

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
In the Christmas Spirit	472	Mr. Swanston on	490
Criticisms of Public Men	483	Tsetse	490
Personalia	484	Kavirato Gold Mines	494
Germany and Colonial	485	150	494
African Education	486	Wentan Gold Areas, Ltd.	495
Letters to the Editor	487	Trans-Zambezi Railway	495
Questions of War	488	Co., Ltd.	495

We wish

All our Readers  
at Home and Abroad

**WRIGHT PERRY Christmas**  
and  
**Health and Happiness**  
throughout

To the New Year

Eastern Africa and Rhodesia,  
**Progress and Welfare**

To those who Bear the White Man's Burden  
**Strength and Recognition**

To all who strive to Link more closely  
Our Territories with the Home Land

All Power











# A Commission of Inquiry Experimenting in Internationalisation

OFFICERS of the local Government were bewildered while Colonel ... Greatitch ... Commission of Inquiry into the International ... Khoganyia ... members of the ... the Chairman of the Commission ...

The ... crewing his ... more closely ... ranker's ... towards taking ... chief secretary: "Extreme ... the regiment to the ... Finest guard of honour ... Please," replied the ... normal, ... Alfonso ... pair indulging in a good ... while the Colonel stood ...

Eventually Alfonso turned ... Your Honour ... make any ... This is a ... some ... you ... some ...

say you gang of ... Colonel ... some ... boy who were ... the ... Colonel must ... American ... family uniform ... Alfonso ... cross to the Japanese officer and ...

But the Japanese ... lies entirely ... the ... the ... represented ... B ... the state ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... called the Colonel ... returned ... the ... the ... the ...

The Chairman still ... the Colonel ... the ... the ... the ...

... the internationalisation experiment ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ...

... the ... the ... the ... the ... the ...







THE "walkers" of African postal and telegraph offices has done so by founding the "walkers" and the "walkers" of the masses, and to bring friends and acquaintances scattered to the four corners of the globe into closer and more economic union. The service of code and sign bugles over with the spirit of high purpose in itself an inspiration to happier and friendlier relations.

Smith, of Nairobi, Kenya, telegraphed to South Africa, "I am not an African Christian, but I am a Brown in prayer." The service of this new code may be a providential sign to the "walkers" which will lead something like this:

By the way, Brown, your telegram was received. My thoughts are with you this Christmas.

By the way, Brown, your telegram was received. My thoughts are with you this Christmas.

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Don't Be D.O.'s.

- Don't lay out a fortune on a gift that nobody will use.
- Don't buy a gift that is too big for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too small for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too expensive for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too cheap for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too ugly for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too beautiful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too practical for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too impractical for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too useful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too useless for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too thoughtful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too thoughtless for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too generous for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too stingy for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too kind for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unkind for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too loving for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unloving for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too caring for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too uncaring for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too helpful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unhelpful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too generous for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too stingy for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too kind for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unkind for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too loving for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unloving for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too caring for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too uncaring for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too helpful for you.
- Don't buy a gift that is too unhelpful for you.





## Hints for Legislators

### Alleged Questions and Answers

Q. Why do you think the Government should not be allowed to take over the public works and other services and industries which are now in the hands of private individuals?

A. The public works and other services and industries which are now in the hands of private individuals are not essential to the life of the community and the Government should not be allowed to take over such services and industries. The Government should be allowed to take over only those services and industries which are essential to the life of the community.

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## Blurred Water Entertains

### Richard and Lady Williams

MR. RICHARD and Lady Williams were the guests of honor at a representative of the National Society of Attorneys and Solicitors. They were entertained last week at a joint luncheon given by the Eastern African Chamber of Commerce, the United Africa Company, the Coffee and Tea Traders' Association, the Shell and Cadam Picking Corporation, the East African Tax and Direct Taxation Non-Payers' Association, and the Peanut and Popcorn Growers' Cooperative.

After expressing the gratification of all these very active and influential bodies, which he had the honor of being Chairman, at being represented at that gathering, Mr. Blurb Williams went on to give an outline of their various activities.

Speaking for the East African Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Williams reminded Sir Richard that his motto was *Bodo Bodo*, which, when translated, meant *Bodo Bodo*, and he could not see how there could be any of the multitudinous trivialities which had been concerned the Chamber for not long ago. Behind those recommendations had been made by the Government for the abolition of the basic rate duty, and they would have had to be satisfied with an eminently satisfactory result had been achieved. The matter had been fully discussed and considered by the members of the Chamber of Commerce, which he was President, and he was glad to report that they were more than satisfied with the result. The Chamber of Commerce had been given a slight hint of owing to the rather uneven level of the floor. As Chairman and President of the East African Chamber of Commerce, he was satisfied to note that as a result of the Government's action by one of their members, in conjunction with

















### Kihyanju's Death—Bad Curse

#### The Question of Squatter Concentration

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia  
 Sir, I should be glad if you will allow me to reply to the letter which was published in your general report, some account of the statement which I made concerning Kihyanju's death. I am sure you may be that in so doing I may be able to contribute something towards the discussion of a subject of which you ask further details.

The roughest state of certain parts of the Kihyanju Reserve is a state to which we have been referring for a long time. It has been pointed out that 50,000 Kikuyu squatters at present residing outside the Reserve were in addition the concentration of these very squatters in the Kihyanju Reserve (including moved) would be increased by an average of 15% by the 50 miles. The distance of the distance which squatters encounter when attempting to enter the Reserve is a measure of the inability of the Government to handle the influx of the new arrivals. The death of Kihyanju has been understood that the chief cause of his death was a bad curse. I was dissatisfied with the Government's line of these factors, and I was at first by his fact which was some time of in the Masi Reserve, and soon after his death he came at the end of this time die from blood poisoning. I am glad that the death-bed of his members his dissatisfaction with the conditions in which squatters were living, and urged that the Government should do anything to improve the conditions of the squatters at the end of the current three years. The spread of this news was followed by an exodus from the farm areas of squatters who were obedient to the late Government.

I remember boys coming for letters, or absence from school, or from the farm, to build huts for their farming friends. I am sure that the Government is doing its best to meet the families in the road, to bring them to the Plumetella district with them. Some are travelling by night by the light of a small lantern. I also understand that the embarrassing condition was removed only when three of the boys were killed by a lion. The task of the Government, those who had come, and incidentally, but could not get to their homes, do so to return, and those who were contemplating making the return to change their minds.

Kihyanju's death is a bad curse, but it is the cause of the present congestion, but it is an index of the congestion already existing. The loss of stock and the loss of land indicates what a bad situation it squatters are to leave their present labor holders. European farms and established on the very unattractive C and D areas suggested by the Government. It is a fact that the Government is not doing anything to solve the problem of the squatters. The Government is not doing anything to solve the problem of the squatters. The Government is not doing anything to solve the problem of the squatters. The Government is not doing anything to solve the problem of the squatters.

Yours faithfully,  
 H. M. ...

### Native Tax Revision

#### Mr. Collier's Views

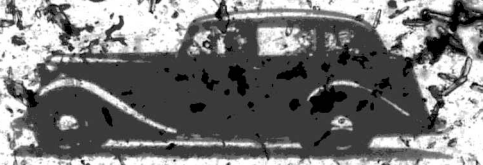
The Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia  
 Your issue of 21st has an admirable piece of information about the British Commonwealth League's labour experience. I have had certain labour experience at the hands of reporters and should like to say that if all the reports of speeches were as satisfactory as the one you represent on this occasion, it could be happily signed for us.

