Young's leave, but also following his return. The upon Mr. Dunton will be due for Durban. That the atmosphere of Kenya Mountain will be equal to the calls upon him may be confidently anticipated, for he has an unusually wide personal knowledge of East African affairs, is a tremendous worker, understands the other man's point of view, is tactful and balanced, and has an unusual experience gained as private secretary to Sir Edward Grigg, when he was Governor of Uganda, and to his successor in Kenya, Sir Edward Grigg.

Kenya Drifting Out to Sea

WORD PICTURES can be seen. At the last meeting of the Kenya Group in London, Major Caledon Young declared that, when flying over the East African coast during the rains season, he had seen the soil of Kenya carried skywards to a height any reader who can help to estimate the tragic conscience with regard to the wantonness of waste. Methods of soil conservation is not moved to action by that arresting association, but human memory, further statements say, that the same creeping upon East Africa at a rate of a mile a year, and a half, and a half a mile a meeting by Major Hard of Nairobi, than an inch of soil, which normally takes hundreds of years to form, is often washed away in a few minutes by a tropical downpouring upon disused land.

Impending Changes

MRA. ALFRED V. WADE, former Secretary of Kenya, will it is understood, retire from the Kenya service in the spring of next year, his departure from Nairobi having been provisionally fixed for about a month after the arrival of the new Governor. Mr. Wade is considered to be a favourite candidate for the post of British Resident in Zanzibar, from which Mr. Richard Rankine will soon resign his occupancy of which has been marred by the dangerous grappling with clove fir tree and clove marketing problems which had to be frequently attended.

Charity begins at Home

The following note appears in the report of the meeting of the European Education Advisory Committee of Northern Rhodesia, in its annual session. The Board unanimously agreed that the aims of such bodies could be attained by the actions of its own members. "That is evidently the Northern Rhodesian way of saying that charity begins at home. As it might have been expected, that an educational advisory committee would suggest that the bodies in question should act in the operation of 'their own members,' not of other people's members."

New Painting of Mr. Rhodes.

Striking Likeness of Empire Builder.

SOUTH AFRICA AND RHODESIA has the privilege of publishing the first view of the painting by Mr. Sydney F. Kendric, of a new portrait of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, a photographic reproduction of which work is here shown.

Commissioned by the Rhodes Trust to undertake this posthumous portrait, Mr. Kendric has produced so striking a likeness of the great Empire-builder whom he never saw—but the Trustee, considering it a great improvement on previous versions, decided to present it to the public authorities in Southern Rhodesia. Copied for Plumb's School, the Bulawayo Technical School, the Mowbray College-Seminar School, Bulawayo, and the rest of their destination, five copies of the portrait were received—similar gifts to other schools and others who chafed at the omission of Rhodes from the curriculum for any length of time a few years ago. There are many portraits of the late empire-builder, and there is no known man who says that he is not really good likeness.

Such criticism and reservations are not made by the few prominent Rhodesians who have been privileged to see this new portrait in Mr. Kendric's studios in Warwick Avenue, where he has, in the contrary, examined it searchingly and praised it as a very faithful representation of their old friend.

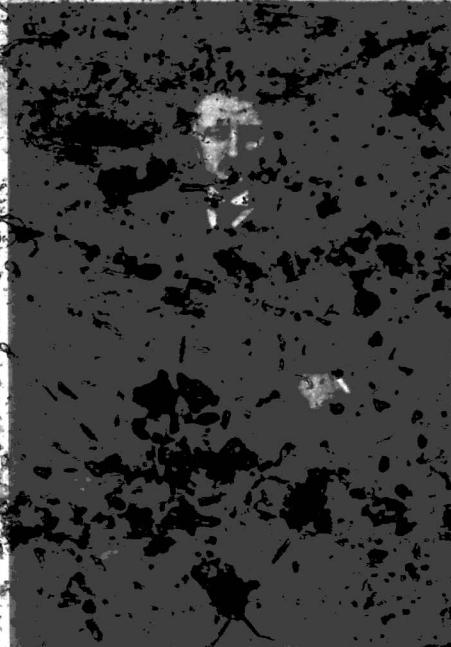
Among those who regard it as altogether admirable are Sir James McDonald, one of the Beit Trustees, who left a few days ago to take up residence in the Hon. Lanigan O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London; Colonel Frank Johnson, who commanded the Pioneer Column; Mr. George Bowes, one of the Pioneers who narrowly escaped death on the Shangani in 1893; Sir Southern Holland, Sir Henry Birchenough, M.P.D., O'Malley, and Mr. H. Hitchcock.

How his Artist's Inspiration Grew.

Struck with the fact that an artist who never saw the great founder of Rhodesia should have succeeded so triumphantly in committing his personality to canvas when he had no successful contact with the portrait as a subject, I asked him to describe the mode of his preparation for the work. After almost three months' labor, he received the commission he did not put brush to canvas, but occupied this time in procuring all possible data relating to Rhodes's life. He read every book likely to help him to obtain a true perspective of the great man's character, borrowed unpublished material from Rhodes's House, Oxford, and every inspiration from friends of old friends. The biography which most inspired the artist was that written by Sir James McDonald.

Having accumulated all such matter, noted many details, and analysed the impressions received from these various works, Mr. Kendric shut himself in his studio for three days, so as to be free from all extraneous influences, and then began to evolve on canvas a representation of the face which would answer to every description given in the books, and other sources, and as visualised by himself after considering every possible item of information.

From that painstaking labour has come an inspired result—one which has given greater pleasure than any previous portrait to those who knew Mr. Rhodes in all his moods.



Mrs. KENDRICK'S PORTRAIT OF MR. RHODES.

Rhodesian Federation.

Colonel Gore-Brown's Response.

The salient points of Colonel Gore-Brown's plan for the federation of Rhodesian States were given in our issue of November 20.

Now we learn that the proposals have received the unanimous endorsement of the Broken Hill Political Association, to whom he stated frankly that compelling pressure for Rhodesian amalgamation seemed to him so great a waste of time in present circumstances that it was the desire of his constituents that it should be dispensed with as soon as possible. His own belief, which he expressed in his speech, was that the best arrangement for Rhodesia was to be left to her own people to work out, without interference from outside, and, "above all, asking Rhodesia to surrender any of her present rights of self-government."

On the whole, we interpret that the Rhodesian members of the Executive reached the conclusion that the difficulties of a national representation on the Executive side were such that they had decided not to risk any further measure of responsibility. Because of the authority being given to the Governor, he could not be held responsible for any action he might take, and, in consequence, an elected majority could change his mind at the result of the Governor's discussions with the Secretary of State; he intended to resign in case such under present circumstances, the position of any member, is a futile one.

African Problems Revised

By SIR ALAN LEIGARD

SIR ALAN LEIGARD, a retired civil servant, is common concern to the Pastoral African territories and the Rhodesias when he addressed a luncheon organised by the London Missionary Society for City men. The title was "African Problems in South Africa and Rhodesia."

The audience of developing Native areas agreed that in order to make the economic resources of the territories available to the world through European agencies must, he said, lead to difficult stabilisation as the stimulation of one side of the dual economy must check the progress of the other.

There are considerable difficulties in connection with agriculture. Simple tools were used and white farmers or planters usually complicated the problems of the administration for lack of sufficient and balanced communications. The latter advice and assistance, educational facilities, &c. Their solution, that the officials shall be white, and in turn, devotees in such direct and indirect assistance as all agricultural countries have been urged.

It is now generally accepted that financial and administrative services are complicated modern conditions, including highly developed scientific services, and the scanty resources of a rural population leaving very little margin over subsistence level. It is the Indian population living on the low standard of living of a still smaller European community, the primary producers among whom were still largely engaged in clearing the farms of their nations often on banks of commercial rivers. It is hardly surprising that the direct taxation of Europeans and Indians should be difficult. At present, most especially, their prices were low. The difficulties were, however, of a political type, e.g., that the high rates of freight on the Government railways necessitated by the long haul to the coast were the target of a lot of complaint.

Native taxation and indirect rule

Referring to Native taxation, Sir Alan said that the absence of a graduated excise on the basis of extra buts, which might be occupied by a woman who was a burden instead of an asset, was increasingly recognised as a social evil; it was difficult to find an alternative, but one would have to be devised.

Meeting the need adapting the Native system to the modern world, and the abolition of unassisted labour, was a problem. But what standard was to be applied? The set of missionaries sometimes denounced as barbarous had doubtless a practice which other missionaries would follow, but did not. Gradually, with the spread of enlightenment and the permanent mark of blood, a colour as good as which its opponents had yet seen, was in destroying. Experience can teach us whether it is possible to even a Native civilisation comparable with, though different from, European civilisation. It was not difficult to destroy Native institutions and standards of conduct; it was very difficult to replace them by new institutions. Some of the attitudes of the Government towards the revision of regulations for Native requirements for agricultural implements, adequate Native roads, etc., were not so far as I remember, that they did not go far enough to provide the basis for reasonable staff requirements to increase the area of the cultivations. Permanent prosperity the land must not be misused.

Other researches methods of cultivation by Native black erosion on hill-sides, or poor drainage, a low standard of health and moral capacity of Native tribes, and lack of all improvement that adds to the practical universality of the idea of Native education, facilities and public health services could be adequately expanded from the resources, given the fact in which the mass of the population is too numerous, if at all, to have a low subsistence standard.

To be effective education must be cultural, a greater effort than mere school attendance must be emphasised in Southern Rhodesia by making the Native education department of the Native Development Department.

African educational policies

At least three Native populations, being to both British Africa and French Algeria and Portugal, all had their own ways of dealing with Africans. Much fine and self-sacrificing work has been done, no nation in Africa having had a more complete group as regards

education, but, as I am proposing, the whole may be solved satisfactorily either by the existing forms have been brought into existence standard of living in the Native areas, increased and their land saved from destruction, that educational and medical facilities have been extended so that the conditions for the entry of Native labour in the trades have been raised to the standard of the best examples at the present time, perhaps the most crucial problem will remain for solution.

