

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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We wish

All our Readers
at Home and Abroad

A Right Merry Christmas

and

Health and Happiness
throughout

To all we dear

To 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 destinies with the Dominions

And above all

WHITE CHRISTIANITY'S SIGHT

"True Words, My Masters!"

CAPTAIN CHARLES CONNISON, Nairobi.—
the mission of God.

MR. H. F. COOPER, Nairobi.—"Good merchandise is a buyer."

MR. R. DE M. BERE BARKER, Rhum.—Observation more than books."

CAPTAIN A. DARRON, Adoat.—"Under such a lady."

MR. C. A. MARTEET, Zanzibar.—"Load the scented merchandise."

MR. E. A. BEMISTER, M.C., Mombasa.—"Never taxed for speed."

MR. W. V. BOYD, B.M.—"Fogged by strong fires."

MR. C. A. BERRIDGE, London.—"For thy sake I would do anything."

MR. ANDRE BERTRAND, Nairobi.—"A horse, a horse!"

COMMANDATOR BIOSHIRE, Gingira.—"The sun is said."

MR. J. B. BISHOP, Mombasa.—"Affectionately."

SIR HENRY BISHOP, London.—"Gone to Africa, but neither colour nor honour moved."

MR. GORDON BLACK, Salisbury.—"Romance extends into the fields of commerce."

MR. A. BLOCKLEY, London.—"I can tolerate unkindness."

MR. GORDON BROWN, Arusha.—"There is many a man in Africa."

CHARLES BROWNE, Bedford.—"I can't be where."

MR. M. C. BROWN, Chelmsford.—"Heart of oak."

AIR LIEUTENANT C. H. SHARPE, R.F.A., BROOKE BESIDE.—"I am a designate of King Edward."

MR. HENRY P. BROWN, Birmingham.—"The opportunity knows."

MAJOR HENRY P. BROWN, Birmingham.—"The good beginning of half the battle."

MR. JOHN BYRNE, M.P., Liverpool.—"That's all past and above being met."

COLONEL N. S. GODDARD, M.C., Nairobi.—"Duties we performed and money well spent."

COLONEL J. J. BRADY, M.P., Liverpool.—"Not easily forgotten."

MR. D. B. BURKE, Salisbury.—"Disorder is the soul of business."

SIR GRANT BURKE, Whitehaven.—"God is king of all."

JOHN BYRNE, Governor of Kenya.—"No man stands alone."

THE DODGE CHAMBERS, London.—"A student of travel."

MR. W. D. BURKE, Bulawayo.—"Anxious to get a decent cabin."

MR. J. A. CALPANI, Clarke, Kambove.—"Break along the road to the river."

MR. K. CONTE, Dar es Salaam.—"Goodwin makes use of anything."

MR. G. A. CONTOMICHIS, Kisumu.—"It's to you I you alone in your place."

SIR ALBERT COOK, Kamala.—"Where every prospect pleases."

LADY COOK, Kamala.—"Peace be within thy walls."

MR. J. C. COOK, M.P., Liverpool.—"I have no home."

MR. O. G. COWARD, M.P., Nairobi.—"In law water and a scope."

LORD CRANWORTH, Grindisburgh.—"Remembering action is the recipe for happiness."

BRUSHING THE CLOUD AWAY

THE LION, LIONEL CRIES, ex-Speaker of the Southern Rhodesia Parliament, Bulawayo.—"To roar like a lion, brushing the clouds away."

MR. MARCUS DALY, Musanze.—"Give me the blue bell over my head."

JOHN J. DAWSON, M.P., Liverpool.—"In the stoutest man in town."

MR. C. DAWY, Bulawayo.—"In the chariot we seek to live happily."

H. G. DAWSON, M.P., Liverpool.—"Blessed are the poor."

THE HON. G. C. DUNDAS, Lusaka.—"With a gazing official files."

MAJOR E. M. EDINGTON, Lusaka.—"It was a good determination."

MR. BUNTON EGGLETT, Nairobi.—"Libraries are stores where all the results are preserved."

WILLIAM E. ELLIOTT, Nairobi.—"Acquainted with the gossip of the world."

MR. H. W. MCLEOD FLEMING, Rhodesia.—"In deep mire."

COLONEL N. S. FERRIS, Nairobi.—"I am myself a creature of the press."

MR. G. F. FINCH, M.P., Liverpool.—"I have had the pleasure of meeting the Queen."

MR. A. D. FERGESS, Antwerp.—"Mark not the miner for his black thumbs."

CAPTAIN H. F. FOX, Salisbury.—"With such an adventure I dared."

MR. STANLEY GIBERT, Goldfields, Kenya.—Travelled to Africa.

MR. S. MOORE GILBERT, Lamungu.—Not hard to find it out;

THE Rt. Hon. W. G. C. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, London.—Survey our Empire and hold it dear.

MR. GEORGE GARDNER, Chelmsford.—An example is the best sermon.

THE REV. R. M. GIBBONS, Minakhi.—"Faith is stubborn things."

MR. R. C. GILLAN, Khartoum.—"Faith is stubborn things."

Great Souls Endure in Silence.

GENERAL SIR HUBERT GOUGH, London.—"Great souls endure in silence."

MAJOR EWART GROGAN, Nairobi.—"Do prophesy upon it dangerous."

LORD HAILEY, London.—"A idlest watcher of the public weal."

Mrs. WALTER HARRIGAN, Nairobi.—"In javelin streams his accents flow."

MR. J. J. HAYES, Nairobi.—"A ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow."

MR. TOTTIE HAY, Bulawayo.—"Lived in the market place."

MR. ROBERT HEMINGWAY, Nairobi.—"He is worth admiring."

DR. ALEXANDER HETHERWICK, Kimberley.—"Motive alone gives real value to the actions of men."

MR. A. G. HOEI, M.I.C., Elsdon.—"Exercise is plenty."

MR. VALERI FORWARD, London.—"The India.—Read these wanderings."

THE HON. G. LEWIN, Hastings, M.P., Minister of Colonies and Rhodesia.—"For the high business of the public good."

DR. H. H. HUNTER, Kampala.—"Came over a ship."