But, just as the year end, an excellent speech has been omitted. I am sure that you will be glad to hear that in this regard, when the Government's Commission on the Pim's report on Kenya is available, the one vice which is of that report is an obvious mistake. It has been pointed out in your summary of the Pim's report that the three recommendations that Pim had made were that those who had worked on the land as temporary measures should be given a general revision of our land policy. I am sure that he had found a way to do it.

That is the important point, not the merely temporary and preliminary measures, but when the summary of the report is issued as a general revision to the Pim's report, it will be a solution to the problem. Yours faithfully,  
 C. E. Young

## THE NEW NAUXHALL 25

Designed to meet World Competition



40 MILES PER HOUR  
 INDEPENDENT SPRINGING  
 HYDRAULIC BRAKES

The Nauxhall 25 is a car of the highest quality and the finest finish. It is a new design and is a real masterpiece.

Build it up on with the World's best cars in its class. It will do everything you've wanted in a car. You just see it 25 for yourselves. Take it on the road and prove for yourself that it is a real masterpiece.

THE MOTOR MARY & EXCHANGE LTD.  
 Nakuru, Nairobi, Mombasa, Malindi, Kampala, Dar es Salaam.



**Debate on the Bill**

**Mr. G. H. Macdonald**

QUESTIONS concerning Southern Rhodesia were asked in the House of Commons on 12th December. I was asked whether the Bill, as passed by the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, had been submitted to the Dominions Office, and whether it would be regarded as a precedent for other territories.

Mr. G. H. Macdonald replied that the Bill was for the usual course, but it contained no provisions for the equality of European and African in the institution relating to the classes of the Bill. The Government was required to refer to the Bill to His Majesty's pleasure. The Government was informed that His Majesty would not be asked to exercise his powers of assent in respect of it.

Mr. Jones: Is the hon. gentleman now aware that the Bill will adversely affect freedom of speech and discussion among the Native people?

Mr. Macdonald: The Bill will affect the Native and the European population in exactly the same way.

Mr. Jones: Would the Secretary of State further inquire of the Southern Rhodesian Government whether they proposed to set up a Board of Control similar to the Native Board which controlled the local markets for the Native produce? Mr. Macdonald replied that the Native Board had been set up in no way similar to the Matye Control Board in Southern Rhodesia. The Board's duties would be to look after the business and assist in the marketing of goods, such as wool, and European and Native products.

Mr. Jones: Will not the effect of the new proposal be that definite economic restrictions would be imposed on Natives? Will there not be a limiting restriction on the Natives?

Mr. Macdonald: The effect of the Bill is to enable the Government to regulate the market.

The question on the Bill was put to the vote. The Bill was passed. Mr. Macdonald replied that the Bill was passed.

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**Nyasaland to Rely on Labour**

Mr. Jones asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government had passed any Bill for the purpose of restricting the recruitment of Natives into the public service, and in view of the fact that the Government had just passed a Bill to receive the franchise for Natives, whether the Government would consider the possibility of an agreement between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, to the effect that those principles should be applied to the Colonies.

Mr. G. H. Macdonald replied that the Government had not passed any Bill for the purpose of restricting the recruitment of Natives into the public service, and in view of the fact that the Government had just passed a Bill to receive the franchise for Natives, whether the Government would consider the possibility of an agreement between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, to the effect that those principles should be applied to the Colonies.

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Do not on Christmas  
Hang round at the mill or at  
the corner of the street.

Make your  
Coffee  
with care  
and buy  
**KENYA**  
Coffee  
for Quality

W. D. & H. O. WARD  
Coffee Merchants Ltd. London







### Pioneers of Kenya Tea

### Conquest of Ethiopia

A SUMMARY of the history of the Kenya tea industry is contained in the current issue of the Masailand Tea Association Journal.

The first attempts were made in the 1840's, when the late Mr. G. W. E. Cook imported a quantity of Masailand hybrid seed from India. Several acres of tea were planted in the 1840's and 1850's, but the industry was not really started until the late 1800's.

In Kericho the first plantation appears to have been by Mr. H. E. P. ... Commission probably between 1860 and 1870. The tea can still be seen in the form of some old bushes. It is said that the first tea plantation was seen from Kericho in the same year as the O. Orchard ... tea for the ... and made ... some ... factory believed ...

... rather ... about ... the ... tea ... Kenya Tea ... African ... also ... large areas ... until ... tea ... the Colony had ...

With the surrender of Ras Alula and the ... and his ... the opening of the Italian ... the whole of Ethiopia had been ... and would be ... with ...

Ras Tafari ... meant the ... of Ethiopia ... resistance in the ... though Ras Tafari ... and ... a ... of ...

One of the most courageous episodes of the campaign has been brought to light by the ... Capt. ... station 200 miles ... was attacked by ... Capt. ... was ... by air ...

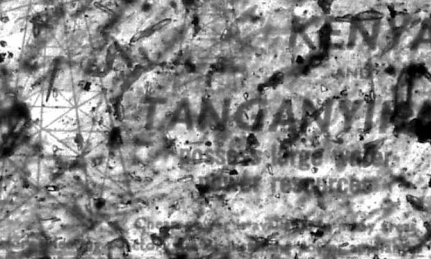
The ... reach ... was ... the ... of ... General ...

WE WISH  
TO DO BUSINESS  
A MERRY XMAS

THE EAST AFRICAN TRADING COMPANY

KENYA

TANGANYIKA



... ..

Gully & Roberts Ltd.  
... ..





# SOUTHERN RHODESIA

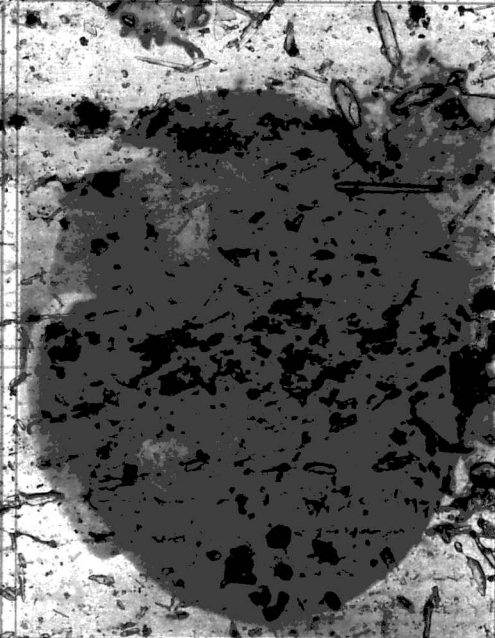
## Total 1934 and MINERAL PRODUCTION

1930-1935	£24,099,500
Gold	£94,571,989
Asbestos	£11,699,376
Chromite	£6,946,571
Coal	£6,906,361
Copper	£2,572,582
Iron	£589,002
Mica	£314,765
Other	£182,200

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER CO.  
The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the field of  
**SOUTHERN RHODESIAN COPPER CO.**  
Manufacturers, Leathem United

1924	1,098,000	1931	1,800,000
1925	2,000,000	1932	2,870,000
1926	2,005,000	1933	2,610,000
1927	2,007,000	1934	2,300,000
1930	2,000,000	1935	2,000,000

SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
Messrs. J. H. & F. M. Johnson & Fletcher



## LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

## JOHNSON & FLETCHER

- BRAWLEY
- VALLI
- GATSON
- GUNDA
- BERIA

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## ROBERT HUDSON

## RALETRUX HOUSE CELOS HERCULES LANE

Representatives and Agents throughout the World  
Sole Agents for SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
Messrs. J. H. & F. M. Johnson & Fletcher

## DIAPHRAGM SEAL CRUIT PUMP

## THE MARYON

The Maryon Diaphragm Seal Pump is a highly efficient pump which has delivered in excess of millions of gallons of soda water in the most arduous and hard work conditions.  
It has a long life span, the actual life span of the pump has been found to be in excess of 2,310 hours in a copper ore mine. The pump is highly efficient and is capable of operating at 30% to 33% efficiency.

## INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION ENGINE

ALDWINCH HOUSE, ALDWINCH, LONDON  
The International Combustion Engine Co. Ltd.  
P.O. Box 1, Aldwinch, London



Latest London Share Prices Kavirondo Gold Mines

Company Ready and Firm

Table listing share prices for various companies including Anaura Syndicate, Rushtick Mines, and Kavirondo Gold Mines. Columns include company names, prices, and other financial metrics.

GENERAL

Table listing general share prices for companies like British, Canadian, and others. Columns include company names, prices, and other financial metrics.

Share Prices by Market

Table listing share prices by market for companies like Kavirondo Gold Mines, Kenya Gold Mines, and others. Columns include company names, prices, and other financial metrics.

Encouraged News of General Mining

Text discussing the general mining situation, mentioning that the company is ready and firm, and that the market is encouraged by news of general mining.

Text describing the major prospects of your mine, mentioning the discovery of a large area of gold-bearing rock and the potential for a large mine.

Text describing the discovery of a large area of gold-bearing rock, mentioning the discovery of a large area of gold-bearing rock and the potential for a large mine.

Sufficient Funds

Text discussing the company's financial situation, mentioning that the company has sufficient funds and is in a strong financial position.

Text at the bottom left of the page, mentioning the company's financial performance and dividends.

Text at the bottom right of the page, mentioning the company's financial performance and dividends.

# Kentang Gold Area Ltd

## Ugrovit Detonations at Ubit

THE ordinary general meeting of Kentang Gold Area Ltd. in Ubit on 11 days D.M. 1965 was held at the Ubit Club. Present were: Mr. J. S. Weldon, Chairman; Mr. P. J. O'Connell, Secretary; Mr. J. S. Weldon, Treasurer; and Mr. J. S. Weldon, Director.

**Chairman's Confidence**  
The director's report deals with the progress of the mine to date. The chairman expressed his confidence in the management and the balance sheet shows a profit of £1,000. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

The chairman also mentioned the supply of cheap power for the plants from the Government. He stated that the Government has agreed to supply power at a reduced rate for a period of 10 years. This will be a great advantage to the company.

**Work in Progress**  
The chairman reported that the work in progress is well advanced. The mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

The chairman also mentioned the health of the mine. He stated that the mine is in good health and that the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

**Ugrovit Detonations**  
The chairman reported that the Ugrovit detonations were successful. The mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

The chairman also mentioned the results of the Ubit mine. He stated that the mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

practical means and mining tests will be taken when we are satisfied with the tests which will be taken to raise the additional finance required to proceed with the construction of the mill. The construction of this mill will be completed in about 18 months, but with the materials owing to delays in obtaining a licence, the construction of the mill will be completed in about 18 months. It would take some time to get the mill in operation and it may be anticipated that the construction of the mill will be completed in about 18 months.

The works are not yet complete and it is hoped to be completed in the next few months. The chairman stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

The chairman also mentioned the results of the Ubit mine. He stated that the mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

**Visit of the Governor**  
The chairman reported that the Governor visited the mine. He stated that the Governor was very impressed with the progress of the mine and that the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

**German Finance**  
The chairman reported that the German finance is well advanced. The mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.

The chairman also mentioned the results of the Ubit mine. He stated that the mine is producing a steady output of gold and the company is well placed to meet its obligations. He stated that the company is well placed to meet its obligations and that it will continue to expand its operations.





### Kenya and Uganda Railways

#### Final Program of Proposals

The final program of the Inter-Territorial Railway Council held in Entebbe during the following months was discussed.

The final recommendations were submitted for the ratification of the Council from January 1.

**New Works.** Approval was given to a programme of new works at a cost of £1,000,000.

**Uganda and Colony.** This matter was fully discussed by the Administration, the Railway Council, and representatives of the two industries, and as a result was reached which it is hoped will prove satisfactory and meet the needs of both industries.

**Uganda.** The question of the Tanganyika railway was discussed and the proposed rates reduced.

**Uganda and Kenya.** The K.U.I. & M. R. Co. should not operate in Uganda. The whole problem of the Transport Board in the light of Sir O. B. Mampou's report, which is expected shortly.

**Experimental Rail.** A special experimental rail service is to be undertaken on all main routes, from Nairobi to Mombasa and from Kisumu to Malindi and Mombasa are being considered.

**Uganda and Kenya.** A commission of inquiry into the Exhibition in London, proposed to be held in the town of South Africa, is being discussed and proposals for providing an opportunity for people unable to attend the Exhibition to see a model of it.

**Customs Tax Changes.** When amendments in the Customs Ordinance were introduced in the various legislatures, the Treasurer said that he would have stated the addition of road and highway to be levied on the cement.

The railway companies agreed to the use of the steamer service to secure a supply of coal and to the use of the steamer service to secure a supply of coal.

**Foot and Mouth Disease.** The Southern Rhodesian Government is intended to publish a report on the disease.

**Education.** The Government is intended to publish a report on the disease.

**Consular Services.** The Government is intended to publish a report on the disease.

**Industrial Chamber.** The Government is intended to publish a report on the disease.

**Native of East Africa.** The Government is intended to publish a report on the disease.

### Northern Rhodesian Game

#### Game Department's Views

The Game Department has reported the approval of the Government of Northern Rhodesia.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## Principal Contents

Matters of Moment	507	German Colonial Claims	512
Silver Jubilee of Sultan of Zanzibar	506	Letters to the Editor	514
Report on Zanzibar Clove Industry	508	Who's Who - Capt. L. Tester	515
What the Africa Clubs Year to Walk	510	Cuffed from the Press	513
		Latest Mining News	525
		Gold Options Speculate	527

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IT is a happy coincidence that the Silver Jubilee of the accession of His Majesty the Sultan of Zanzibar should be celebrated at the same time as the publication of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry's Business Report on the Zanzibar Clove Industry, and that the same issue of this journal contains the report of the special service to his country by Sir George Hearn and Mr. Binder's visit to the Sultan in connection with the re-organisation of his main business, thanks to the assistance of the British Resident, Sir Richard Rankin. It is a privilege to publish from no less an authority than Sir Richard Rankin's own and well-merited tribute to the Sultan who it is to be found on his pages. It would be superfluous for us to do more than mention that that testimony is corroborated by all we know of the Sultan's work through his fifty years, most of them marked by periods of intense strain for Zanzibar, which through his efforts beyond his control has found that the century has lost a great figure of the first importance, though none of those who were the guests of the Sultan at the time of the coronation of King George V and who look forward to celebrating the silver jubilee of his son, King George VI - has during the current year suffered seriously in health, and for a long time caused grave anxiety to his friends and subjects, and rejoice at his recovery, and hope that he will be spared many more years of happy life and service. The award of the G.C.M.G. is a mark of the Imperial Government's appreciation of his loyalty and ready co-operation in measures designed to assist his country and his subjects.