One aspect of that problem has recently been defined by Lord Leigard as "the rôle the part which will be played in the future by the so-called tribalists." Native who have abandoned their traditional beliefs and sanctions, and those who are the Powers in control of the native tribes, the new Africa is in a struggle. The members of the educated and Europeanised class will depend primarily on the kind of education they receive, on the status accorded to them, and on the share they are given in the government.

The door should be opened as wide as possible for them. The civilised African has to be harmonised with his old-time chief, the elders of the old regime who are probably the compensation of the Church with the pagan, and the discordant elements in the evolution of African society may proceed smoothly.

Contacts of White and Black

Lord Leigard was dealing with the effects of the new developments on African society in the Native areas, but in those parts of Africa where the white man is a important element of the population, and particularly where industry has been developed, there is another problem. This problem has to be dealt with in a general question of establishing a working relation between the white man and the developing African, giving the African a fair deal and a reasonable prospect of advancement in the careers for which he is being trained either deliberately or in the actual working of the industries, in face of the increase of the increasing number of poor white and of the inevitable ambition between the trained African and the less educated European.

The solution of both aspects of this problem is not so difficult in the case of the British colonies, but in other parts of Africa, the main difficulty is the existing internal

The Nyanga District Of Southern Rhodesia

THE first attractions of the district of Nyanga in Southern Rhodesia are Nature and Climate. In a year, Ingwe Mountain, 10,000 feet, is the highest peak in the Colony. It is not only "Silent on its slopes," but does not stir for some time. The surrounding mountain scenery is of surpassing beauty. The Ingwe Gorge, with its 150-foot waterfall, is one of the deepest ravines in Africa. A good road takes the visitor from the railway station at Rusape by easy gradients over the first nine miles of wild and moorland to the Rhodes Nyanga Hotel.

"Field and moorland" are appropriate words. The start from Rusape is in the valley, with the high field; and then by gradual steps, through the long, sweeping lawns of Southern Rhodesia, the road winds upwards for an immense distance, through the forest. From the first, the slender trees multiply, higher on, the more until the tops of the mountains. The slopes on either side are for the most part, no predators.

Magnificent Scenery.

In exhilarating atmosphere, the bright sunshine of October, the cool breezes, the feeling of being out of all the world all combine to produce an elevation, and *jouie de vivre*, which are irresistible. Though it is possible to make a comparison with English moorlands, that on the other comparison, is apt to be misleading if too much is attached to it, for the scenery is really unique and must not be believed. All the Mashona who have come up to be familiarised with the beauty of the land, the very spring springs, the delicate, translucent shades of bronze, red, pink, and silver-green, are fain to fixed eyes. Here, however, all the visitor notices is a few, a few, among the towering ranges, a low variety of vegetation, a whole mountain side in some parts. The exact hotel, some oak trees, a fine road.

In 1888, Nyanga estate left to the Government by Mr. Parker, a considerable growth of Australian wattles had added to the view. On these, high up, are a few indigenous trees, now, except in the central plain, for improvements made.

At the village of Nyanga, some six miles from the district, is a guest house, at which, for a moderate charge, one may live in a king in the heart of the mountains. And there is a golf course there.

Although, however, full plates have been made accessible to visitors, the author of this article can be found, the writer could not help being struck by the sparseness of the population. Although the large open mountain sides are obviously not of great value, and at present some of the sights of the forest is the innumerable terraces still in existence, built by the "ancients," demonstrating that the country was thickly populated for hundreds of years.

A Great Scope for Settlement.

The pasture is now 150 courses to provide greatest conditions for sheep, but it can support them and would improve with time for that purpose. There are wide valleys. There is much fertile land. Apples grow well in this district. Coffee also grows. It is unnecessary to say more for the wide intermediate range of products, as it can be seen.

Why then are there not hundreds of picturesque farm-houses instead of the few seen on the way from Rusape?

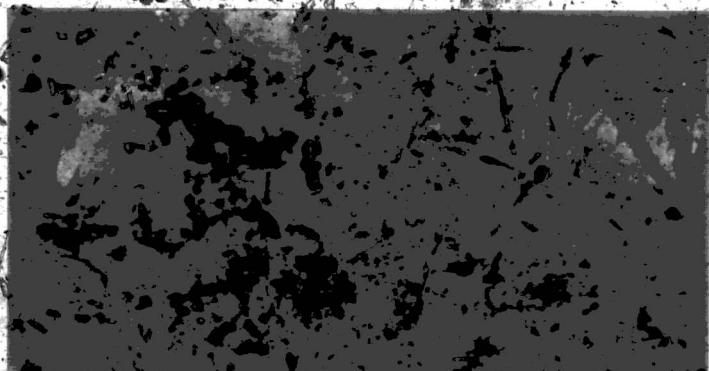
The Native Reserves need not be considered in this article. They are filling a useful purpose. Their inhabitants are gradually being taught better methods of farming by the Native Development Department. It is the part of the district set aside for natives, which give an impression of appalling poverty and squalor.

Indeed, in the main, there is very little Crown Land, some 10,000 acres of available land, which can be obtained by application to the resident Native Labour Company, to whom the resident Native labour looks for employment. And then there is the great Rhodes Nyanga estate of 90,000 acres, on which the hotel is situated.

Rhodes wanted full use of this area to be made for the benefit of the people of Southern Rhodesia. He pictured an agricultural college, schools, a sanatorium, a place where good cattle could be raised and supplied to farmers at nominal prices, and where green, rest, firs, for tired eyes. Here, however, all the visitor notices is a few, a few, among the towering ranges, a low variety of vegetation, a whole mountain side in some parts. The exact hotel, some oak trees, a fine road.

Surely, Rhodes would turn in his grave if he knew that this will provides that the land is to be alienated, no effort should be spared to see what can be done by means of long-term leases with the people here. This is beautiful, healthy, and valuable land.

There is, in this, an area of 90,000 acres to all intents and purposes, lying fallow. Rhodes wanted full use of the land. The people and the Government of Southern Rhodesia must use their brains and find a way to turn this great area to better account.



THE CHIMANIMANI MOUNTAINS
SEEN FROM MELVILLE.

Photograph by J. H. Dyer,
High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, London.

Germany's Colonial Claims

Edward Grigg, M.P.

THE birth of an Englishman is a much stronger title for a book than 'The Political Faith of an Englishman', which Edward Grigg has chosen for his new book, *African Affairs*. (See also *Tes 304*, though it would be better if it were called *The Englishman's Political Testament*, for he has been influenced by the alter-

native ex-governor, concerned primarily with home and foreign affairs, and especially with the steps necessary to preserve Parliamentary democracy and to avert what devotees of

SIR EDWARD GRIGG.

'African' Dominion and Colonial matters than he may have been expected. He writes throughout with ability, sincerity, vigour and assurance, but perhaps with too much assurance, for quite a number of his statements reflect a fact regarding post-war developments which have been challenged by political writers of eminence.

"Here we can deal only with the writer's attitude to African problems, chief among which was the question whether the colonial ambitions of Germany will be met with a blunt negative. To this vital question an equally direct reply is given in these words:

"Such a Britain alone is demanded, I say again, singly. We must not pay half-gold, and we are asked to invest ourselves of our territories in favour of Nazi principles and administration." But if the European powers with their possessions will come together, and study the conduct of their government on common principles as a joint civilising mission, they should then be prepared to invite the participation of the principles of Germany, and to offer her a place in the African concert of nations.

I express this here, not because I consider her a man of justice to Germany, but because I believe that German participation would be the best of British policy. That was the exclusion principle which definitely informed Mr. Churchill's Foreign Policy.

After all, she has permanently potent supporters, and, I think, therefore, that her position may be best valued if it were based on mutual respect.

The first part of that answer is sound, as it is unequivocal. But as Sir Edward Grigg probably realises, the rest of it is too answer at all from a German standpoint, once the Reich has no power to have the slightest influence in aiding up to the point. Mandate, indeed, which among other things, demands freedom of conscience, and freedom of worship, two ideals which Nazis deny. More than this, it is no longer now mandatory, compensation and drawbacks, which would also easily (if anything could) threaten Germans who still control colonies.

The writer clearly that there is no better way however, in the solution of colonies, which should be left by the War, except roundly that "there is equally little to be said for paying Colonies by blackmail to a strong and lusty Power, which might otherwise make itself disagreeable. No good can come of that process, and the only proper course is to be adamant as iron. That unquestionably settles African opinion."

Union of the East African territories and per-

haps Rhodesian amalgamation is only one method indirectly and little progress will be made.

It is a simple truth, but it needs to be clearly kept in the mind, that the animals which are most to blame for the destruction should not be blamed. In this infection, as among lions, elephants, rhinoceros and other animals, for which we see directly the result of their increase, waste and even annihilation, the main culprits in Africa is the stopping in the development of Africa of its own advancement, and the world's interest in colonisation.

Sir Edward would regard the peoples of the Mandates as a categorical imperative and employ them in all British African territories, but he would like to teach them to live in stimulus, to give some sense of history, self-respect, and Colonial government. He is convinced that administration of colonies is more Committee work on the 19th century model, and a Government is asked to make a judgment as of old, sacred cause.

In essence the book is a declaration of war in the name of the ordinary Englishman, and an ardent plea for the restoration of the armed strength of Great Britain so that we may be able to defend our traditions, maintain our Empire, and, through the Commonwealth, spread the spirit of freedom, in permanent dedication to democracy, as fibres, nations and races may work together. The sense of allegiance is something which cannot be shaken, or even disrupted, and may be even binding. Aent.

Throughout these 300 pages, Sir Edward makes his case, his example of which is typical of many British freedom fighters.