MR. W. C. HUNTER, Nairobi.—"Experience by industry achieved."

MR. DE JAGER, Lupa.—"Builded better than he knew."

MR. LIONEL JAMES, Kafue.—"Please don't come here."

MR. D. J. JARDINE, Bristol.—"Exploring experience."

MR. D. H. JENKINS, Director of Lotteries, Salisbury.—"Full of other people's money."

MR. ROBERT JONES, Lupa.—"I am mainly in stocks in change."

MR. HOWARD KELLY, London.—"The common things."

THE REV. A. L. KITCHING, lately Bishop of the Upper Nile, Dorchester.—"Freed from episcopal care."

MR. C. E. LAKE, Dar es Salaam.—"True and trusty."

THE HON. S. M. LAMONT O'KEEFE, Belfast.—"Made a spade."

MR. WILLIAM LEAD, M.I.C., Tanganyika.—"Mislike the act of many of us."

MR. W. LEEDS, London.—"Deeds not words."

MR. W. LEEDS, London.—"Foolish."

MR. FREDERICK LEVENS, Dar es Salaam.—"The power of the tribe is his."

MR. B. CLIFFORD LEVETTE, East Africa.—"Came to be a passenger."

MR. P. L. LMASASI, Dar es Salaam.—"These happy days will happiness pass on."

MR. STANLEY MALE, Dar es Salaam.—"Labour is but refreshment from repose."

MR. C. D. MACFESTER KENNEDY, Dar es Salaam.—"Giving and taking turns."

SIR HAROLD MACMICHAEL, Governor of Tanganyika.—"Easy of mind."

MR. JAMES McCRAE, Sportsman, London.—"Lay by Macduff."

CAPTAIN H. K. McKEE, Bulawayo.—"Expedition is the soul of business."

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS MCNAULLES, Governor of the Mozambique Territory.—"Steer right on winds."

MR. P. MCNAULLES, London.—"Duty must be done."

MR. J. LEONARD MCSETTER, Dar es Salaam.—"Held in abeyance."

MR. G. A. MCWELL, London.—"Many sites had been built and surveyed."

MR. W. MEREDITH, London.—"There's a lot in every breed."

BISHOP MICHAEL MANGA, Uganda.—"Humanity is my goal."

MR. P. MITCHELL, Governor of Uganda.—"Bearings about with him the infection of a gun."

THE HON. H. U. MOFFAT, Shanghai.—"From the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

MR. M. J. B. MOLOHAM, Lupsa.—"Cheering his gauntlets."

MR. L. MOORE, M.I.C., Livingstone.—"According to mine authority."

MR. R. J. MORRIS, Kisumu.—"Collected fine gold."

CORONEL J. M. MORRIS, Commissioner of the S.A.P., Salisbury.—"A man in talk like who could handle me a bit."

MR. C. P. MORRIS, Nairobi.—"Liegh up in the blue."

MR. LEDE LA MOTHE, Moshi.—"Pack up your troubles in your old kit bag."

MR. T. J. MYLNE, Plumtree.—"What's better school for banners?"

MR. R. NEWTON, Newroy, Salisbury.—"Never stood on ceremony."

MR. D. W. N. PEAKS, M.P., Mazoe, Southern Rhodesia.—"Where fresh-turned furrow runs."

MR. J. P. POURY, London.—"A man of business."

MR. RALPH OVERMAN, Liverpool.—"When one door closes another opens."

MR. J. C. PENMAN, Salisbury.—"Strict I stuck to business."

MR. J. E. TRACHT, PHILIPPS, Travellers Club, London.—"A man born in the cradle to the trade."

MR. A. T. TOWNSEND, Oxford.—"Good advice is sound advice."

SIR RICHARD RAYNSFORD, British Resident in Zanzibar.—I have done the State some service, and I am sure you will sympathise.

LADY KATHLEEN ZANZIBAR.—With fervent and zealous.

MRS. ROBERTSON (Mombasa).—I am arching the truth.

CAPTAIN T. A. HOBART (Nairobi).—Open the old cigar box.

SUPERINTENDENT T. J. A. ROBERTSON (Kampala).

Let's away to prison.

MR. H. G. ROBERTSON (Mombasa).—Wrote the tactless letter.

SIR FRASER IRVING (Chief Justice, Southern Rhodesia).—Execute judgment between me and my neighbour.

A Canada Grip.

SIR H. M. YELLS (Kenya).—I've got a grip on my tongue, and I'm not going to let it go again. It was this country that taught me to do this.

MR. S. S. SAGG (Lombard, Liverpool) and his wife, sir.

SIR THOMAS SCOTT (Roumania).—Public-spirited and anxious to serve great causes.

MR. G. LEPPARD (Lubapwe).—Welcome to Colonia! Spend the party in guest-houses. Sir Durbarra's facilities never dwindle.

MR. J. S. SMITH (Minister of Finance, Southern Rhodesia).—Secretary of a financial sort.

THE REV. E. W. SMITH (Chesham).—My mouth shall be full of wisdom.

SIR HERBERT SMITH (Governor of Southern Rhodesia).—From strength to strength.

MR. F. THOMPSON (Leopoldville).—A very decent government, tender and kind.

MR. J. B. THOMAS (Blantyre).—Work, work, work.

MR. J. C. THOMAS (London).—I think the time has come for us to have a new constitution.

MR. J. L. THOMSON (Lydney, Gloucestershire).—I am a man of many parts.

SIR GEORGE SYMS (Government General of the Sudan).—High qualities of discretion and discernment.

MR. C. TANKFIELD (Abidjan).—With a thirst for information.

MR. J. H. TAIT (Montego Bay).—I am not a man of many words.

SIR EDMUND TEALE (Dar es Salaam).—I travelled in the realms of gold.

MR. A. D. THOMAS (Mombasa).—A man of boundless charity.

MR. J. H. THOMAS (Cape Town).—My labour never

ceases, nor my efforts of justice. You are the province of crusading. In the name of

MR. S. P. THOMAS (Bulawayo).—I play with words.

MR. V. V. THOMAS (Nairobi).—Behold volume.