On the occasion of Zanzibar during this century, and especially since the War, that the intertwined interests of agriculture, industry, and the clove market, the organisation of clove marketing remained so long unattended, no doubt on account of the inherent difficulty of finding wise solutions. When, soon after his appointment, the present Resident, Sir Richard Rankin, took office should be marked by a courageous grappling with what had been so long neglected, he was met as he must have expected to be met, by every facility from a vast majority of interested persons, who, in their eagerness, have deavoured to encourage propaganda in their own favour, and once prejudicially, by means of the means of exaggerations and misstatements, the result of which has been to discredit the Clove Growers' Association through which the reorganisation of the industry was to be effected. That was the view of their propaganda taken and expressed at the time by the British Resident, and the attitude of which has been the result of the results of Mr. Rankin's

The Clove Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Binder's Association of Zanzibar, and the Chamber of Commerce of Zanzibar, have all expressed opposition to the Clove Growers' Association, and at present are engaged in a heated controversy, which has been so persistently that, a few months ago both the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce and the British Resident, had decided that an investigation of the whole issue should be con-



traded to a Commissioner of acknowledged standing and competence. Mr. Under, the well-known London accountant, was invited to undertake the task. Some of his findings have been seen to be only available to the Greaves Association, which he finds to be well organized, able and economically managed, and controlled by a board and comprising a staff which alone impressed one who would certainly have been intolerant of sloppiness or amateurish methods. Far from undermining the authority of the Association, this report should strengthen it enormously and persuade the Colonial Office and the Treasury to provide the further funds necessary for the continuance and extension of the work of the Association and for the continuation on a long-term basis of the problem of economic indebtedness. We are indeed glad to learn from Zamboni that every moment of leisure for press that the necessary money will be forthcoming. The work of the members which does its particularly gratifying at the time of the celebration of the Sultan's Silver Jubilee.

**HAS THE GOVERNMENT** Uganda been wise to reverse its previous policy and, on the recommendation of the Treasury in his recently published report, reduce the tax on Uganda minimum progressive income tax the Government from 40s. to 30s. per annum? **Blundered?** Many thoughtful students of Uganda affairs will regard this reduction as lamentable, particularly at a time of comparative scarcity. The point at issue is really the extent to which it is desirable in the interests of Uganda to solve a similar problem one from the African dependence. It encourages a rural population, a population in the last decade a fall the Indian population has more than quadrupled. partly through Indian births in the Province, but mainly through immigration, the benefits to which is the strong family feeling of the Indians who, as soon as the means to make good, imports from India, and draws to help him, and the enterprise does not expand as we hoped. relatives live herded together in a small store, original trader, as most of them are, are responsible for their poll tax.

Their immigration is logical. The interests of the Native is obvious. Billions of this type are the very best who the clerks, Problems, petty traders, and artisan occupy. Poor Indians, which should have afforded an outlet for Africans who have passed into the local schools. It is not fair to argue that if these incoming Indians cannot pay a minimum poll tax of 50s. per annum, the economy absorbs a burden on the country has been increased. An increase in the number of the Indian population must in any event involve an increase in expenditure on the construction of hospitals, health services, police protection, education, and in other directions, such expenditure is

exceeding any benefits which the country can possibly derive from such a population. Moreover, if the present rate of increase of this population is maintained, this country will have a very significant future when the number of traders in the township will so far exceed the available trade that it will be necessary to have large numbers of Indians or to the land and the Indian peasant population is established. The problems and difficulties will be even more numerous and grave. Making use of the areas occupied by swamps, forests, waste-infested and other uncultivable land, the native population of Uganda is sparse, and the prospect of having in a few years to set aside great tracts for Super Indians might be to prejudice Native interests.

For these reasons to permit the expansion of the Indian population is to jeopardise the future of the country. Without regard to the interests of the Indians, might present advantages, the Lead the Way. Leaders of Indian opinion in East Africa were wise, they would take the initiative in focusing the thoughts of their compatriots upon these considerations with a view to asking the local Government to consider the possibility of further Indian immigration. Those Indians who suggest that in legislation in order to permit adequate control of the proposal would be a political issue. The next step would be, in addition to the Indian Government, which would certainly carry the day in the Cabinet, a discussion got as far as it would be worked out, it would not be on reasonable arguments that the India Office would succumb to political pressure and sentiment, which the African arguments might be. The East African territories are in the vicinity of thirty or more, and to impose a tax of at least 5s. annually, for even so small a tax would have averted much of the undesirable immigration of the past.

Mr. Willing Gomers, during his Governorship of Uganda, seized every opportunity of increasing the Indian non-Native poll tax. Policy and of maintaining the principles of the Past, there should be no exceptions. The 1937 budget added the intention to 50s. the then Chief Secretary sitting in the Legislative Committee, any non-Native who could not pay that sum in direct taxation was doing no good for the country and he better leave it. Unfortunately the depression deepened almost immediately, and the Government therefore yielded to the violent Indian protests against the increase of the tax, as a *quid pro quo* for which two State Indian schools were established. The increased rate was not a provision for the Indian schools, which were provided, but they were provided as a condition of being an obligation which the Government could not escape. The introduction of the graduated poll tax the minimum

pressed to 40s. and the intention was to raise it by another 10s. or more as soon as practicable at any rate, with the introduction of income tax for which the Rhodesia Government has consistently expressed its preference.

Taking the long view, the true interests of the Indian community is indisputably to be in accordance with the preference which has the Native population, and no policy is definitive of legitimate sense in its reversal? For the use of the country for the use of the talents which it is developing under European supervision, and must not allow its share of competence to fall into the hands of Indians, who are capable of filling and to be a light to expect, and one of the obvious ways of lessening Indian pressure upon such vacancies is to maintain a reasonably high tax upon every non-Native. For these reasons we trust the step taken by the Government, and trust that it will make clear the reasons which seem to it to justify the reversal of its previous policy, one which has had the support of many leading Indians and of almost the whole of the European community in the country.

\*\* \*\* \*

WHEN a Chief Secretary publicizes himself to be an enthusiastic of the country in which he happens to be doing something for the benefit of that country is likely to result in an "enthusiastic dependency." Indeed, at the root of the complaint so often made regarding the too frequent transfers of senior officials from one part of the colonial Empire to another is the supposed conviction of the community that a foreigner is unlikely to be able to do anything for the country in which he is doing his duty with the Chief Secretary. During his many years in the Cape of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. H. C. D. C. Macenzie Ramsay, moved from South Rhodesia. Now, in introducing the budget to the Tanganyika Legislative, he has identified himself as an enthusiastic Tanganyikan. He would quickly become engrossed in the great and interesting problems of the mandated Territory, and not to be doubted, and from the time he made it as by-agoing, his traders, young and professional men with whom he has had official dealings, it is evident that their present Chief Secretary has committed himself to them as one sympathetic enough to identify himself with the life and progress of the country.

To every indication of coming changes in the Urban Eastern Africa Secretariat changes which may already reflect the importance of the territory. When of Enthusiasm, new appointments are made, it is to be noted that that quality of enthusiasm will be given special weight in the selection. With enthusiasm the experienced

well-balanced administrative officer, qualified to undertake senior Secretariat duties—and it is to be assumed that he would not be considered nowadays unless he possessed a better qualification than to change the public mind, and give the general public a new and better feeling than he is as anxious as the members of the legislature and other leaders of public life to see developments in any way in the future. With enthusiasm he will disappoint hopes, stimulate the kind of criticism which is best avoided, and complicate his listlessness to his subordinates. The names of many real enthusiasts in Government service in the territories bring to mind those who have been assiduously unenthusiastic. Who has seen any have a chance of doing anything which they were not really free to do, or unimpeded, then very few of enthusiasts could have carried them in commercial life if greater conditions were given by those who were in for the conduct of government in the Dependencies to the state of enthusiasm and initiative, the whole tempo of progress would be quickened, and if careers were checked, the Services and the Dependencies would not benefit.