He believes that the creed of imperialism of the last century is dead, and the creed of freedom is now always, though less often, experienced.

Freedom is not always, less often experienced, the land of freedom, but freedom is not defeated by enemies and instruments of the Empire.

There is nothing more dangerous than a colonial empire by sentimental overblown language.

There is a political entity with a lower, deviating, as it is, age.

British freedom, for the safeguarding of which Sir Edward Grigg has written a powerful plea, he writes,

Freedom protects. It is a means to enjoy liberty of thought, to speak without fear and, to trade and labour as best we can, to raise the standard of life. This freedom depends, of course, on us, more than any other people, to stand singular and resolute.

The volume which we see is topical and controversial. It is inspired by the best Imperial ideals

and by a practical attraction to which too few of us public men give expression in an age in which the unthinking, hallowing regard for smart and broad-minded deportment, and the use of the British Empire, as something of little account, when it is really the far-going duty of defence against the enemies that threaten God and man.

By FREDERIC JONES

As a member of the Council of the University of Africa, Rhodesia, and a teacher provided by the Council of Education, which includes members of the Universities of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Cultural Department, the Higher Technical Education, and the Schools and Education Councils in the training of Native Youth, by Dr. Grimthorpe Quick (Oxford), Jones is. The writer is a Benedictine Father who has worked in Tanganyika Territory, and, indeed, he writes that the value from the West of Guinea, and the later years for the London Missionary Society, and Northern Rhodesia.

THE PICTURE

Related Colonial Reports.

criticism of Somaliland Report

Report of East Africa and Rhodesia

Six months ago in our issue on page 46 you asked me to delay the publication of various Colonial Annual Reports. There are several reasons for this delay—some excusable, some not.

The main reason and the most excusable, is that in the larger colonies at any rate it is impossible for the figures and reports relating to mining, Customs and trade to be completed until some time after the close of the year. One cause of the pressure of work in the Colonial printing office and in the Secretariat.

That production can be accelerated is proved by the action of the Tanganjika Government, whose Annual Report for 1929 for submission to the Permanent Mandated Commission was published very early in the present year.

In your previous week's issue you noticed my Annual Report on British Somaliland, one which has since been published, and I set out fourteen points of interest which concerned me. The points had a familiar ring, and I dug out my copy of the Somaliland report for the previous year. With two exceptions—the reference to native Italian in full and number of Native stocks—all of these points appeared in precisely the same form in the 1929 report.

I wrote and sent a copy of the 1929 report and compared it with my old one. Among the only fresh matter in the later one are a few figures relating to finance and customs and a paragraph or two on the political situation. I surmise that had I got the same result might have been achieved by the issue of a single printed sheet containing the very few amendments.

No doubt much time and thought were spent on these documents, but some ten days, rather than a month, should have been sufficient time in which to check and print them—especially now that the Somaliland Secretariat is stronger (numerically) than ever before.

The report for a normal year—say 1927—was finished and for at least six years prior to 1929 the colonial report was always sent off to the Colonial Office by November 1st.

Yours faithfully,

TOM BELLIGH.

Prosperity from Sisal

Gold of Yucatan

REVIEWED FOR THE EDITOR
BY R. H. T. SMITH, M.A.
IN THE LIBRARY OF THE
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT OF AMERICA

The story of the remarkable rise in the price of sisal is in general described in a slender article

in the annual reports of the Colonial Office, based upon a simple compilation furnished by the Agave foundation. It is known locally as *moneda azul*, or blue coin, and is made out of the bark of a plant called maguey, which grows in great abundance in the central part of Mexico.

The *Agave*, John L. Stephen, American traveller, amateur archeologist and ornithologist, founded a station in 1860 near the coast of Yucatan, in the Republic of Mexico. The land was controlled by an aristocracy of some 50 families, and the Indians almost lived on large estates under a system of peasant proprietorship, made possible by legalised indentured debt. The Indian could not leave the service of his master so long as he owed him anything. Since the master kept the slaves and since the Indian's need of money was so insatiable now as to render him now a mere slave bought or an occasional man who was practically never free from debt. The debt never descended to descendents. Thus the largest estates next Iquitos, Brazil.

One of the first results of the Spanish-American War was the occupation of Manila, fibre to the United States. Immediately began the search for a satisfactory substitute, to be used in binders, &c. The *Agave* directory of Yucatan advised a less than too full south of New Orleans was cheap, its production could be stopped up, and it had no natural enemies to interrupt production; no hedge frost or blights.

Families became millionaires almost overnight. The price of sisal, which had been about 16 cents before the war, doubled in six months. The crooked raised so rapidly with foreign labor that after the war was over the jungle expedient of always seems it wise just to stop up, and it had no natural enemies to interrupt production; no hedge frost or blights.

Family wealth was built on the backs of negroes and incited into an attractive emotion in the United States. Not only the unpayed sums—wages of sisal in winter, the rain, being among clouds of dust, the dry months. Many Americans in Mexico were walled with cement brick, and mud brick, four stories. Palatial institutions of the semi-aristocracy were erected along the Paseo de Montejo. fine coaches and horses were imported, and later automobiles, and their families travelled in Europe returning with many works of British creation. In 1910 splendor, princely magnificence were rife, and the great gold continued to flow.

In 1915 the Mexican Revolution forced the United States interests to withdraw. At night overnights General Alvarado took over the marketing of sisal to the American trading agency, to force the Indians to sell him their labour.

Since General Alvarado was a man of capital, the Indians and their masters and their overseers few and the price of sisal to the Spaniard, found themselves unable to obtain freight, as no shipper would accept the dotted pillars. Alvarado was obliged to pay the Indians, or their masters, and the latter no longer bound to the Indians by the right to force them.

The bumper American crop of 1918 increased the price of sisal to eight cents per pound. The latest price record is in the news that the Spanish market was \$16 per centents a pound. Alvarado adjusted the price to 161 cents, which allowed the Indian planter only 9 cents, although the cost of production had advanced sharply after cancellation of the labourers' right to participate in the sisal harvest.

The abundant fibres were not alone brought other products—such as cotton and coffee, from Africa, India and Latin America, and the value of the *Agave* recovered.

FROM LETTERS

The New "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The new paper is excellent, but I cannot forgive you for changing the name of the paper. The old one was so easily distinguished and could be extracted from a stack of mail so quickly in one's hands moments to read the latest "New African News" although the paper takes three weeks to publish. The old title "A leading newspaper of the Empire" is much better.

Expert Opines on Irrigation

FOR many years the cause of a dam at Lake Tsimbi has been persistently urged by a number of agricultural authorities in Egypt and the Sudan, who have feared that such a project would interfere with the great irrigation works in Lower Egypt. In the thousands of opinions expressed, however, our English experts could hardly find one which was responsible for the construction of the Aswan-Dam so emphatically insisting on his "advantages" and not dreamt of building a dam across Lake Tsimbi.

At the time when I was Secretary to Mr. Murdoch, the Egyptian Minister of Agriculture, a good crop and cotton. Nothing that was done to worry off the flood nor that was not in position in regard to the financial crop, which was ruined by water rot, did little harm.

It was quite conceivable that something might be done in the Sudd region which, if it did not actually prevent all water coming down at the right season, would very greatly diminish the supply. Egypt therefore had a more vital interest in the Sudan than in what might happen in Ethiopia, because the waters coming off the Ethiopian plateau must for ever pass down. Man could not divert them. Egypt should have such authority in the Sudan as would assure her of the vital water supply required for financial crops, and nothing should be done in the Sudan without her consent.

I understand that the really valuable part of Ethiopia is its south-west corner, bordering on the Sobat and upper reaches of the Shalateh, where there are vast areas which could be developed. Unfortunately they require very little irrigation water. As a consequence there will be no dear or an obstruction to waters from the upper Sobat from the financial waters which pass down into Egypt. That leaves the financial crops left for Egypt and anything left for Egypt can be controlled. Ethiopia is concerned in a safe position. Any abstraction that may be made will be negligible, and no dispute could conceivably arise about it.

Egypt Need Not Worry About Tsimbi

There is a possibility of something happening in regard to Lake Tsimbi, which is the source of the Blue Nile and divides the upper waters. If a dam were built across Lake Tsimbi the water could be conserved and stored, and to the benefit of the financial crops in either Egypt or in the Sudan. In any case Egypt need not care whether the water goes to Tsimbi or Lake Tsimbi or not; she can tax the water she requires in the Sudd which is much more under her control now than it was before. The Sudan can not quote the same position as far as the financial crops in the Gezira are concerned; dependence on the Sudan is slight.

At Sennar the Sudan has a great dam which gives her lots of water to fertilize some 500,000 acres. She may want to increase that area. She can look down the river. Naturally she may want to do that. She can put out of the Sudan deep in the Sudd at any time. She could do it in a short time. It costs about equal capital to that of a dam to build, but she could do it.

The intensity of rainfall is much less in the Sudan than in Egypt, and as far as that is concerned, and as far as the water is concerned, it could be avoided by making arrangements which would satisfy her requirements or make up to come. As a consequence, a work of that kind, if it were done by either Egypt or the Sudan, agree that they should not dream of building a dam at Lake Tsimbi.

The English would know that we have a dam built because we are developing hydro-electric power, but they would do so great damage. I cannot conceive where you could hold it. You can imagine that near the mouth of the Tsimbi, where there is a considerable fall, a small dam should be built and a mill be installed; but that would be the reason of the lake should stand a dam for hydro-electric power, and at the same time for the purpose of giving water to Egypt or the Sudan, seems to me outside the question of possibility. If you asked what was likely to happen in regard to a demand about that nothing will have happened.