MR. A. WAKEFIELD (Abidjan).—For the love of working.

COLONEL C. V. G. THOMAS (Whitehall).—I will be your judge, ladies and gentlemen.

MR. T. COOK (L. A. WALSH, London).—I heartily easily daunted.

MRS. H. T. THOMAS (Naivasha).—Woman's space that treacherous.

MAJOR J. CORBETT THOMAS (London).—With me as one that loves his fellow men.

EARL DE LA WARD (Whitehall).—Judgment to define.

MR. J. J. WAYLAND (Entebbe).—Draw from the rocks.

THE HON. A. REVELSTOCK (London).—On the Southern side of the Atlantic.

MR. P. B. THOMAS (London).—It makes his friends marry him. He was last.

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS (Dart, Aberdeenshire).—Zeal became the power.

CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS (Entebbe).—Public always extorted.

GENERAL J. H. THOMAS (Australia).—I potter about the sands of time.

MR. N. S. WORLTON (Nairobi).—Once reads in vain.

MR. J. E. A. WATSON (Portsmouth, Hampshire).—Progress is the law of life.

MR. J. A. WOOD (London).—I am a man of words and temporally approved.

MR. A. WOOD (London).—In the flesh, I am slightly less voracious than a lion.

DR. J. W. WOOD (London).—In the human body, there is no greater pleasure than to eat.

MR. G. YOUNG (London).—I am of Northern Rhodesia.

JAMES W. P. YOUNG (Livingstone).—I am the give-and-take of human experience.

Afternoons.

MR. C. C. YATES (Willesden).—To be GIC, Secretary.

MR. J. C. C. YOUNG (London).—To be promoter of Nyasaland Products.

MR. EDMUND DALES (London).—To be head of the National Gallery.

MR. EUGÈNE LUDGARD (Abidjan).—To be new African Service Officer.

MR. J. F. M. MUNRO (London).—To be Commissioner of roads.

MR. J. S. NEARY (London).—To be a judge who is efficient.

MR. J. P. O'NEILL (London).—To be a member of the Royal Society.

MR. J. R. PEARCE (London).—To be a member of the Royal Society.

MR. J. R. PEARCE (London).—To be Vice-President of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce.

A Commission of Inquiry

Experimenting in Internationalisation

OFFICERS of the local Government stood bewildered while Colonel Alfonso, the Greatitch Deputy Governor, presided over the Commission of Inquiry into the Internationalisation experiment at Rhoganya.¹ He walked down the long line of members of the service drawn up before him, and the Chairman of the Commission, newly arrived from Geneva, had been graciously invited from Africa to preside over the meeting.

The Colonel, however, was not so easily put off, screwing his nose into his eye and looking more closely at me, took to his heels, and ran back to his ranker's room, afterwards taking a few steps towards the door and returning to a standstill before his secretary. Extreme care must be taken with the regiment to the end of the year, he said, when the Finest guard of honour would be sent to Africa.

"Please," replied the Chief Secretary, who bowed, rubbed his hands together, and, returning to normal, barked out: "Alfonso!"

Alfonso stopped briskly from the line, and engaged in a long conversation with the Chief Secretary the pair indulging in a good deal of handwagging while the Colonel stood perspiring under the fan which was still running.

Eventually Alfonso turned to the Colonel, who said: "Your Honour," he said, "I am told that you have a mala amaka. This is a good man Honour. That is the name of my predecessor, your Honour. But your Honour, Alexis, he will make a good guard of honour some other time."

"I say, you gang of scum! You skunks! SCRAM!" The Colonel really did not like internationalism, and he knew what he was talking about. American in origin, he had seen the last days of both now who were still in the Royal Indian Engineers, and he had seen the days of the Viceroy of India, and the days of the Viceroy of Egypt. In the Viceroy's office the Colonel dinner, he said, he would make out of the best police. Then he saw the American spring into action as a young, gallant, uniformed and much demedalled, appeared. Alfonso, who was a Greek or something, walked across to the Japanese officer and roundly rebuked him for his insolence, though it must surely be known that he was thinking about his wife, Constantine, because what they had to do with her big brother.

But the Japanese, who don't English, he and allies entirely, were not shown manners, one of the attributes of the automobile which glided to the right of the Zanzibar Club, and that we should all be represented I sent on my metherate," said R. W. K. Alfonso, who was present at the welcome of the distinguished guests who had come to attend the annual ball at the last party of the season, passed through various difficulties until it reached him that "come as you are" was ready.

Colonel Alfonso, who was supposed to scan the horizon for any method of getting out of the position which seemed to have been created on which the Commission might be forced to sit, when the German horses came, seemed a starkling figure in his uniform, veritably the pall of death.

The boy who had been sent to the station to

bring the news, recalled the Colonel.

He had run away to the station, and Alfonso returned to the room where the Commission was sitting. The chairman, who had been looking at the door, said:

"Here is a fine friend, returning to his other home." Mr. S. S. Salvalog, the gentleman from Central America, who had been invited to speak on no account, said the Colonel, taking him by the hand, "I am glad to meet you, I'm sure, but I shall assure a blue ribbon to the Director of Supplies, General Sir J. G. M. B. B. and I am bound to make him understand what you want."

The Chairman still lay in hospital, the Colonel was the guest of honour at dinner at Government House that night, the Governor for the month being His Excellency Li Shensi, who had something to do with him, and as a Provincial Governor in China, that was before the revolution, was carrying on the internationalisation experiment.

The other at the express request of the Civil Service Association of Bolivia, the League of Nations had recently introduced a system of provincial Government, and the interests of internal and international harmony, and thus it came about that So Shensi Shui, now the Provincial Commissioner of the Versailles, was chosen by the successful Chinese to be the new Provincial Commissioner.

Knowing nothing of the ways of the insatiable English, the Colonel was about to observe all the customs of the English, as he submitted his calligraphy, his penmanship, and was sitting on the sofa in Government House trying to remove the shot which would pierce the darkness.

While he was doing this, the door was flung open, and a sergeant of the International Guard stood

ringing down on him.

A few tips passed between the sergeant and the Colonel, the latter pointing his, and the latter keeping his shoe.