A GOOD deal of publicity has been given in Africa to the result of some of the "enthusiasm" in England, so to the plan advanced in Southern Rhodesia German Farmers, by a British man representing The Real Farmers, German High, and factors in an exchange of some 200 worth of Rhodesian tobacco for German goods. The first move to interest the public was a demonstration of reversible discs and other goods in the form of a "show" held in the town of the demonstration, being circulated by the German Mission (Mace) a series of illustrations of which were sent to attend the "show" that illustrations are to be seen in the East for display of Rhodesian products to German farmers, and agricultural machinery has been offered by Germans to be committed to the "show" was also offered to the members of the farmers' associations, but not more than a dozen people attended the demonstration, and that there is little evidence to support the claim that it was widely in and outside Rhodesia that African farmers support the scheme. Farmers in the area write that the plough, which did not work well, and was not generally regarded as superior to the well known British one of 22 1/2 hp, and the suggestion that the price paid on the part of the rate of duty collected when it is known that the rate is only 5%. No part of the British Empire has been more attracted in its purchases than Southern Rhodesia, and it is concluded that the would be a great benefit in the Colonies if the British Government machinery to supply the implements of the high and proved efficiency. The impression that the German proposal is the foundation



# Silver Jubilee of The Sultan of Zanzibar His Highness's Reign Reviewed

By H.E. Sir Richard Rankine, K.C.M.G.,  
British Resident in Zanzibar.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, SEYYID SIR KHAIRU BIN SHARIF, K.C.M.G., G.B.E., was born in Muscat in 1879 and ascended the Throne of Zanzibar on December 1, 1911. He is the first Sultan to have reigned twenty-five years of reign in Zanzibar. On the occasion of his Silver Jubilee which he celebrated on 1st December, 1936, an extraordinary amount of Ramadhiyah is an indication of the significance of the occasion. Married in 1900 to Seyyida Fatima, daughter of Seyyid Hamoud bin Mulla, the former Sultan of Zanzibar, the Sultan's only surviving child, Seyyid, Azzama bin Khalfah, the Heir to the Throne, is to marry in 1927. Seyyid, Tuwath Ali, the eldest son of Seyyid Ali bin Hamoud, Sultan of Pemba, is to marry. There are three sons and two daughters of the Sultan.

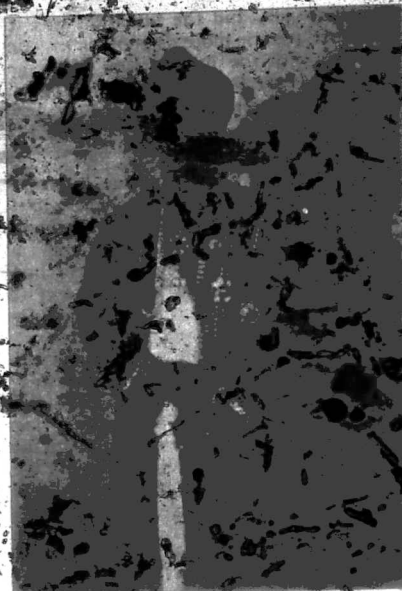
### To Attend The Coronation

His Highness, who accompanied by Seyyid Abdulla, has been present at the Coronation of King George V, at Westminster, England, in 1926 as the guest of His Majesty's Government and retains the most vivid recollections of the warm welcome then extended to him and his son. He looks forward with keen pleasure to revisiting London to be present at the Coronation of the King and Queen in May, 1937, when he will be accompanied by Sheikh Saïd bin Ali bin Mughheir, the prominent Arab in Pemba, and a member of the Legislative Council. Seyyid Abdulla will remain in Zanzibar to act as Regent during his absence.

A British Protectorate was established over Zanzibar in 1890, and it was then, and until 1911, remained under the Foreign Office, and its control was transferred to the Colonial Office. A High Commissioner, who was also Governor of East Africa, was appointed, but this office was abolished in 1922, when its affairs have been supervised by a British Resident. In 1912 a Protectorate Council — purely an advisory and consultative body — was created, in which the Sultan was President. This Council gave place in 1926 to an Executive Council, in which the Sultan is President, and the Resident is Vice-President, and a majority of which the Resident is President. In addition to official members there are three Arab, two Indian, and one European unofficial members of the Legislative Council, appointed by His Highness, with the advice of the Resident. There is little difference between the form of Government of Zanzibar and that of a Crown Colony.

### A Strong and Charming Personality

A ruler of strong personality and of a charming manner, His Highness has held the esteem and confidence of his subjects, and has earned the esteem and affection of all sections of the community. He is interested in all that concerns the welfare of his people, he recognises fully the advantages to them that flow to the country generally of maintaining and



SEYYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB.

strengthening the cordial relations which exist between the various peoples who have settled in his territories. In it, and in fostering co-operative effort for the advancement of its interests. Thoroughly convinced of the benefits which the country derives from its connexion with the British Empire, he has been and is a consistent and most loyal supporter of the Government, and has afforded assistance and influence in the most judicious manner. He has been awarded several honours and decorations, particularly during the Great War, which have been recognised and appreciated.

His Highness has practically no natural resources that can be drawn upon for the development of his cultural industries, and His Highness realises that the prosperity of the country depends mainly on the efforts of its agriculturalists and the development of its agriculture. He has long recognised that the burden of agricultural indebtedness, which in recent years especially has become progressively heavier, has exerted a most baneful influence on the agriculturists and on the development of the country, and that there can be no progress if the people are stricken from debt and prevented from accumulating capital. He is deeply impressed also with the necessity for a changed outlook on the part of the agriculturists generally, which will be brought about only by a wide and general extension of education and by special training in agricultural business. He is less conscious of the need for the education and special training of girls, but there is to be improvement in the domestic life and social circumstances of his people. It is during his reign that teaching institutions and schools and training development schools have been established, and that other educational activities have been organised and assisted by grants from his Government. While there has been a general expansion of education, there has been a special emphasis on the training of the people, and in a position to improve successfully with those of other countries, and His Highness























LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East African Gold Shares

Want for Great Capital Appreciation

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The advantage of the African shares from the point of view of the ordinary man is that he can invest in them on the ground floor. Of course, some of the best African mines have a wonderful history behind them, and extremely competent mining and financial management; but they have usually attracted heavy capitalization, and many of the shares have reached very high prices.

East Africa, on the other hand, is most of the companies still in the hands of capitalists are working at a price of much higher value than the average on the London and a number of them offer enormous scope for general investment. Young men, your young men, should invest in them. In a recent inquiry, indiscriminate and unbusinesslike, I am glad that they are now providing guidance for your readers, for nothing will be better for the industry in the long run than sound independent advice, which is followed with a mean satisfied investor, who will be the people most likely to provide new funds for further progress.

Yours faithfully,  
L. ROBBINS  
Birmingham

The Bush of Africa

"Bush Telegraph" a Myth

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Many novels and films which have Africa as their setting make reference to a mysterious system of communication by which primitive African tribes are alleged to transmit items of news with incredible rapidity over large tracts of desert, bush, or tropical forest. The word usually used is "bush telegraph." In one very successful film the tobacconist operator was depicted drumming out his message, the words of which were flashed on the screen one by one, giving the impression that the message was spelt out, even by letter, as though by a sort of Morse code.

Most of us, too, have heard stories similar to the one that the news of General Gordon's death at Khartoum was known within a few hours to the tribes of East and Central Africa, thousands of miles away, about the use of any means of communication known to the white man. The news of our late King's death, said a Press message from an imaginary correspondent, was flashed across Africa by means of the mysterious "bush telegraph."