It would depend on the size of one, and as it is stored down there the water could be used at a certain point. I do not think that one would be sent down at the long stretch, and you would have to wait ad infinitum to encounter water down the river, and then you would have to wait another year. I suppose the dam of Lake Tsimbi, as far as I am concerned, will never be built; but it will be possible for either Egypt or the Sudan to do it. And I believe *quid pro quo* will be for the maintenance of their irrigation.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that under the Khartoum Treaty the Governor-General had the power of calling the Anglo-Egyptian Conference to consider any proposal which might affect the Sudan. He said that the functions of officials would continue to be vested in the Governor-General, and where no qualified Sudanese was available his would select suitable candidates in British and Egyptian nationality. British and Egyptians' Treaty, the number of which would be limited to the Governor-General's decision, would be available in the Sudan. Financial questions which had been troublesome in the past, had been agreed, and Egypt would continue to pay her annual subscription of £100,000 to the Sudan.

Tribute to London Illustration

Mr. Justice Munro, who served in the Sudan for 10 years, said that British interest in a country could not be measured by commercial balance sheets, and whether it was due to the fascination of the unknown, to the history of our own explorations, or to the same qualities displayed by administrators in the fact that it had always had a fascination for British people. He believed that the Regime of Britain's administration in the Sudan was as one of the greatest pages in our history. He said that him a splendid band of loyal colleagues. As a result of Lord Kitchener's policy that would live in Sudan history. He congratulated the two Governments on the Treaty.

Colonel Wedderburn was not surprised that the £750,000 he had paid in Egypt to the Sudan Army, now to be recovered by the cost of keeping the Egyptian Army in the Sudan, would insist on a definite call arms to the Sudan, and if a larger army was to be a new burden on the Sudan budget we should seek to find the happy position there materials warranted.

I am always doubtful of governments. Sudan or Nigeria is the best governed colony in our empire. But the Sudan is undoubtedly a feather in our cap. Its right centralisation has not recently spread to the country, because under Sir John Maffatt it was an exception to the whole of the Empire. There you have a permanent and an additional chamber to say, 45000 of them were well trained in that respect, in the Sudan will surely do the same way as the people in Nyasaland in training in order to pay the interest on the cost of the railway bridge.

Lord Killanin in winding up his debate said that the Sudan would continue to be both the MEA and a recruiting centre of troops, and ten thousand men.

Egypt wants the Sudan to be a check to any hostile Power, and we are all in sympathy. Such a community of interests is the basis of a strong and enduring alliance. This achieves a result that we countries one of the modern of ancient states, and one of the most ignorant of modern States, have tried to reach him to each other. The aim of both are state autonomy and independence.

Afghanistan did not take the improved application of the Khartoum Treaty.

Additional precautions, taken in the treatment of fever during the last three years have reduced the incidence of malaria by 50 per cent, according to the annual report of the Sudan Medical Service. On the average annual sickness was 42 days, compared with 46 in 1931. Assuming that a British medical weekly covers one complete months in the year, the total number of days lost by sickness last year is equivalent to the loss of only 30 officials, compared with 63 in 1930 and 65 in 1931.

Native Health and White Civilization

Speaking in his annual report the importance of the "guardianship" of natives Dr. A. J. W. Wilkins, Medical Officer in Health for Salisbury, says he is convinced that one of the main factors holding a direct bearing on the health of white civilization in Central Africa is the health of the native.

Trans-Nzoia Attractions.

Data for New Settler.

ONE of the most attractive pieces of district propaganda we have seen for a long time is the new brochure issued by the Trans-Nzoia Colonisation Committee from Itale, Kenya. Attractively illustrated and printed on a newspaper it sets out just the kind of information needed by the potential settler. It is to the cost of compiling a pamphlet like the various crops which have proved successful and what capital the newcomer should possess.

It is inevitable to assess definitely the minimum capital which may be required by a settler, it is said. "It should not be expected that a capital of less than £3,000 plus an annual income of £100 for food expenses will suffice in ordinary cases. It is impossible to say what income can be expected from the capital invested."

Food farming and stock raising purchased in the district from £1 per acre while the land is valued at £3. Boys' wages, various foodstuffs, farmings costs, and taxes are all set out clearly, also are the fares from England and South Africa. For the visitor the scenic attractions are well described, while details are also given of those coming up from South Africa.

This pamphlet deserves to bring the Trans-Nzoia district the bulk of its enterprise.

East Africa in the House.

Marshal Graziani's Act of Courtesy.

MARSHAL GRIEZIANI paid with 5,000 troops taken to Addis Ababa to guard the British Legation during the period of the Italian invasion of Ethiopia was recently inspected by the special representative in Addis Ababa, and whether it was the practice to permit the inspection of His Excellency's headquarters by the representatives of States in connection with the safety of His Excellency's Government. Through military representations he had been informed that although military representations had been made to Marshal Graziani to receive these troops, it was unauthorised to Marshal Graziani to permit to provide transport for them to the station at Addis Ababa to furnish a guard of honour there, and to be present himself at their departure. This offer on the part of the authority in military occupation of Addis Ababa was accepted by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires with the full approval of the Government.

Rephrasing a supplementary question by Mr. Sorensen and Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Eden said: "It had nothing to do with the question of recognition or anything of that kind. It was an act of military courtesy. So it was understood and so it was accepted."

Replying to Mr. Guy, who asked for the names of members of the African Research Survey, and for details of their remuneration, Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that the survey was being conducted by Lord Hardley under the auspices of a committee of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, and that no remuneration in public funds was involved. As the survey was not being conducted for the Colonial Office, he had no information as to the remuneration of persons consulted by Lord Hardley, but he did not know the names of members of the committee.

In answer to a further question by Mr. McGee, Mr. Mac Donald said that under the provisions of the Southern Rhodesia Public Health Act of 1924 a constantly increasing number of certificates which survivors from vegetarians could obtain were issued under the Registration of Natives Registration Act of 1930 authorised the issue of regulations providing for the compulsory medical examination of natives in township. He was asking the local Government for a report as to any action to be undertaken in connexion and the situation generally.

Affairs told Mr. McGee that provision was included in the Tschinvali Land Protectorate Native Administration Proclamation of 1924 to make an analog for a child to exact any work or service from Natives except in case which was recognised as permissible under the Forced Labour Convention.

In reply to a question by Mr. Neave, a Secretary of State for the Colonies gave the following information concerning works which have been built in East Africa during the last five years:

Kenya-Uganda section of the Kenya and Uganda Railway, 422 miles, financed by loans raised by Kenyan Government on behalf of the Kenya and Uganda Railway.

Maryon-Kinyangiri branch of Uganda-Egyptian Railways, 65 miles, financed by colonial government and Uganda Government, together with a grant of £100,000 from Colonial Development Fund to cover interest charges for two years.

Nyasaland Railway—Plantyne to Salima—160 miles, 140 miles of track was added to Nyasaland Railway. A loan of £1,500,000 was made from Nyasaland loan grant of £1,500,000 was made from the Colonial Development Fund to meet interest charges on Nyasaland Guarantee Bonds for a period of years.

In reply to Mr. McGee, Mr. Ormsby-Gore said: "In July 1935, the Governor of Nyasaland appointed a Commission to investigate all gold transactions in the Treasury, and to inquire into rumours reflecting upon the conduct of certain officials. Their report found that the rumours were reported and exaggerated, and that there had been no impropriety. I have already authorised the Governor to make a public statement in Nyasaland that no criminal proceeding could be served in the publication of the report or by any other public. In view of the matter,

Mr. John H. D. Job, M.P., who had approached the Secretary of State for the colonies and obtained the absorption into colonial services of men now serving with the Egyptian Government, whose services would be terminated in the near future as a result of the ratification of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.



EAST DOWNS ESTATE
A beautiful estate amidst the rolling hills of the South Downs, 23 square miles of open country, well suited to shooting and riding. The house is a large, comfortable residence with all modern conveniences, including a swimming pool and tennis courts. The estate is well wooded and offers excellent opportunities for shooting and riding. The house is surrounded by a large garden and has a fine view of the surrounding countryside. The estate is well equipped with all the modern services, including central heating, electric lighting, gas, electricity, and telephone.

SOUTH DOWNS ESTATE
A large, comfortable residence situated in the heart of the South Downs, 23 square miles of open country, well suited to shooting and riding. The house is a large, comfortable residence with all modern conveniences, including central heating, electric lighting, gas, electricity, and telephone. The estate is well equipped with all the modern services, including central heating, electric lighting, gas, electricity, and telephone. The house is surrounded by a large garden and has a fine view of the surrounding countryside. The estate is well equipped with all the modern services, including central heating, electric lighting, gas, electricity, and telephone.

THE EAST DOWNS ESTATE
A large, comfortable residence situated in the heart of the South Downs, 23 square miles of open country, well suited to shooting and riding. The house is a large, comfortable residence with all modern conveniences, including central heating, electric lighting, gas, electricity, and telephone.

Statement of World Noting

WHO'S WHO

331 Mr. Leonard Gilber, Esq.

If thou meet the Congress of the Black and White men, you will see a violent perverting of the movement, and the white province, marvel not at the matters for he is no better than the anglophile regardless of the black man.

An able-bodied male Native can always get over £1 Remuneration if the Treasurer of Uganda turns a deaf ear to revenue and taxation.

I have always regarded the Sudan as the most favored colony in the world. — *C. G. Cazalet, M.P., speaking in the House of Commons*

Most of us are far more laborious now than before, and diet and general condition are better, so we increase production cost. — *John A. D. Brothwell*

The gross output last year of the southern Rhodesian secondary industries is estimated at £3,000,000. — Mr. A. Wills, in his presidential address to the Southern Chapter of Intercom.