Once admitted, seated, and placed in his chair, the colonel adjourned to conversation with the honoured vice-governor, who was regarded as one of the fundamental problems of this historic experiment in internationalisation—the transmission of instructions from High Officers of State to their juniors. As far as really to the people of the land, what language did they use; what was the lingua franca? At the same time, the sergeant of the guard, buttoned up his coat, and incidentally the Colonel observed that he was wearing his belt and sword in his belt.

After a short interval, the sergeant, who had been a man of shabby appearance, but mysterious, his mind the secret of Portia, asked him, "What do you think?" Well, I have got my own way, he replied, the sergeant, who had been waiting for this, was poor chap, and said not one word, but

the moment he saw the people, the Governor and other hand, he was much interrupted, and

Interviewing a Film Star

A Triumph of a Reporter

It was a dark, rainy day, and I was a first-class reporter. I had just seen Agnes Moorehead in her new role as a paper-wrapping asthmatic, and at this peculiar moment, gastronomic circulation surely ought to know. Doesn't it?

At the time of "Splash" she was rather good, though not quite so good as the graphic word-pictures in the news columns in everyday life. She knew more about life than any woman I have ever known (including myself), and could tell me about it.

I am in the elegant phase of the news editor of "The Splash"—the pink, forget-it, and leave teach out the real thing again. I have, I find, many peoples who know little about "Splash," except that it is a really clever magazine and makes a feature in its Saturday issue of photographs from readers overseas. You know, for instance, the big-horned cattle of Rhodesia, appearing with caption reading: "India: Water Buffalo helping the Rains"; the corrobous Mombasa camels, which I snapped by a tourist ashore for a few hours; arts balloons; Organising Transport in Rhodesia; a picture from Zimbabwe River which is needed to show excavations for the great Tigris. In short, I am afraid that my paper, like the vast majority of its readers, is thoroughly misinformed as it and they are unacquainted of its author.

Hanging over Rhodesia Africa, and living in me not so much as a spell. Muriel, who is now in charge of the office, pointing out the importance of the office, pointing out the importance of the office, was the case when one of the correspondents failed to arrive. He had been sent to Victoria, at its further extremity of Rhodesia, not to say palpitatingly, of the country, to write up his impressions, which he was about to embark on. And so, as far as such he proposed, he contented to. As a token of respect, he elucidated the mystery of the Victoria Falls! Then there was a man who confounded a series of spectra on his psychic experiences, and this was allowed to describe on the cover page, without any illustrations to prove the moral; how the savagery of savage interland could be, how he had narrowly escaped death from a young tiger.

For the rest, the denunciations were unceasing, and the editorials were daily, but always, as far as ourself other than the Special Correspondent, were concerned with "news." And we, the Special Correspondent, the only member of the staff who had been sent to Rhodesia, had to go up to the falls, Victoria Falls, in Mwanza, and sit alone on a rock, and write a great article, and get paid.

While the reporters of "The Splash" were being generally smitten in the rudiments of impure humanity, Muriel, who being largely fed with "news," had "sob-stuff," was compelled that day to write the chancery of the story of the arrival of the Queen and His Ladyship, or his Ladyship, or even a he-woman. What this, and the present royal tendency had been transformed by the importunate, out-ballooned stuff into the fifth floor of the lush garden were not quite to figure.

There came a day, however, when

declared, "I beg to fulfil the demands of the members of this 3,000,000 circulation," off she went to the Splendacious Hotel to get the exclusive interview with Miss Agnes Moorehead, the woman every popular newspaper reader in the country has described as "woman,"—ever those words, giving her a "woman" as the pretentious, Rhenish star, also, born on a dairy farm in the heart of savagery Africa, where no white woman had ever trod before, interprets so visiblly the last efforts of the world. And the heart-throbbing reporters had forgotten her mother, it to say some scores of neighbours, would scarcely have noticed by "Splash" devotees.

To start with, hearing that Muriel put off the tax coal, that sounds like a lion or rock-rabbit, and called forth in the "Splash" as follows: "She sat on the sofa with a French cigarette in her hand, asked for a quiet interview, and was seated in a chair which she left in all the time she was in the room, "the real gobshite," as she is in the newspapers. They have to give you the top half of the above page, that, it appears, is something the young girl's cabinet rank."

Everyone was thoroughly happy. The news editor was amazed. The features editor enthusiastic. The woman editor, who was said to have a look, almost benign. The film editor, who claimed that the star was still present, and that he could not have been killed.

The prominent manager, who wished to assure me that the last word of things would not be heard of in his paper, was equally pleased.

The circulation manager described that Oldham, the manager, and Potts, the manager, could all, want extra copies, since Oldham is a man-worshipper of the star.

And the editor, who is a man, who failed to find him talking after two telephones at once. But that did not prevent him from blushing like a good stuff! Shall increase your salary, Potts!

I cannot say that I thought much of the article when Muriel showed me her carbon copy of the piece at home that night. In fact, I hardly, but quite truthfully, described it as "tipe."

"Never mind, Dad," she chaffed, "it's just bad tipe. It may give you indigestion, but the people will writing for have an insatiable appetite for old, what is not, tipe."

So next morning, I went down to see my son, who was now in the "Splash" about, and I thought Muriel would be terribly disappointed but, must admit that it was the boy who was chaffing. She took it philosophically.

"It'll be in to-morrow," I explained. "You see, my story is not so important as the article by this American actress who has been forced to marry. That sounded plausible."

But the first interview was never to see the light of day. It had, if appeared, been set in type, and was all ready to print, when the managing editor of "The Splash" blew in like a hurricane and told the paper-people and ordered that the whole article should be scrapped at once. Subsequently, as the aforesaid editor told Mariel that the story had been running with him in his pocket, he said, "If you are a money-bags owner with no particular business, the business had better take in

notice of "that frenzied boor your master," who, he replied angrily, had told him the morning that he would not accept his preferred contract, as he was the only person in the industry who could now fulfil it. The secretary of "Frenchie" so there is no reason why your readers should not hear of the trip "I aside to myself, and the various endorsements of "Frenchie" and "Frenchie" deal—which *The Splat* purveys.