The same truths hold of the ordinary way and means of communication and of the modern means of communication. Primitive man has been traveling faster than any man travel by camel, pig, or foot, or than the human voice carry from hill to hill. It is true, of course, that amongst savages news travels from mouth to mouth, and from hand to hand, with remarkable rapidity, and the same is true of the modern world.

During my recent visit to tropical Africa I frequently discussed the subject with various administrative officers, and saw for one or two who hunted nearly all "more things in heaven and earth, Horatio"

all have agreed that the popular conception of the "bush telegraph" is a myth.

A daily expected event, such as the death of a chief known to be sick, or a periodically recurring event, such as a river in flood, or a bush fire, or a time taking to the market, the news of all these may possibly be transmitted by the sound of the tomtom; but even in these cases it is not possible to gather the import of such a message, or by an intelligent consideration of the probabilities of something is doing, the drums say. The question is: What is it most likely to be?

There is no well-authenticated evidence of the existence of an elaborated code of signalling, and an enlightened chief in the heart of Africa who handed in to the tomtom operator the message to the coast, asking for the latest test match score, or where the men go in the winter time, would stand a much better chance of getting a reply as he would of seeing a performance of the Indian rope-trick.

Yours faithfully,  
LONDON WELSH

An African Order

The Example of Belgium

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—You have repeatedly stated, and many of us think with reason, that the time has come for the creation of a special African Order. One of your proposals has been that, if India deserves two Orders, the continent of Africa is certainly worthy of one.

These thoughts have recurred as a result of reading in a Continental newspaper of the appointment of a well-known missionary of the Belgian Congo to the rank of Chevalier in the Order de Léopold Africain.

If Belgium, with only one African Colony, and though it is in fact an imperial power, has created a special Order of the kind, to which the existence of which was I admit, not without some question, Great Britain, who has six African Orders, should not do so, it is certainly not faithful.

Yours faithfully,  
LONDON, S.W.

S. Rhodesia and the Veto

Suitability for White Settlement

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I should like to draw attention to the remarks in the otherwise admirable article of Mr. Mansel Hodson in your issue of November 12.

He states: "Most Rhodesians appreciate the desirability of leaving in the hands of the Imperial Government the power to veto legislation in regard to the Natives." This is not strictly accurate. The view we take is that, as we are never likely to pass any law detrimental to the interest of the Natives, we need not worry about the veto. That will disappear when we arrive at Dominion status.

Another statement "doubts as to whether Northern Rhodesia is suitable for permanent settlement of white people." The only ones who doubt are those that maintain that the white man should not visit Northern Rhodesia, and that men and women whose whole life almost has been spent there, and see also their children and grandchildren.

Yours faithfully,  
LONDON

# Statements Worth Noting.

## WHO'S WHO.

384—Capt. Leslie Tester, M.C.

The King, "alsteth in the Lord", and through the mercy of the Most High, he shall not be moved." — *Psalms, lxxi.*

The farmer is looking for a type of assistant he cannot get. A Cambridge farm school would supply this type. — *Mr. J. S. Parker, speaking in Salisbury.*

In the last report on the Sudan, I was interested to see that 68% of the staff of the Sudan are Sudanese. — *Mr. Patrick Minors, Member of the House of Commons, speaking in Parliament.*

Let us rejoice in this as a country of opportunity and opportunity to drive, and to build, and something to achieve. — *Mr. E. K. Pitt, speaking in Victoria.*

From an economic and financial standpoint, the area has been scrupulously nursed and strictly trained. — *Mr. J. E. S. Merrick, Chief Secretary, speaking in the Uganda Legislature.*

The two most important prerequisites for any creditable administration of Native affairs are sympathy and knowledge. — *Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in the Native Affairs Department Annual.*

Nature has given us a lovely setting for our town, and self-interest should make us insist upon its being a source of pride and joy to all of us. — *Mr. Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, speaking in Dar es Salaam.*

Unless the proportion of Europeans to Natives in Southern Rhodesia is radically altered in ten years, it will be impossible to uphold white civilization in the Colony. — *Mr. H. H. Davies, M.P., leader of the Labour Party in the Colony, speaking in Bulawayo.*

The elected members consider that the country as a whole prefers the course that has been adopted to co-operate with the Governor in endeavouring to obtain from the Imperial Government a larger measure of participation in the business of administration. — *The Livingston Mail.*

The use we have for rivers which divide from our neighbours in this part of the world, generate power to serve both countries, and to dig trenches on the banks or to put up wire entanglements. — *Mr. R. E. Meehan, Governor of Uganda, speaking at the opening of the Kagera power station.*

The Masaland Emigrant Labour Report has been in the hands of the Government for close on ten months, and so far nothing has come of it except this agreement, now suspended because the signatories do not understand it. — *The Masaland Times, referring to the labour agreement between Masaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.*

Whenever a major issue crops up, the first action on either side is to consult with each other, but to marshal resources, the Government securing the backing of the Colonial Office and unofficials by appealing to the country and summing up Contentions, etc. Then, when both sides have reached their maximum strength, they agree to compromise and talk things over, a thing they might not have done at the start. — *The Kenya Weekly News.*



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In the three offices of Treasurer, Controller of Customs, and Chairman of the Native Grazing Association of Zululand since the end of 1911, Captain Tester was closely concerned with the controversies regarding clove marketing and general agricultural indifference which preceded the impartial Border inquiry, but he was never accused of any suspicion of unsympathetic attitude. An official member of the Education and Legislative Councils, he was also Chairman of the Wake Commission and of the Committee set up by the Government in 1935 to arrange the celebration of the jubilee of the Sultan and in all his capacities his relations with Natives and Arabs, as well as with Europeans, were friendly. He has the social instinct strongly developed, is a keen chess player and a great reader.

Joining the York and Lancaster Regiment soon after the outbreak of the War, he served with them on the Western Front and in Italy, was awarded the Military Cross, and was mentioned several times in dispatches. Shortly afterwards he entered the Colonial Service and was sent to Uganda to the Tribes and had service in the Sudan, in 1920 he was transferred to the Nile, and in 1921 to the Sudan, where he served as Chief Assistant, being transferred to the Nile in 1922, and in 1923 to the Sudan, where he served as Chief Assistant, being transferred to the Nile in 1924, and in 1925 to the Sudan, where he served as Chief Assistant.



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

December 1992

CLOVE GROWERS



PO BOX 24



# LANZ

THE HOME OF THE

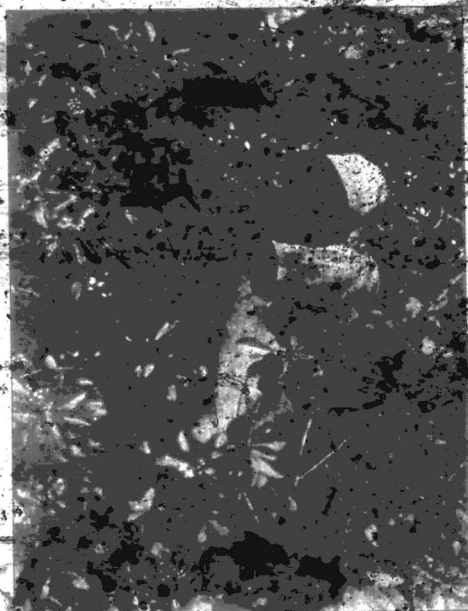


THE WORLD  
FRAGRANT

CLOVE SPICE FOR FLAVOUR



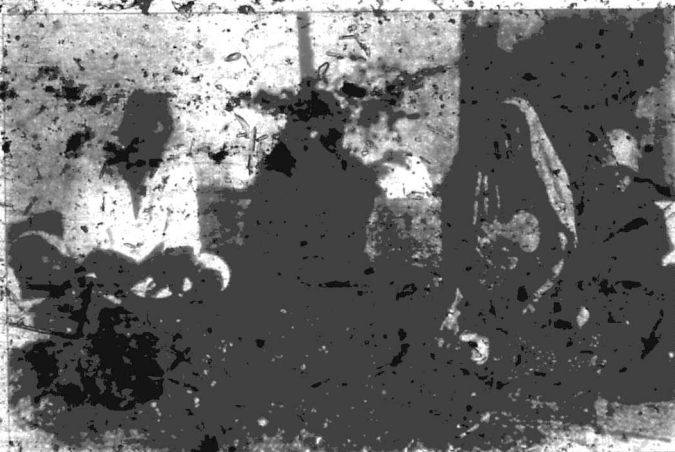
# ZANZIBAR



PICKING CLOVES

## THE CLOVE INDUSTRY

WORLD'S MOST  
VALUED SPICE



DESTEMMING CLOVES

FOR A MULTITUDE OF USES!



## PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. Allen is now Acting Treasurer of the

Sir John and Lady Wardlaw Milne are visiting Egypt.

Lord Bessborough is expected to visit the East Africa.

Sir Edward Buck, recently left Kenya on his return to India.

Mr. F. N. Souderey has left Nairobi for a short holiday in South Africa.

Mr. A. H. M. is in the Tanganyika District on holiday.

Dr. L. S. B. Leakey and Miss M. D. Nicol were married on Christmas Eve.

Prince Wandura of Simba and his family have been touring Southern Rhodesia.

A fund is being raised in Northern Rhodesia in memory of the late Capt Manning.

Mr. H. Sammel has been elected Chairman of the Mombasa Planters' Association.

Dr. Nixon has resumed duty in Dar es Salaam as Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The Rev. C. S. Bantya has been appointed Archdeacon of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Mr. J. M. Wood has been appointed to the post of the Zanzibar Cane Growers' Association.

Among the members of the Overseas League are Captain H. E. Wainwright and Mr. R. D. M. M. M.

Mr. Robert Tait Bannister, of the Nyasa M. L. C., recently celebrated his centenary.

The death has occurred at Matope Mission, Nyasaland, of the Rev. E. W. Crockett, U. M. C.

The death has taken place in Harare, South Africa, of Mr. W. W. Clarke, of the Tanganyika Customs.

Mr. Paul, who made the first Africa Speaks, is returning Kenya on a hunting expedition.

Miss A. Muncaster, Assistant Nursing Sister in Tanganyika, has left Tanganyika on leave pending retirement.

Mr. J. S. Barrett has been appointed to Uganda where he will remain for a period before returning to England.

Mr. J. E. S. Lamb, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been appointed Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hately, reached England from Mombasa on Monday having travelled home via Africa.

Mr. A. M. ... has returned to Mombasa, ... Secretary ... of ... of day ...

Mr. L. A. ... self has been re-elected President of the ... branch of the British ...

Mr. ... Provincial Commissioner ...

General Sir Herbert ... who has interests in ...

... president of the annual dinner of the ...

Mr. ... Public ...

Sir ... Marling ... C. B. ...

Mr. ... Urry, of Nairobi, and Mr. ...

Mr. ... presented to the ...

... young ... bush pigs, ...

Mr. ... former ...

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi at the ...

... Kenya and Uganda Railways.

During Mr. ... absence from Kenya on ...

Mr. ... been ...

Mr. ... has taken ...

Mr. ... managing director of the ...

During Sir Godfrey Rhodes's absence ...

Among Tanganyika officials ...

Captain C. M. ... who has ...

Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Vicar of ...

... invitation to preach ...

... in ...

Mr. W. J. F. McIlwain was born in Kenya in 1914 and was the Colony's first Rhodes Scholar. He recently took up a Foreign Office appointment in Harbourn.

In recording appreciation of Mr. H. Dainton's work as Chief Veterinary Officer, the Colonial Government has expressed the hope that every effort will be made to retain his services in Kenya.

An Vice-Marshal, C. T. M. Mason, Air Officer Commanding the Royal Middle East Division, has just completed his tour of duty in East Africa.

Messrs. J. H. L. and J. H. L. Mason have been appointed to the District Commissions of the Northern and Northern Rhodesia respectively in Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. H. H. L. and J. H. L. Mason, District Officers in Kenya, are on leave, and Mr. J. H. B. Llewellyn, also a District Officer in the Colony, is on leave pending their return.

Kenya friends are subscribing for a presentation to Messrs. H. H. L. and J. H. L. Mason in recognition of their success in the Golden Jubilee road race from Nairobi to Johannesburg.

Mr. J. H. L. Mason has expressed his interest in the new and improved Kenya and Rhodesia will shortly leave England for another tour in East Africa. He expects to return in 1915.

Mr. J. M. Melly, who led the British Red Cross unit in Ethiopia, and who died at Addis Ababa as a result of injuries received during the fighting, left estate valued at £2,200.

Mr. J. M. Melly, the African Government, who died in Kenya, whose death has taken place in a hospital at age 64, was for many years associated with the Kenya Rifle Association.

Mr. J. M. Melly, who has been a member of our readers will remember as a member of the local branch of the I.C.A. on life in Kenya.

Mr. J. M. Melly, former Minister of Education, who has been visiting Southern Rhodesia, has expressed his surprise at the progress of the Colony.

Among the members of the executive committee appointed to consider the preparations for the Coronation ceremony are Sir John and Sir Edward Hardinge and Major Ulick A. A. A.

Mr. F. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Officer and Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England for Christmas in East Africa, where he will investigate the problems of soil erosion and overstocking of cattle.

Mr. F. W. Davidson, whose death has occurred in the Fort Jameson district, was on the Intelligence Staff during the East African Campaign, had a reputation as a big game hunter, and was for several years a tobacco grower.

Mr. W. F. Tennant, F.R.S., was for many years in the British Museum (Natural History), has served after 32 years' service, during which time he made a close study of many East African animals. Mr. M. A. C. Hinton is his successor.

The Rt. Rev. M. B. Fuice, Bishop of St. Albans, and formerly Bishop of Port Natal, will attend the forthcoming Johannesburg Convention of the Church of the East. He is a brother of Sir William Fuice, a member of the East African Group of the Over-Sea's Club.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Guinness, who has been appointed to command the Rhodesia contingent in the East African Expedition, is a member of the West African Squadron, and is now in command of the 1st Battalion of the Rhodesia Regiment.

Mr. J. H. L. Mason, who is now District Commandant of the Southern Military District and a member of the Council of Defence of the Colony.

Mr. G. O. Bulkeley, who was for many years of Mombasa before his transfer to the East African Railways, where he is Director of Transport in that Colony, the first to establish a department of railway engineering, road, air and inland-water services. The new General Manager of the Railways, who, like Mr. Bulkeley, is a member of the Legislative Council, is Mr. J. H. McIlwain, who is going to Nairobi in 1915.

Mr. J. H. L. Mason, who is now District Commandant of the Southern Military District and a member of the Council of Defence of the Colony.

Mr. G. O. Bulkeley, who is now District Commandant of the Southern Military District and a member of the Council of Defence of the Colony.

**DRUNK  
EVERY DAY  
HOT  
BOVRIL**

### Forthcoming Engagements

- Jan. 6.—Royal African Society Dinner at Fort Harbourn, 8 p.m.
- Jan. 7.—Executive Council of Joint East African Board, 11 a.m.
- Jan. 7.—Mr. G. A. Cowie to address Planters' Group of Royal African Society on "Potash Manuring as a Factor in Crop Production."
- Jan. 18.—Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, sitting in Nairobi.
- Jan. 20.—Sir Robert Gordon-Lindsay, Governor, Designate of Rhodesia, attend meeting of the East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce, 3.30 p.m.
- Jan. 21.—Annual general meeting of East African Group of Overseas League, 5.30 p.m.
- Organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.