The taxation proposals were reluctantly accepted, such necessities imminente as making available the new politics. — *W. H. L. Clegg, in the East African Standard*

Local grocers in Johannesburg are sending their African Pay-off blend of coffee and advertising it as "Mr. C. K. Clegg's Combination of the Best African and Robusta." — *Mr. C. K. Clegg, in the Johannesburg Press*

The coffee industry spends at least £80,000 annually within the Colony, the maintenance of the railway, about 80% of that money being paid in wages. — *Mr. R. W. Barrett, of Kumba, addressing the Nairobi Coffee Conference*

Cattle consciousness "will have an immediate effect in improving the quality of Native herds, and also, I hope, in beginning the development of the Dead North." — Sir Arnold Kitson, M.A., Governor of Natal, addressing the Legislature.

In Northern Rhodesia, Harry finds an unmarried girl of 21 who is not in some useful occupation and thereby contributing to the building up of the economy. — *W. J. Patterson, M.C., Attorney General, in the Northern Rhodesian Legislature*

Native trade and import shops is developing, but it is not known whether such traders are sufficiently well educated to run the said agents in the native districts of the Northern Provinces of the Federation.

The cooperation of the tribes in the business of the land and Dangwa which in the northern district of Dar es Salaam, may be induced by native firms to import fresh produce at a reduced rate. — *Dr. J. G. G. K. de Souza*

The mud houses in the African tribes are simple, import primitive people who have had to make their own clothes from sheep wool, cloth, hair, oxen homes and were self-sufficient, economically self-sufficient and they would have made contributions to the community, but they were compelled to do so in this manner. — *Mrs. P. M. Mitchell, Governor of Rhodesia, addressing the Legislative Council*

Copyright
Mr. Leonard Gilber, a partner in the well-known Nairobi accountancy firm of Gill & Johnson, practised in London as an incorporated accountant for several years before the War, during which he served in the Royal Engineers. In 1919, when he joined the firm of accountants, business manager, City of Municipality, his chief task being to place the firm on a sound basis; the company's financial resources, which had previously been reckoned to be £100,000, were then only £20,000. He was charged with such ability that he was appointed Town Clerk in 1927. Two years later, however, following a recommendation of the Graham Committee on local government in the Colony, he decided that the Town Clerk ought to hold regular qualifications. Mr. Gilber therefore resolved to return to East Africa, and, after a short stay in London, he accepted a post as accountant to the Central Government of Uganda and its reception and was Director of the New Uganda Council in 1930. In November of the same year he became Secretary of the Central Bureau, but shown considerable interest in the progress of the Northern Rhodesian National Society of the Friends, obtained his Presidential and trustee posts in the Northern Rhodesian Friends' Society.

AFRICA.

Great Zimbabween found in Beira.

Mr. J. S. H. Smith, Member of Parliament, Quidi Vidi, has retired.

Mrs. E. G. Walker has relinquished her post as District Commissioner.

The Rev. Mr. J. W. May, Bishop of Rhodesia, has retired home.

Dr. H. A. C. Studdert, M.A., D.D., formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, has been appointed Bishop of Rhodesia.

Mr. A. Walker has assumed charge of the M. Consulate at Port of Ethiopia.

Mr. J. R. McCrae has been appointed Clerk to the Zanzibar Legislative Council.

Mr. C. B. Norling has been appointed District Commissioner for the Zambezi Area.

Sir Abe Bailey expects to leave England for East Africa about the middle of this month.

Colonel Frank Johnson is the new chairman of the East Norfolk Conservative Association.

Mr. C. Bentley recently addressed textile distillers on the work of the Arbor Society.

Mr. E. Lavender presided at the annual dinner of the Royal Society of St. George.

Mr. G. A. Williams has been appointed Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner of Uganda.

Mr. J. B. Lamb, of Bulawayo, the greatest Rhodesian to become the owner of a light aeroplane.

Sir James McDonald is outward-bound for Southern Rhodesia after his usual winter visit home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Lowndes left London last week for South Africa. They are travelling down the coast.

Mr. H. M. King, Deputy Commissioner of Police in Tanganyika, has been appointed Commissioner of Police in Uganda.

Miss Dorothy Sayer, who has been farming in Kenya for the past two years, is spending a holiday at Spektor's Hotel, Nairobi.

The Rev. Patrick Ballou, who served as a war correspondent in Ethiopia, is on his way to the Comoros, after which he will visit Tanganyika and Kenya. He expects to be back in England by May.

Mr. F. H. Hartney, who recently visited East Africa as Chairman of the South African Development Commission, and has been Minister of South African Development since the appointment of Sir Patrick Duncan, has now been appointed Governor-General.

Mr. J. G. Lewis, Hastings, Member of Parliament, Rhodesia, a retired homesick White pioneer, is reported back to the Continent.

Mr. J. H. Jackson, former Member of Parliament, has returned from the Southern Rhodesian to England, having disagreed with the Government.

Representatives from the Malagasy Republic, Uganda, and Kenya were present at Bargil, where, under the Duke of Connaught, Grand Master of the Order of Scotland, the Order was reconstituted.

Mr. H. B. Whittlesey has transferred from the Western Pacific to the Zanzibar Administrative Service, and Mr. H. B. Langton has transferred from Zanzibar to East Africa as a magistrate.

Mr. H. B. Abbott, of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, has returned to the Colony after passing through the final examination and winning the gold medal in the dairy competition at Canterbury College, South Africa.

Vice-Admiral, M. Gralhae Correa, the Governor of Manica and Shatia, reached Limbe on his recent visit to Nyasaland; he found the station decorated in red and green, the Portuguese national colours.

Colonel Sir Andrew Sturt, who served with the R.E. in the Sudan in 1884-85, suddenly last week in Fleet, Hampshire, while watching a funeral service at the local church.

An exhibition of Congo arts and crafts is being held in Brussels. It was formally opened by M. Rubbens, Minister of the Colonies, who was accompanied by Mr. Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo.

H.M.S. "Nelson," flagship of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay in the East Indies Squadron, and H.M.S. "Enterprise" will spend Christmas in Calcutta. Both vessels have frequently visited East African ports.

Mr. Gregor Grantson, son of the late Mr. J. Grantson and of Mrs. Mary Grant, wore Highland dress at his wedding in Netherby, County Durham, to Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, daughter of Major and Mrs. Fletcher of Roncal.

Mr. S. D. Gilmore, Chief Executive Officer of the Legislative Department of Rhodesia, is now on duty in East African ports, at the Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg, where he will remain until the middle of January.

Viscomte de Labour, who has a farm in Kenya, recently spent a few days in the Colony after a brief visit to Addis Ababa. He will fly over the new West African air mail route as far as Lagos before returning to England.

Mr. P. A. Roberts, Mombasa, has been informed by the Kenyan Government that the Treaty of Zanzibar does not apply to Sultan Hamud, the Sultan of Zanzibar, and that the Sultan is still officially the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Captain W. G. C. Doherty, Captain J. C. S. Walker, and his son, Captain J. C. S. Walker, Jr., have been appointed to the General Staff of the Royal Air Force.

As regards the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, it is informed that constituents in the three elected members do not receive satisfaction on the constitutional issue which, it is thought, they will go to their constituencies for a mandate.

Local Admiral is Major M. H. T. Thompson, Major H. J. P. Brown, who has just returned from Pangu in the Southern Rhodesian, the former was sent home after his recent service in the South African forces to make good progress.

Mrs Gladys Pott, who for the past 10 years has been Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Care and Settlement of Belgian Women, has retired. She was awarded the O.B.E. in 1942. Her successor is Miss Ruth Thompson.

At the close of press we learn with deep regret of the death early on Wednesday of Mr. C. W. Brock, the former Financial Commissioner in Tanganyika, a man of fine character and very kindly, for whom an obituary will appear next week.

His Highness the Aga Khan will probably start his East African tour by visiting Zanzibar in January. He has asked that a small delegation of notables of his community in Zanzibar should meet him at Bombay, and accompany him to East Africa where he will be joined by Her Highness the Begum.

Some excellent close-up pictures of the now famous lions of the Serengeti Plain in Tanganyika were shown in London last week by Mr. Gerald Schutte, who shows himself to be a expert with the cine-camera. Many of the shots are astonishingly good for an amateur, particularly those which show cubs playing with their parents.

Mr. A. C. Willhof has been appointed Chairman of the Uganda Coronation Committee which will be composed of Bishop Sturt, Bishop Campbell, the Provincial Commissioners of the Eastern Province, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. B. Fraser, Omweso, Sir J. Kiharu, Mr. Mubilizi, Dr. Mubiana, and Mr. D. N. Stafford. The secretaries of the committee are Mr. E. F. Twining and Mr. R. J. Scotts.

On 10 December, 1946, the Kenya government will be holding its second session of the year, and the members of the Kenyan Parliament will be in session until 15 January.

For the third month, more than 1,000 skilled porters and porters and performers of traditional African art have been brought together from these countries to perform in the annual festival of the African Ambassador.

The former Colonial Minister has assumed the position of Portuguese Vice-Consul in the United States.

It is reported that the Viceroy of the Union of South Africa has died. He had been a member of the Commonwealth Council since 1945, and was a former member of the Viceroy's Council. His death is reported to have occurred as a result of a heart attack. It is also reported there was a long delay before returning to the country, continued her work for the mission. For some years she has been deaf and blind, but in spite of these disabilities, continued to take an interest in the church up to the day of her death.

In the wedding of the Very Rev. W. J. Wright Dean of Nairobi to Mrs. Gladys Carter, in the Cathedral Church of Christ, Nairobi, the officiating Clergy were Archdeacon How, Rev. Archdeacon Gledhill, assisted by the Rev. Mr. G. J. G. G. and the Rev. Mr. G. H. G. G. The bride was given away by Mr. Frank Ridge, G. G. and Captain R. F. L. Preston, who is serving as the Governor of Kenya. At that

ceremony, the Rev. Mr. G. H. G. G. spoke in favour of Southern Rhodesia spending money in the last weeks of a difficult year to help the people in that country delighted to bring the people who were winning the Empire. They knew far better than Rhodesians how things should be done. Unfortunately they had not gone there and shown how to do it. To accuse Rhodesians of ill-treating the Native was silly because the Native were their best assets.