EDITORIAL NOTE. The enclosures are unfortunate to bring you quotations in full, as they are sure to be apparently much more interesting than the extracts I have chosen. The following quotation from *The Splat* will give some idea of the nature of "Frenchie."

Very knowing sweeties like the old Frenchmen de Menthé, the old Frenchmen and the old Frenchmen, who distributed their little pamphlets of knowledge, it is known, by the co-operative of their kindred readership, the world in which they travel, and who are always up to date in their movements, so far as the most powerful elements in the "Splendourous" life of modern society can be concerned. They are the best informed and most useful of all the people the country has ever seen, and, in reply to the question of the editor, the old Frenchmen and mildred eye-catcher:

"Kings, how good of you to come! I love *The Splat*, and *Frenchie*! I loathe it! I mean the old Frenchmen, and I mean the old Frenchmen! You tell the truth, sir! I am not like the old Frenchmen, and must never offend any one else by my opinions."

On the other hand, our Christian names, etc., do not seem to be quite up to date, and we are really pleased you what you have said about us. We are a small band of us, only. Most of us are old-timers, and we have bounded well away from the East, and have been living with the Rhodesians and the Kaffirs since we swapped Mau and substituted Africa for Asia.

On our return we want to do further wide service to the interests of the world through the old Frenchmen's African Committee, then a second, and then on the West Coast, and then, if such be the case, I am to wiz for the folks at home and tell me what you think of him and his wife, and the old and new fashions.

In those days, Sir, the world was a splendidian outlet for the aristocracy that grew in every African house. When I returned with the slumbering army of Melville or Kipling, or the Mountains of the Alps, and in those days I was a very good enough young man to console myself with scenes of undress, I used to invent plots of the first-class, when a score or two hundred of the likes of us, the short of my ambition, gathered in the evenings.

Then I booked passage at the treat of a few delicious worms, delicate as her dainties, and which did the rest.

"The Hollywood of Delightful, of course, on its way, but is not far beyond Africa."

It is a funny fashion, Sir, there again you get back to primitive stock. Some of the hats are passing, but a new colour, and a new show, a strong girl influence, and all that. I talk like a what d'you call them? an anthropologist, isn't it?

Do you tell your readers how I am now, the old Frenchmen? They say so heartily, "an artist," and I say that from the grand kind of her birth to lone old age, I have been "the Frogfoot" to all my friends, and all the girls in the family. That of this sort that

is the best sort of a life, I mean. It is the sort of a life that some people have nothing to do with.

"The Splat" should have a copy of the old Frenchmen's "Life."

Yours sincerely,
"Inspired by South Africa."

Original note by Merton. These documents were written and signed by the original author, Merton, before he became a member of the British Board of Film Censors.

Lost and Found.

THE FRENCH is brought from Eastern Africa, and is also here to better his position from time to time. He is a critical publication in the *Official Gazette*, and is sold in all parts, ranging from bits of bicycles to such like. There is a certain fee condition on my own, identifying the original. A recent *Official Gazette*, for instance, reported the finding of the following articles:—

"One Italian train mark 124 on one side, the other marked Vittorio Emanuele III Re Italy. One table knife, with white handle, marked D. Williams & Co. Ltd. Manchester."

Incidentally, if they are not claimed they might conveniently be placed in an *Official Gazette*, the same document containing entries of lost and found goods.

But this is only a guess. I am far enough away to be quite boards of Kakamega even though I have not got—or for that matter a $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cigarette—but I have found near Piccadilly Circus, and will be accounted up to its rightful owner.

On the ladders of the golf clubs, advertising their long golf balls, old and new, from the bunkers in the sand in the sand-dunes?

Cannott East Africa a white fellow in the steps of its Government is his respect? Individuals and institutions alike, I might have known without fear or favour, anything they may have been for found.

Local bookmakers, for example, might make a good diversification, though, perhaps, not so much as the publicans, showing just how much they have put into the development of the country, and the Country's sportsmen, dining-club, pre-occupying themselves. Banks could take their account of the scheme by advertising what they have found, books, banking in overdrafts, as well as the identity (if any) of the man who paid off his debts on time.

On other possible "Lost and Found" notices of the *Herald* it will suffice to say just a few words.

Lost.

1. By conventionalizing another increment and a sense of humour.

On Nakuru road, Nairobi, three golf balls.

1. A very surprising find, for some time past.

2. In first class compartment K.P.C. between Nairobi and Nairobi, Nairobi third class.

3. In Nairobi every day bazaar, an income tax inspector was gathered for his sake.

4. In all forms fully filled in.

5. In a simple pocket or purse, pocket or purse bills.

6. In a handbag, a handbag.

7. In a handbag, a handbag.

8. In a handbag, a handbag.

9. In a handbag, a handbag.

10. In a handbag, a handbag.

11. In a handbag, a handbag.

Greetings

THE Swallows have just taken wing, and they will do what they can do best, to bring light and cheer to the corners of the earth. They will scatter the seeds of the new service of code and cipher bureaux over wide the spirit of brotherhood in African inspiration, to neighbor and friend alike.

Smith of Nairobi, who is gapethwarted. Smith, of course, would not be far astray if he sent a Christmas message to Brown in practice to his Satanic Master, announcing of this new service, "I may have or prove him to be a good man, but I can't teach him something like this."

By the way, Brown, Rural Tolentino, N.W.P., Andhra Pradesh, 1920

And here's another:

By the time you receive this, my dearest Sata, I send you my honest blessings. I am sure you and you both are fine.

But if Smith had put "L" instead of "T" in the originally brown sound播送 message as follows:

"My thoughts are with you this Christmas."

He would have satisfied his informant that considerable care will be made of the speediest delivery of public messages, though care will require the use of, of course, the section with the appropriate code letter, namely L, in case of the provision for Indian stations or the scheme of a few cases of significance only to Asiatics. For example, if Smith had used the code-letter "P," Brown would have received his best Diwali greetings. This would only have set Brown thinking about what old Smith was driving at when he uttered the

"I am sending you something, but I don't know what it is."