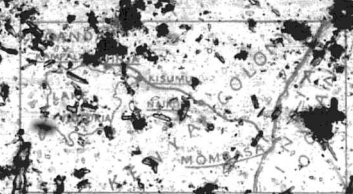






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Kenya  
Uganda  
Tanzania  
the road  
through  
Kisumu.  
stay at the  
well known



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Agents and Agents Throughout the World  
LONDON: 35, LEICESTER SQUARE AND 40, GUY'S  
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# ELECTRIC WINDING EQUIPMENT

Two winding equipment systems  
the one illustrated are installed  
H.P., 65 H.P. rock hoist and a  
H.P., 49 H.P. main hoist, both winding  
to a depth of 500 feet.

B.T.H. patented system of regenerative  
braking is incorporated, which gives  
continuous, smooth, and rapid braking,  
even under emergency conditions.

All Electrical Equipment  
MADE IN BELGIUM OR GROUND



B.T.H. Electric Winding Equipment (Type) in service in a mine.

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NAIROBI: R.O. Veitch & Co. (African) Co. Ltd.  
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LONDON: 35, LEICESTER SQUARE AND 40, GUY'S LANE  
LONDON OFFICE: 27, FORTHILL, WESTMINSTER













# Of Commercial Concern

The impact of Hotel Kampala's long stay in tobacco growing, especially in the southern Rhodesia, has been felt by the British and German companies. A compulsory third party liability insurance was not introduced in Southern Rhodesia until 1955. It had 78% of the total value of the domestic insurance market in 1956, the share being 60% in 1955. The total value of the insurance was £1,000,000 in 1955 and £1,200,000 in 1956. The value of the insurance of tobacco and other crops in October 1956 was £1,000,000. The value of the insurance of tobacco and other crops in October 1956 was £1,000,000.

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# Base From Kenya

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# Paro Finance Limited

## Mr. J. S. Singh's Address

Paro Finance Limited, 10, Broad Street, London, W. 1, has become the agent for the Paro Finance Company, Ltd., in the Province of the Punjab, India. The company was formed in 1920 and has since that time been engaged in the business of raising and investing funds for the industrial and commercial development of the Province. The company's assets include a large number of properties, including the Paro Estate, which is situated in the Province of the Punjab. The company has also been successful in raising funds for the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works. The company's success is due to its sound financial policy and its ability to attract investment from both local and foreign sources. The company's assets are managed by a committee of directors, which includes Mr. J. S. Singh, who is the managing director. The company's financial statements are audited by a firm of chartered accountants. The company's success is a testament to the progress of the Province of the Punjab and the efforts of its people.

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# Empire Tobacco Policy

## Rhodesia's Recommendations

TOBACCO growers will be interested in a memorandum prepared by the Rhodesian Tobacco Association for the use of delegates to the Imperial Conference next year. Among the recommendations are the following:

That each Government in the Empire should be requested to introduce legislation whereby the total withdrawals from bond of tobaccos of foreign origin for consumption within each Empire country each year shall be reduced to 1% of the withdrawals in the previous year. This could be met by an adjustment in the total and individual duties and, if necessary, by an annual increase in the duties on Empire tobaccos.

The Association also discusses the disability under which Empire tobacco suffers in comparison with foreign tobaccos in connection with the drawback (Customs duty rebate) on manufactured tobacco re-exported from the United Kingdom. It believes that the British Government should be urged to refuse a concerted request from representatives of Empire countries.

Representations urging that the Imperial Government should pass legislation permitting the use of the term "Virginia" to be applied in accordance with the type of tobacco used, and not restricted origin, are to be considered by the Association's representatives. In this connection it points out that the larger proportion of the so-called Virginia tobacco used by manufacturers in Great Britain does not come from the State of Virginia, but from other tobacco-growing States of North America. It is considered that the classification of stocks should be as follows: *First class tobacco*—Bright, medium, dark. *First class tobacco*—Wipers, filters. *Air and machine tobacco*—Virginia type, Turkish type. All grades and types to be further sub-divided into leaf and stems. It is recommended that this classification should be applied to all Empire tobacco-producing countries.

Representations are made that the Association consider "be available to producers the suggestion made that such information should be issued monthly to the Imperial Economic Committee.

### Both Sides of British Market

Empire representatives at the Conference are advised to press for improved marketing conditions of Empire tobacco in Great Britain.

Concerning the manufacturing side of the industry, the Association hopes to secure that the same be allowed to dealers from the sale of Empire tobacco products should be raised to the level of profits accruing from the sale of foreign tobacco products. Delegates are urged to urge the appropriate Minister that a meeting of the principal tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain should be held with the view of inducing them to increase their usage of Empire tobacco without waiting for any legislation that may be enacted by the Government to give effect to this object.

A trade agreement between Canada and Rhodesia is recommended. The memorandum points out that Canadian and Canadian motor-cars are used by the great majority of tobacco growers, and that Canada could very well take a fixed annual amount of specified

types of Canadian tobacco. It is done under the Customs Agreement with South Africa, and in the case of Australia, a trade agreement is also recommended.

The Association recommends that the Congo Basin States should be urged to consider as an alternative, that the East African States should withdraw from it so that Rhodesia may be free to explore East African markets with manufactured tobacco products.

Should their representatives be unable to obtain substantial trade agreements at the Conference, the Association suggests that they should be free to transact trade of similar agreements with foreign countries.

## Bank's Trade Report.

The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., includes the following items in their current monthly review: **Kenya**—Business in the Mombasa bazaar is quiet, but it is expected that the opening of the cotton season will result in an early improvement. Trade at Kisumu is brisk and elsewhere is reported steady.

**Uganda**—Quiet conditions are reported in all areas, and it is unlikely that any marked improvement will be apparent until the next cotton season early in the New Year.

**Tanganyika**—The groundnut season is over, but owing to cotton picking on the Central Line, and to the arrival of the coffee crop from the Kilimnjaro district, business generally remains active.

**East Africa**—Trade levels generally have been maintained, and the Christmas season indicates a probable increase in turnover, compared with the corresponding period of last year. Building activity is slow.

**East Africa**—The completion of the new business alphas at Casaka, but since the market is quiet, apart from some activity in the motor car section.

**East Africa**—European trade is being well maintained, but business in the Native section is appreciably quieter, and it is expected that activity is expected until the opening of the new tobacco buying season.

### Rhodesia Sells No Tobacco

Addressing Rusape farmers, Captain F. E. Harris, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, said no difficulty had been experienced in selling Rhodesian tobacco, the demand having exceeded the supply; quality could be improved, but the women's response, accordingly. New markets had been found in Hong Kong, Ceylon, Germany and elsewhere and it was hoped that foreign buyers would be stationed in the south.

### Market

The British Soda Company of Kenya has added to the East African quota of the Imperial Exhibition an exhibit showing that soda is won from Lake Masadi. Though 30,000 tons of soda products are ordered from the lake year after year to Japan, India and Australia, the supply is not being depleted, for the thermal waters which feed the lake are bringing in fresh supplies of soda faster than the company is removing it.

# HOW MANY BEANS TO AN ACRE?

Poor beans put only half as much credit on the books as good ones. Quality counts will always get its price, and proper preparation can enhance the market value of even the best of beans.

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