The Rev. Mr. D. L. Lewis, who was burned to death near Nairobi last week in an airplane crash, was the 21-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Low, the well-known Kenyan parents. At the time of the accident his son was flying solo, while undergoing a refresher course before qualifying for his Army pilot's licence. Born in Croydon, he took his degree at Cambridge three years ago, and went to Kenya as a member of the missionary staff of the Mombasa diocese. While at the Varsity he joined the Cambridge University Flying Squadron and had qualified for his pilot's licence in his Country. His intention was to use an aeroplane in Kenya to facilitate his medical work. But his sacrifice will be felt much further.

At the mouth of closing his press Mr. James Mallinson, who is attempting a record flight from England to the U.S.A., is on the last stage of his journey, leaving Croydon at 12.15 p.m. on Friday. He landed at Marseilles at 12.52 p.m. and arrived in Cairo at 10 p.m. on Monday, reached Khartoum at 11 hours later, and arrived at Kisumu at 7.20 a.m. on Tuesday, thus covering the distance from England to Lake Victoria in two days, 46 hours. He seems to decide that he would like to have a second return flight, but would not be able to do so. He reached New York at 5.30 hours after leaving Croydon, and was at dawn yesterday on the final stage of the flight. He has decompensed by drinking beer. Mallinson, a British Scot,

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MESSRS. SMITH MACKENZIE & CO., LTD., the oldest merchant house in East Africa, is now able to state shortly to be incorporated in Kenya as a limited liability company, with a capital of £100,000. The address of the company will be Nairobi, and its registered office will be at London.

The directors of the company will consist of Chairman, Mr. G. F. Rydon; Mr. John Lee; Messrs. J. H. P. Gurney, C. E. Green and W. F. Jenkins (managing).

Management of the company will continue to be conducted by the existing directors (hitherto acting as partners) on the spot in East Africa, the council board in Mombasa being composed of Mr. G. T. Nicol (Chairman), and Messrs. H. H. Robinson, S. H. Bayer, W. M. Buchanan and N. J. Robinson.

A policy of further active development is to be shadowed by incorporation of the company.

Next year the company will celebrate its Diamond Jubilee, an event which will recall the great part which it played in the earliest days of British administration, trading and settlement on the East African mainland and the world-wide share taken by the partners in the old staff in the public, commercial and financial life of Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Territory and Zanzibar.

New Light Plane Club

Aeroflot has been formed to investigate the possibility of a light plane club near Salisbury. The Mayor of M. L. B. Ferrier has informed that not only symbolic but something in the way of practical assistance from the municipality.

Sailing Cup, New Trophy

A cup presented to the Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club by the Governor is to be given for annually over a series of races at the Christmas regatta. Cups have also been presented by the Chief Justice, Dr. Hunter, the Vice Captain and Dr. T. Phillips-Mate.

Canard Expedited

That the published report of Sir Alan Penn differed materially from the original report as sent to the Secretary of State has been widely rumoured in Kenya. In the Legislative Council, if the other day, a Government spokesman declared categorically that no messages had been received or committed to the printed version.

Mr. Huggins' View

Addressing the United Party Congress at Bulawayo last week, Mr. T. Martin Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, said that the only way to settle the question of amalgamation of the Rhodesias was to find what conditions would satisfy the Imperial Government and then agree a referendum. The Congress passed resolutions urging early amalgamation under its Constitution of Southern Rhodesia.

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Scheme for Close Cooperation

Proposed scheme accepted by the two societies, the East African Society and the Over-Seas League, between the two societies and their Overseas Seafarers will go to the Government for approval to a special general meeting of the former on the 20th of December.

The members of the Advisory Committee, 12 are proposed to be appointed, and co-operation between the two societies and its aims to be instituted to prepare joint policies on migration and settlement. An executive committee of the Government Resolutions also provide for the consideration of joint programmes of lectures, meetings, educational work and popular propaganda, an occasional popular luncheon under combined auspices, and for the Joint Advisory Committee to advise in order to aid unnecessary and unnecessary co-operation, or propose a tour of emissaries throughout the world to procure new members for the various branches.

Rhodesia at Coronation

Colonel Frank S. Arden, Commandant of the southern Rhodesian Royal Engineers and Defence, has announced that the men of his regiment will be present at the Coronation of King George VI in June. The British Army Africa, consisting of the two battalions of the Rhodesia Regiment, will reinforce the force. The Government had decided that the men should be sent mainly to younger men who would be invaluable to them all the same time giving them opportunity to nothing else than to serve their members of a great Empire. Indeed some of my brothers and of Colonel Frank S. Arden, who were separated in various quarters.

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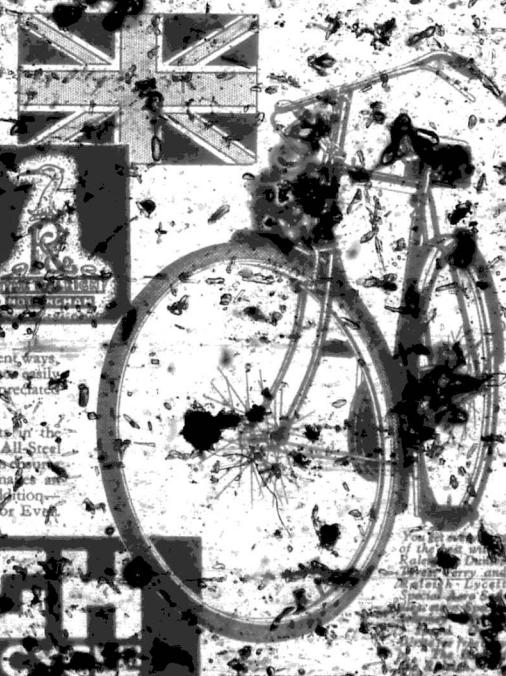
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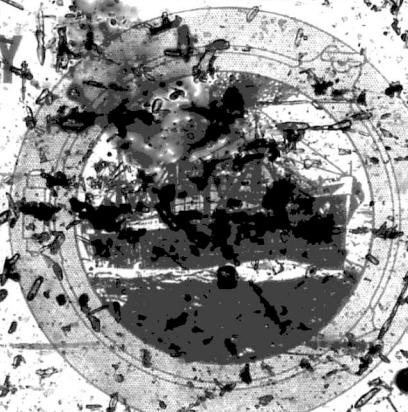
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DAWSON'S WEEKLY

Location in Uganda.

Recommendations of the Treasurer.

LAST year the Treasury of Uganda was requested to make an exstatistic inquiry into the fiscal and financial situation in the Protectorate for the purpose of advising whether changes were necessary.

At the end of April Mr. A. E. Forrest presented his report, which has now been issued and is available with a reprint from the Government Publishing Office. The abolition of the registration of bicycles, motor scooters, and cattle, in connection with the new Native Tax, will increase the fee for the registration of birth and death by £100, and also the exemption of 10% of the tax will result in an increase from £25 to £30 in the tax on cattle and an increase in the tax on horses. It would be fair to implement these changes in order to do justice as far as possible to the inhabitants of the hitherto tax-free territories.

From the report it appears that the following

Structure of the Budget.

Poll Tax.—The general opinion seems to be that the defaulter who is slow to pay or delaying the payment of tax would be reasonably negligent. As a substantially reduced tax, there are apparently some individuals who would definitely rather go unregistered to work than pay the tax. It is inferred that a large proportion of the poor labourers, wage-earners, who deliberately spend their money on other things instead of paying their taxes.

Whilst I accept the view that it is better that something is paid than required, I am of the opinion that a large number of poll tax payments every year as a matter of routine. The fact that it is the wage-earner rather than the peasant who is the person who suffers my suggestion that the standard rates of taxation reflect the real weight of the tax will be more and more appreciated.

If the inference is not to be made that the tax is too high, it would be wrong to increase the taxes and thereby deprive the State of the revenue from the population of services essential to the State's development, at the time at which it is necessary to pursue investigation further. It is recommended to conclude that all of the collected revenues from the system of registered vehicles should be accepted, namely, the £100,000 per annum. Very special measures must be taken if that policy is justified by circumstances.

Sale of the Taxpayer.—It is recommended that the taxpayer in the results of his shop must be visible to him. While it is practicable to estimate exactly to allow the revenue from taxation to exceed expenditure in the area in which it is concentrated, it is a matter of importance to ensure that even in some emergency and when it is ready to be paid by the taxpayer at the first of his convenience. When it is convenient to him, he may approach the collector in "confidence," and the collector should be immediately followed by some sheaf of tax in his pocket. The point of this is that the confidence of the taxpayer in the system must be induced and that the confidence is to be maintained.

On the other hand, it is recommended that the amount of the cost of collection should be reduced to the extent of 10% of the total of profits. The profits are to be collected in the form of a percentage of the net value of the goods in the shop. This is for the purpose of assisting the administration of the law, and considerably less responsibility will be imposed on the collector. The adjustment of individual debts must be avoided as far as possible.

The Native population is not considered to suffer particularly from present duties, such as those, and bear less of the burden of the Native community than the Native population of the rest of the country. The Native population is the result of a shifting per pound of 10/-, not the 1/- which is really affected local consumption of tea, but it is recommended that the industry has reached a more mature stage. The excise duty of 1/- per ton on tea bags should be lowered to one-half cent. The same argument cannot be

extended as a permanent tax of 1/- per cent. it will have to be abolished eventually and replaced by taxation of the whole population. In view of the conditions, it is recommended that the tax can no longer be justified. The collector does not realize that at least a considerable proportion of the tax is paid directly or indirectly for the benefit of industry and, as long as certain producers are still speaking, by far the more productive section of taxpayers, it need hardly be considered any more.