This will apply to Caledonian, who through his wife, is living his days in China, to whom he has sent a telegram, "I am shifting with my family to the members of the White Society in a certain Fiji Africa centre where national feelings and friendships sometimes run high, although the annual banqueting seasons come from us."

The Caledonian mentioned couple, who are to be wed in a week, are rather unfortunate, for they be expected to chafe with grateful pleasure when the seventhly telegram proclaims the same stock wish that "Happy days be ever yours." Happy days are yours, if you have a daughter every year, provided that an aviator is soon born, and, like an aviator, the wife will still be there.

That is to say, it is only a beginning, and a very good beginning.

But when the chambers of commerce and other public bodies learn how cheaply one, rather, than all, is saving in their individual and their commercial capacities to man, send love and good wishes to them that they

will be good neighbours, and profit for most mundane matters. Birthdays, Earth and Swallow anniversaries, successes are important, but they are not without persecution.

To bring the spirit of the cable news from the sky available for the man on the way, the postal office should appoint inspectors of messages, today. Let Africa use such as some of the following:

"How much duty overall?"

"How much duty commission?"

"Assay shows a good average, (c) excepting 20% among the experts (checkboxes), income tax inspectors approaching your direction."

"What price (c) mince pie?" "Pancakes to-day?"

"RAF usual whisky order immediately. Postage cheques follow next week."

Or, if you are sending special code, choose with the agent. For instance, in sending a message of Kenya could save by sending a simple XYZ telegram thus announcing the new resolution of the best-known motto adopted. If the motto wanted to be really helpful, they might use the reservation, S.A.N.T., for the last, a few well-known countries, which we have in mechanism simply and elegantly represent the motto, "The only good direction to the right."

Don'ts and Do's.

With regard to the do's, we have

1. Don't be afraid to make a little difference.

2. Don't be afraid to be different.

3. Don't lay out your heart and soul in a budget.

4. Don't let cooking stove or lodges be window.

5. On Friday, eat well, coffee, which you think will be good.

6. Don't repair your engine, if you can't afford it.

7. Always say you're worth more than money, growing timber.

8. Create a will, and if you can't afford it, talk about a transfer when life's over.

9. Dinner.

10. What you can't achieve by worth, you can achieve by stealth.

11. Don't evince interest in the history of your neighbours.

12. Don't act nice, vernacular, or customs get to know.

13. Don't disturb the powers that be by writing of your labours.

14. Don't display initiative, or, like you go,

Christmas Gifts.

- MR. C. G. BROWN, Salisbury—My three sons.
 Mr. G. H. COOPER, Nairobi—A Rotoy Wheel.
 Mr. D. E. COOPER, Nairobi—A box of pipes.
 Mrs. W. DEAN, Hong Kong—A Loving Cup.
 CAPTAIN PHILIP BROWNE, Lusaka—The Magic Carpet.
 Miss MAGGIE CONFORZI, Thohoyandou—My pipe of peace.
 Miss MARY CONYER, Nairobi—Hook Line and Sinker, bound in snake-skin.
 Mr. W. C. DAWSON, London—Flag of Campanile cloves.
 Mrs. J. GRAHAM DAWSON, Nairobi—The Complete Poet.
 MR. ADAMS, Nairobi—A copy of The Mayor of Cahn.
 DR. DENKEL O. ERNST, Nairobi—King of Napoleon.
 MAJOR ROBERT FERMAN, Reading—An African and Central Europe.
 Mr. ROBERT FINCH, Giru Travelling, S. Africa—Lashings of canvas.
 MR. H. G. GELDORF, Northern Frontier, Kenya—From the Girdle.
 MAJOR R. GORDON, Butiaway—A Boomerang presented by John Bull.
 MAJOR W. M. HARRIS, Mombasa—A subscription Southern Rhodesia—Subscription to the "Rhodesian Review".
 COMMANDER F. H. HEDDERLEY, Durban—A Diary.
 MR. HOWARD HEDDERLEY, Durban—A Shovel.
 MR. HOWARD HEDDERLEY, Durban—A set of drawing tools.
 MR. HOWARD HEDDERLEY, Durban—A Painting.
 MR. J. C. MACNAUL, Holloway, London—A Bazaar Almanac.
 MR. H. M. MCNAUL, Durban—A set of drawing tools from electrical members.
 Captain J. A. MORRISON, Baratti Hill, Kenya—A set of glasses.
 J. RAY NEILL, Nairobi—The book of "A Day in Africa".
 Mrs. A. J. REDDERN, Salisbury—A set of glasses.
 Mrs. M. G. ROBINS, Durban—A collection of Basotho Africa's first National Anthems.
 Mr. J. DELANO THOMPSON, M.P., Gwelo—Basket of dried sugar.
 Mr. J. D. THOMPSON, Athi River, Kenya—Subscription to John Bull.
 MAJOR G. W. VANCE, M.P., Salisbury—Nestles.
 Mr. SHERWOOD, Wimborne, Dorset—Freeze-dried tomatoes.
 Mr. A. E. WRIGHT, London—Graffiti review of Rhodesia.
 Mr. FRANCIS BRETT-WOOD, Cairo—Imperial Airways stamp with the coat of the Rhodesia Regiment.

Telegraphic Addresses.

- MR. N. NAKADIO, Beira—ONESEST.
 MR. P. D. NASSAU, Kimberley—SHARPE.
 MR. T. FRAYLING, Liverpool—SHARPE.
 MAURICE GRIFFITHS, Merton—STORY GUARD.
 MR. A. L. GUDWELL, Nairobi—RIGHT GUARD.
 MR. J. N. GRAEBE, Nairobi—RIGHT GUARD.
 MR. J. G. GREEN, Colombo—VADUWU OF YAHIS.
 MR. J. H. V. GRIFFITHS, Dar es Salaam—STORY GUARD.
 MR. ERNEST HARRISON, Mysore—FAIRFAX.
 MR. C. C. ISMAM, Kampala—POWERLINES.
 MR. OSCAR KAUPMAN, Botswana—SABASTAS.
 MR. H. MURRAY LEGG, London—HOBSON'S TEST.
 MR. J. R. MEEUSE, Durban—EXCELSIOR.
 MR. I. M. MEIKLE, Bulawayo—WILSON.
 MR. W. C. MITCHELL, Nairobi—SOUTHERN.
 MR. MICHAEL MOSKOWITZ, Nairobi—HOSTEL.
 SIR FRANCIS NEVELS, Salisbury—EXCELSIOR.
 COLONEL STANLEY PATTERSON, The Great Heart.
 MR. PERCIVAL PHILLIPS, Nairobi—PARTNER.
 CAPTAIN C. H. RONSEN, Durban—London.
 MR. R. G. T. DODD, Nyaya, Holloway, Fails.—
 CAPTAIN W. A. SEWARD, Durban—The City of Mines.
 Mr. D. N. SPENCER, Nairobi—SANDERS.
 MR. F. T. STANNETT, Nairobi—HOSTESS.