It is obvious in its incidence that the poll tax, if the tax is retained for the present, it will be important to keep its impermanency steadily in mind; it should never be assumed that suddenly a very productive element in the revenue schedule, and it should be reduced by half a cent every year, the estimates being under consideration.

Native Population.—The existing scale is not satisfied entirely, satisfactory, and variations are indicated, but the conclusion is a recommendation to retain the existing scale with reduction of the rates of 10%, thus saving about three-quarters of the taxpayers, leaving the only representation left in regard to actual hardships.

Land Tax.—Considerable reductions are proposed, including exemption on land up to £4,000. At present exemption extends only to £1,000, or is payable from £1,000 to £2,000 at 2% from £2,000 to £4,000. The estate tax is between £10,000 and £40,000, and the Treasury would reduce it to £30,000. The tax is intended to be distinctly higher than the year before, and no less than £30,000. The import duties on vehicles are to be reduced. Import duties on vehicles are to be reduced when import occurs, and absolute reduction of the license fees on vehicles are proposed to be brought in, whereas from 2/- to 6/- cents is desirable, a "uniform" rate of 3/- cents might be more preferable, since all may be liable. In view of the reduction of the one, the reduction of existing charges and the expansion of facilities is suggested.

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Mining News

Government Accuses Board Of Issuing Untrue Reports

COPIES of various reports from British Rhodesia (Rhodesia) Goldfields, Ltd., have recently come into the possession of East Africa and Rhodesia. At the time, but in view of the nature of many of the statements made therein, we decided to refuse their publication.

Extracts have, however, since appeared in another journal, to which the documents were addressed. After we had decided to make use of the information in the air, it may have arrived on Monday, we received a copy of the following letter written on November 13, by Major B. Lightfoot, Acting Manager of the Department of Mines and Works of Southern Rhodesia, to the Chairman of the Directors:

Official Demonstrations to the Staff of the Ministry (Rhodesia) Mines, to test the authenticity of the claims to telluride gold which have been discovered, giving rise to such interest and anxiety, has recently been inspired, in the Press, by you. I beg to say that have also occurred in circulars to your shareholders. A reprint from the "One P.M. News and Evening Record" of October 17, 1936, states further that the reports have been confirmed by your officers and that in consequence the erection of a smelter will be required to treat the high-grade ore containing telluride gold which has been authorized.

As the occurrence of high-grade telluride gold ore, if true, being a matter of considerable interest to the mining industry of this Colony, the Geological Survey Department were authorized to investigate the alleged occurrence.

A copy of their report is attached from which it is clear that there is no foundation in fact for the reports alluring the discovery of high-grade gold ore.

I am instructed to ask you:

- (1) To confirm the reported discovery of high-grade telluride with the same further details given in the official statement to the shareholders.
- (2) To furnish full information to the Minister of Mines concerning all facts which can be used to give the miners confidence in the truth of the alleged, responsible source who informed them that why you authorized the erection of a smelter and to treat the mineral which does not exist.
- (3) A copy of this letter is herewith forwarded to your office in Salisbury. You have a Member of Mines, the South African Chamber of Mines, the Rhodesian Mining Federation, Prime Commissioner, the London Stock Exchange and the Government Mineral Report.

The report of the Government Geologist headed "Iron Mask Range, Manoe Station," reads as follows:

In company with Mr. E. Golding, I visited the Iron Mask claims on November 13, 1936, to investigate sensational reports of valuable gold values and the alleged occurrence of tellurides.

Historically the area contains a large number of blocks largely owned by various companies and by various persons. The blocks had been bought up with a view to purchase by different parties experienced in mining treasured metal ores, and rejected before the northern group was purchased for the sum of £5,000 in British shares (Director, Mr. G. C. Green, Mr. H. Harry Herries, Secretary, J. C. Oranney, etc.) on Dec. 1, 1930. This holding was transferred for £5,000 cash to the same shareholders, the former owners retaining £5,000 shares to Salisbury Rhodesia Goldfields, Ltd.

The southern group, including one block which has been worked, was acquired from the former owners for £500 cash and shares (including £1,225 in cash) by Graham Investments, Ltd. (Directors, Helen Gatten and Irene Granberry Green, Mrs. Q. H. P. Watson) on Dec. 10, 1934. On Oct. 12, 1936, this holding was transferred to the same shareholders, the former owners retaining £10,000 shares.

Observation.—On the northern portion of the area held by the Salisburys (The Nickel Gold Mine), the manager, Mr. M. R. Dillington, stated that he had no objection to the use of the name "Iron Mask" and the discussion was adjourned until Mr. B. Lightfoot, Director of Mines, could be present.

Mr. Dillington stated that the area under his control

presently contained approximately 250,000 ozs. gold, but that the same was not recoverable at the present time because of the high cost of smelting.

At the time of the meeting, Mr. F. B. B. Hart, of the Central Mining Institute, presented a paper on the subject of the recovery of telluride gold from the northern portion of the area.

Major Lightfoot recommended that the shareholders of the Rhodesia Goldfields, Ltd., be advised of the contents of the report.

Major Lightfoot stated that the office of the Department of Mines has been requested to draw up a circular to be distributed among the shareholders.

The following is the official demonstration to the staff of the Ministry of Mines:

This is to inform you that the following demonstration is to be carried out on the premises of the Rhodesia Goldfields, Ltd., in the vicinity of the mining camp of Iron Mask, in the Shangaan district, Southern Rhodesia, on Friday afternoon, November 15, 1936.

The demonstration will consist of the melting down of a sample of iron-ore containing telluride gold taken from the geological section of the Telluride Hill near the mine entrance. If this demonstration proves to be successful, it will be followed by a trial smelting drive about 10 ft.

There will be a small open-topped furnace wide containing a portion of the telluride ore and a few rods. Samples will be taken every 15 ft. for testing purposes. You will notice that the western side of the iron-ore body, about 10 ft. away, shows a distinct cross-bedding due to a series of 25 ft. thick bands of iron-ore.

The sample will be carried most probably in gold and the supposed telluride close to the decomposing edge of the iron-ore body.

In the act called "The Big Drive," which is higher on the hillside, and a little farther from a similar



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ANGOLA: Portuguese East Africa: Johnish & Fletcher, Ltd., Beira (P.O. Box 198).

Of Commercial Concern.

Tenders have been invited for the building of Uganda's new station.

The capital of the Shell Oil Company of East Africa Ltd. has been increased from £200,000 to £500,000.

A British firm is to be employed to manage British Railways' new electro-plating plant in Dar es Salaam.

Giant mooning buoys for the material Albatross flying-boats have reached Mombasa for delivery to Nairobi and Lake Victoria.

The maintenance of the Mombasa pier and its equipment was urged at a recent meeting of the Lake Victoria Committee.

National Council of Commerce is considering the holding of a trade exhibition on the lines of the highly successful Lombada venture.

The 1936 show of the Northern Rhodesian Agricultural Society will be held on October bank holiday in a rath meeting on the prairie Saturday.

An oil-refining plant which the Shell Company proposes to establish in Zambia will employ up to a number of Europeans and Native Africans.

The Coffee Board of Kenya appeals for photographs of subjects connected with the coffee industry or some other phase of life in Kenya suitable for propaganda purposes.

Its clearing rates of 60 cents have increased by 25% since last December 1. The commercial rate of 10% will be effective December 1.

At the request of the New Zealand Chamber of Commerce, the Credit Trade with Natives Of Finance has been amended so that credit up to £10 may now be given by non-Natives to Natives in the prescribed manner.

Betham, which imports tobacco of the value of £900,000 worth annually, has suffered heavy losses during 1935, a fall in tobacco prices being the chief cause of the change, while "large-scale production" is being established in the Mashonaland Province.

Kenya and Uganda Railways reported the value of their exports of shippers' goods as £1,947,395, which was £7,001 less than in 1934. The corresponding figure for 1933 was £3,106,000, and the total for 1932 was £2,200,000.

Exports from Northern Rhodesia during 1935 exceeded imports by £871,619. They totalled £4,744,576 and imports £3,873,946 compared with 1934, while imports rose by £10,454 to £2,383,000. Of the imports, 90.1% came from countries within the British Empire.

Shipped to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first nine months of the year totalled 365,286 tons or 28.2% above the total for the corresponding period in 1934, and amounted to 91.8% of the total for the whole of 1935, corresponding 1934 figure.

The annual report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Uganda draws attention to the enterprise of a local firm in founding and developing a large sugar plant and factory situated along the Shire River for the distilling of rum, the production of alcohol which is utilised both as motor fuel and as medicinal spirit.

Late News Items.

There were 103 European births and 103 deaths in Nairobi last year, being respectively 30.9% and 29.1% of the population.

The African Convention of Associations has assured its members that it is in the course of obtaining a measure of control over Government expenditure.

The directors of the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. have resolved to audit, to pay to share-holders an interim dividend of 5%, (at the rate of 10% per annum), less tax, which will be imposed on January 1.

Beira railway Natives would cut down all trees they had been steadily felling, but a launched boat was sent to the native port to demand payment for any purpose, showing that the Native fear of a tree that damaged still persists.

As an experiment, a Native officer of the Sudan Police has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent and placed in command of the Omdurman, where a British Assistant Commissioner was formerly in charge.

The only survivors of a crew of five of the ship which capsized off the Kenya coast were a sailor, a deck boy and taken to hospital in Mombasa. They had clung to the wreckage of their boat for four days during which time they were attacked by sharks and injured.

Two lion cubs, whose mother was shot in East Africa and who were afterwards adopted by the crew, die in a battleship and taken to China, were brought to the country last week on the troopship *Empress of Asia*. They will be sent to the Guineas School, Whal Island, Portsmouth.

Three sailors, two men and a boy, who were captured by pirates off the coast of East Africa and who were afterwards adopted by the crew, die in a battleship and taken to China, were brought to the country last week on the troopship *Empress of Asia*. They will be sent to the Guineas School, Whal Island, Portsmouth.

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Newland Trade Exhibition

Japanese Government to Participate.

IT HAS been arranged for Japanese firms to take part in the East Africa Trade Exhibition which is being held in Nairobi on October 15, 16, and 17. The first section meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Royal Hotel, London, where Sir Humphrey Lester, Chairman of the Section, who is present, said he had received a letter from the Department of Economic Affairs, London, stating they East African exposition had organized the last exhibition, and invited over 500 exhibitors from firms from all over East Africa, and taken care, and that the attention of the United Kingdom firms might be drawn to the exhibition, particularly in view of the fact that the Japanese Government wished to participate.

In subsequent discussion it was emphasized that the exhibition was not organized by the Kenya Government, and an appeal would be made to the Ministry for a statement that next year's exhibition would coincide with the Corporation year, they might consider the application of a duty-free port to British Empire concerns.

CONFERENCE. — Secretary of State.

The Chairman of the Conference since the concluding of the Sectional meeting of the East African Board and the London Economic Council concurred with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and had said the impression at the time was that it proposed to introduce the equality of taxation in Kenya before any statement was made.

In regard to the interests of colonies in the trade agreement arranged between the United Kingdom and South Africa, Sir Humphrey said it had decided at last meeting of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, at which it was agreed that the present system of bilateral agreements was no longer satisfactory, and that it should be replaced by a system of multilateral agreements as soon as possible, with the proviso that after the claims of the exporters were satisfied, anything remaining the pool should be made available for the balance of exports from British Colonies. The Federation will have the Colonial Office to receive a memorandum on the subject.

It was announced that before Sir Robert Brougham left for Kenya to make a speech to the Governorship, an invitation would be extended to him to visit the Sectional meeting of its members.

Maiden Head, Nairobi.

Consolidated First Quarter Trading Income and Profit of the Merlin divided by the number of the shares outstanding, March 31, 1935.

Bethnal Green, London.

Mr. G. W. Kenner, another Commissioner of the Board of Trade, at the John Lewis Exhibition, reported that India Long Pepper, 10s per lb., was the best seller, and that the suggestion of a small quantity of Sichuan pepper for trial in the market was well received.

Sofia, Bulgaria.

A new firm of "Papamarkos Bros." was established recently, with the following partners: Mr. George Papamarkos, Mr. James Papamarkos and Mr. George Papamarkos, and their office, situated prominently on the stand of the Central Milk Publicity Council, and on the television screen, the coffee was plainly shown.

London, B.C.L.

At a meeting of Bankers' Association of London, final dividends for the year ended September 30, 1935, at the rate of 8% per cent, the cumulative preference shall be paid at the rate of 10%, unless that part of the B.C.L. shares holding, with the interim dividend of 4% in June last, 5% for the year of the A. and B. share, dividend tax may be reduced in each case.

Empire Cotton.

Mr. Alan S. Mechanick Q.C., Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, will preside at a meeting of the British Empire League on December 8 at the British Empire Hall, 30 Newgate Street, London, to give an account of the Rhodesian Cotton Association, with its headquarters on the Progress in Production of Cotton and its Marketing. The meeting will be at 5 p.m.

Sabre Company.

A notice on the Sabre Company, Ltd., Rhodesia and Southern Nigeria, Ltd., that it has a franchise for the sale of motor oil and oil products, foreign revenue having increased during the year of 1935. There is little hope of a further increase in 1936, but there is a possibility of an increased demand for certain conditions during the year, and in order to meet such a demand, the company has arranged for the purchase of additional stocks and equipment.

Natal Agricultural Policy Commission.

The Natal Agricultural Commission increased production, and exports by twenty-five per cent to the end of 1935, and now maintains high food, hops, sanitation, and animal husbandry. Protection is being given to the growing of cotton and olive oil, the effect on a restricted scale in the latter case, in cotton, as seedsmen's product. The Department is prepared to encourage increasing areas of oilseed and general oilseed production. It is estimated that there is no class of export between European and American except perhaps in the case of oilseeds, the cheaper Native Oilseeds, the Market, the imported direct products, i.e. oilseeds, the local output of oilseeds, and but the fact is that the market under prevailing market conditions is very

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- Chapman, Lady
- Bell, Mrs. M.
- Bernard, Misses and Mrs.
- Brettell, Mr. G.
- Brown, Mr. B.
- Bush, Mr. M.
- Casson, Mr. R.
- Caton-Jones, Col. & Mrs.
- Chambers, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Connelly, Mrs. E. S.
- Glay, Rev. W. G.
- Collins, Mr. W. J.
- Wootton-Brown, Mr. W.
- Leary, Mr. & Mrs. A. V.
- Barnard, Mr. A. M.
- Field, Mr. & Mrs. A. M.
- Galway, Mrs. L.
- Gardner, Miss F. C.
- Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. K. F.
- Horn, Mrs. S. T.
- Wyatt, Miss G.
- Hawkeaves, Mr. & Mrs.
- Held, Mr. E. N.
- Hajiam, Mr. S.
- Hedge, Mr. E. E.
- Hill, Mr. M.
- Hitchcock, Mrs. A.
- Hodder, Miss E. M.
- Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. R. T.
- Jameson, Mr. T. O.
- Kelly, Mr. I. J.
- Ker, Mr. & Mrs. R. D. P.
- King, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.
- Ledger, Miss M. D. L.
- Lewis, Mr. W. H.
- Lindberg, Miss P. A.
- McDermit, Miss A. D.
- McKean, Mr. J. D.
- McLean, Mr. & Mrs.
- W. A.
- McLennan, Miss M.
- Lead, Mr. A.
- Malher, Mr. A. C.
- Marten, Miss V. P.
- Neild, Mrs. M.
- W. M.
- Endore, Miss S. M.
- Hilne, Mr.
- Maguire, Mr. A. M.
- Mitchell, Mr. A.
- Pugger, Mrs. M. W.
- Quay, Miss D.
- Rummer, Miss E. M.
- Rostlethwaite, Mrs. G. H.
- Powis, Mr. & Mrs. H.

Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

The s.s. "Llandover Castle," which arrived in London on November 12, carried the following passengers:

Finland

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- Robertson, Miss A. D.
- Robertson, Miss J. M.
- Sandford, Miss M.
- Savage, Miss M. & Mrs. R.
- Scammon, S. W. O.
- Seelye, Mr. & Mrs. F. B.
- Shelton, Miss M.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
- Smith, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
- Spiry, Miss & Mrs.
- Stevens, Miss Z. V.
- Taylor, Mr. & Mrs.
- Walter, Mr. & Mrs.
- Walters, Miss F.
- Ward, Miss F.
- Williams, Mrs. B.
- Williams, Miss F.
- Wilson, Mr. & C.
- Wanga.
- Warr, Miss & Mrs. F.
- Evans, Mrs. J.
- Josephine, Sister
- Lindemann, Mr.
- Quinn, Miss E.
- Leary, Sister
- Roberts, Mr. H. B.
- Stephens, Sisters
- Thomasson, Sister
- Zubabar.
- Town, Captain L.
- Days of Saturn*
- Butterworth, Mr. H.
- Broughton, Mr. J. W.
- Catt, Mr. C. W.
- Collins, Mr. K.
- Deakin, Mr. D. M.
- Holmes, Miss
- Shiel, Miss A. S.
- Such, Mr. & Mrs. T.
- Walker, Miss E.
- Beira*
- Buchanan, Miss G. V.
- Farlow, Mr. & Mrs. C. E.
- Robertson, Rev. P.
- Jenkins, Miss E. E. L.
- Lindsey, The Rt. Hon.
- The Rt. Hon.
- MacCollum, Miss A.
- Matthews, Mr. S.
- Newson, Sir J.
- Thompson, Miss M.
- Varney, Miss P.
- West, Mr. P. L.
- Witham, Miss L. E.

Passengers marked * disembarked at Marseilles.

Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers by the air mail which left Croydon on December 1 included Mr. Koningsby, for Khartoum; Mr. Bowes for Entebbe; Dr. Bassallo and M. J. H. Knuckick of Nairobi. Passengers due to leave to-morrow include Mr. W. B. Preston and Mr. G. E. Schofield for Louhabe.

INWARD passengers on November 21 included Mr. W. G. Blyth, from Dodoma; and Mr. Evans and Mrs. Blyth, from Entebbe; while the machine which arrived on November 20 brought Miss Dorothy Hope-Morley and Miss Stella McMenamy from Kisumu, and Major Leslie on Nairobi.

Homeward passengers who arrived on November 22 included Mr. Schmitt, from Broken Hill; Mr. and Mrs. Upton, from Mbeya; Captain and Mrs. Alison and Lady Strathearn, from Nairobi; and Mrs. Melville, from Kisumu.

East African Mail

Mail for Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar will be sent by the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on Dec. 10 per a.s.s. "Rawalpindi."

Dec. 17 per a.s.s. "Mooltan."

Inward mails from East Africa will be received on Dec. 5, 12 and 14.

The last air mail to such East African countries as land before Christmas leaves London on December 20.

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TO LOVERS OF VERSE and "Rhymes of the Old Plateau" by R.P.M.

Books and periodicals published by East Africa and Rhodesia can be obtained from the Secretary, London, Vol. I.

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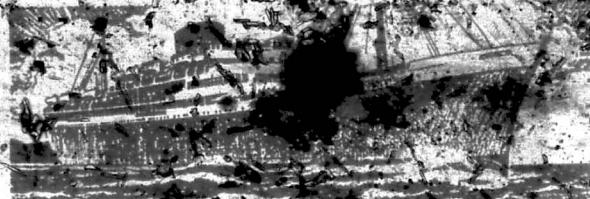
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