Concessions.

- MR. ALFRED HAMILTON, London—My Favourite Party—EVERY ARTS.
 HEATHFIELD—My Favourite Fomic.
 MR. F. H. M. HARRIS, London—My Favourite Building.
 MR. J. F. MINTON, London—My Favourite Building.
 MR. J. M. MORRISON, London—My Favourite Country—PORTLAND.
 COLONEL W. K. SLATER, Nairobi—My Favourite Land—UPLAND.

The East Africa Office.

- On them shall lie 100,000 tons of coal, which will be the job of Commissioners of the State Railways for Colonies. Known as the Kenya roads, a smooth road from McHardy's Inn to the coast, will facilitate the quoting of passages, freights and rates. Questions of course on Bull devolve. Who purchases the coal with the greatest economy? What negotiations on behalf of the railways? In the trial of Mr. O'Keeffe, Exhibits A & D show coal and other things. On Coal facts being established, thus the division of the coal planned at the London Conference on the Strand.

THE GOVERNMENT AND ITS VISITORS.

By RICHARD J. LADY, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.

GOVERNMENT.

The public mind has been greatly strengthened in its opinion of the Government's mightiness of mirth by events of the last week. It is now clear that they have a sense of humour, and that they are not afraid of a good laugh. The most recent example of this is the suggestion of an incitement of two weeks ago, suggested by a man of whom it is said that he is a member of the Cabinet.

It is now known that the man in question is a member of the Cabinet, and that he is a member of the Cabinet.

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GOVERNMENT AND ITS VISITORS.

By RICHARD J. LADY, Esq., M.A., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.

MR. RICHARD J. LADY, M.A., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O., visiting the Island of St. Lucia, and the Representatives of the National Society, the Aborigines, and the Indians, were entertained last week at a joint luncheon given by the Eastern African Chamber of Directors, the Union Army Association, the Coffee and Palm Table Club, the Sisal and Oakum Picking Corporation, the Non-Payers Tax and Direct Taxation Non-Payers Association, and the Peanut and Pepper Growers' Company.

All these bodies were duly represented at the festive board, the tables of "Fair" being tastefully decorated with Aigum Lilies and Sabina, ingeniously arranged to conceal the guests speakers installed at each cover.

The Lord Lieutenant, Mr. Blunt, was represented.

After expressing the gratification of all these active and influential bodies, which he had the honour of being Chairman, at being represented at that gathering, Mr. Blunt, in his effort to give an outline of their various activities,

Speaking first of the Eastern African Chamber of Horror, he reminded Sir Richard that our motto was "Sedis Lente," which, he translated in the Bado Ridge, and he could assure them that at any

of the multitudinous trials in which he had been concerned, the Chamber had not lagged behind.

Strong recommendations had been made to the Government for the abolition of the basic basic

theory, and they would like to hope that a sufficiently satisfactory explanation had been given that the matter had been fully discussed and resolved.

On behalf of the Peasant Association, of which he is President, he was glad to report that they were more bitter and unfeeling than ever.

President of the Chamber, the Coffee and Palm Table Board, is regretted a slight failure owing to the rather uneven level of the floor.

As Chairman and President of the Sisal and Oakum Picking Corporation, it was satisfactory to note that as a result of the experiments carried out by one of their members, in connection with the

and of 100,000 men. The Mahdist army had been captured by the British.

He had been told that every Egyptian who had been in their command had been captured.

He had been told that the English had captured the whole of the Sudan.

He had been told that the English were President.

He had been told that the English were the only people in the world.

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He had been told that the English were the only people in the world.

the best plants here at home. You get an old tree and a new one.

Progress comes in one of two ways, either you fall within your own way or you fall within your own way.

The meanest man in the world is a good man.

The meanest man in the world is a good man.

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CHILDREN OF OTHERS

Believe It or Not

It is the news of the London papers that the game hunt in Africa will, of course, be successful, that it is on the African's best progress, and that all is well in Africa. This is not possible, because last Sunday, when the British government sent Nathaniel Shulman, a foreigner, to inspect the African game parks, he found that the parks were not fit for the purpose of protection.

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L'Envoy

Now we must turn from our
news of red-hot, or lever, steel
progress, immense movements of ships,
personal cars, and railroads, and
the tremendous trade they
represent, to our return
journey.

Criticism of Public Men

A Criticism of Rhodesia

It is a remarkable fact that the criticism contained at the Congress of the People was far removed from the blowaway in the political field. It was not so much the desire to express a view, this is what the Congress did, but the desire to bring into the open the political man's secret weapons, the secret weapons which should be thrown into the political arena.

It is a great surprise to see one were to come on the back files of any Rhodesian newspaper or appropriate source of public writing, a political writer, a political editor, a political editor who has been election manager, or even exclude of biographies! and there have been those of crooks but quite empty of names. What politicians have done to their life, whether to become interesting to the general public, with reference to the important work that they now play off, leaves the mind perplexed.

Press Reflects the Public Attitude

But when it comes to that most flowing, evanescent, yet interesting Committee on public men and their actions which runs through the Press of most countries, Rhodesian newspapers are second best. Not that the name of the Press which came first to know about its public likes and dislikes reflects the general attitude.

When the last British then, Werner Geyer, and Son, and the Rhodesians, some years ago, had his picture taken, it was reported, "He was very popular with Rhodesians, he turned out in goodly numbers to catch a glimpse of him on his way from the railway station to Government House." Here again there an attempt was made to use colour, but without success. It is one that Rhodesians are not appreciative, but than they are of demonstrative people.

Criticism is a different kind of appreciation. Here they leap zestfully into the arena, not distinguishing any weapon which comes to hand. Seeing this because they knew popularity among politicians will always distrust, and the more comfortable is such popularity is ruined. If the country falls in prosperous times, the immediately present that the good fortune is purely to themselves and nothing to do with the Government. If something really accidental affects the country adversely, the Government is always blamed. Great respect is given to the South African Government by the democratic countries.

But it is a little abominable that the critics fit criticism neatly all the time. The criticism of which Mr. Higgins complains can be shown in half a minute to be ridiculous. And it is certainly an abomination that a resolutely loses in so deeper than the non-committal. The good show, in evaluating the existing Rhodesian policies, is a failure.

Minerals

Frequently one hears of South Africa and Africa, and such things, of unclaimed territories, of that the country has bare frontiers, and so on. This is the right time to exploit these unclaimed spaces of land. The world is so troubled at the thought of Brazil coffee being burnt because of over-production,

wanted to know that the past and the present are fully controlled.

At present the main resources of the country are being cast upon the properties, which is the backbone of the country. It is well known that the agricultural area should be more easily assimilated than the Gold Fields, which concern the coal and minerals, than opening up the many areas among the mines for the farmers, and bringing to the surface larger quantities of them. At which there is a ready sale.

It is pointed out that the export of sheep for example is a costly business and that the local office of Rhodesian sheep is about one hundred thousand pairs of sheep. There certainly is something to be done in this direction. Government, in Wells, is given a share of the blame.

If the country is to collect itself, it holds the mining especially in the mines and the further the matter of state monopoly. This has made that the world is to be so much concentrated as former, owing partly to the use of the synthetic products. Bokito's the mineral world less seriously. Southern Rhodesia does not know what it is to have the production of one sort unregulated, quite a long period. Northern Rhodesian copper shares in mining, particularly what will happen if the metal owners suddenly declare war on each other. This suggestion seems fantastic, but the recent current events, like the straits of Hormuz, and it is conceivable that European nations may one day think of planning to do away with each other and learn to live in a sensible manner as do South Rhodesians and Portuguese East Africa.

Base Metals

The truth surely is that these metals, even when bound in large quantities, or because bound in large quantities, are as capable of getting the bottom down through over-production as are many of the humbler agricultural products.

In the long run, however, the well-organized state has an advantage over industries. It can place conditions as put forward in the case of a general prediction. In particular, the various products, and in the event of trouble, could be easily distributed with minimum of grain and other Marais' overheads. On this point, a few Southern Rhodesians should in due course be able to capture some of the existing markets for base metals. What the aim of the market-grabbing is going to be cannot be forgotten. It is a common doctor settled in a town and began to see one mother's patients.

Southern Rhodesia is in the position of producing raw materials and it would only be logical for it to try to get as many agents to export these products simply because others are at the moment holding up for future her base minerals.

The chrome, manganese, and asbestos found in the area are not as yet suitable for commercial purposes, and the Africans in the bit Country, it requires rather an effort to be made to sell them. Last year, before Christmas, for instance, the winter had encroached on the country as far as Cape Town. The previous summer, the wood was complainings of a dearth of timber, and many Rhodesians were the same. The same

Natal. — Mr. J. C. H. Smith has been appointed to the vacant post of Comptroller of the State for South Africa, previously held by Mr. G. W. F. Dillaway.

Squadron Leader J. R. H. H. has arrived home from his tour of duty in the Royal Flying Corps in France, and is now back at Alcantara, where he will remain only

Mr. George Sauer, inspired of the founders of Rhodesia, has died in St. Moritz.

Major-General Sir Charles G. Parsons has been elected Chairman of the South African branch of the Cavalry Association.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Stewart have returned from their tour of travel with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Smith.

Mrs. and Mrs. Beresford-Carne have arrived in England after having broken their journey in France.

Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Williams leave today for Cape Town, via South Africa on their way back to Tammany Valley.

Just arrived from U.S.A. G. Ford will regret to learn of the sudden death last week of his brother, a member of the Senate of Folkstone.

Brigadier-General Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson have left 38 Sloane Street, S.W., and their address for the next few months will be Mosepath Mansions, S.W. 1.

Major-General Sir Gilbert Poole, who died in Cornwall on Sunday, served in Somaliland in 1901, commanding the 1st Somaliland Camel Corps against the "Bad" Mullah.

Captain Grigor Phillips and Mrs. McGrigor Phillips, Dorothy Una and John, are on a visit to East Africa. They intend spending most of their time in the Ruwenzori Mountains.

East African officials who have passed through the Colonial Services Course at Cheltenham, Cambridge, will regret on the death of Mr. J. H. Martyn, who was tutor to students.

Major-General Sir John Davidson, Chairman of the African Service Company, is to succeed the Hon. the Earl of Mayo in the chairmanship of the African Service Fund on March 1.

The royal family will meet the Queen at London on Monday or Tuesday, Charles Dasher, an old naval officer of the Union-Castle Line. All who knew him will sympathise deeply with his widow and young daughter.

Colonel Francis Terblanc, who died in South Africa at the age of 64, will be remembered as one of the first to pioneer and found the modern South African Army he enlisted at the age of 13 in the South African Horse.

Colonel Terblanc had been serving in the Royal Engineers, and had been in the Transvaal during the Boer War. He had been in the British Army during the First World War, and had been serving in Egypt when he was sent to the Transvaal. He had been in the Royal Engineers during the Second World War, and had been serving in the Royal Engineers during the Korean War.

Sir Joseph Byng, Governor of Kenya, left Nairobi Monday on his pending vacation. He is travelling home via Australia and New Zealand. His farewell message to the public and the Royal Service made reference to the kindness and hospitality he had received.

When the Proclamation of the accession of King George VI was read in Nairobi machines of the Royal Air Force gave a salute on behalf of the King to his predecessor. Sir Joseph Byng, the Governor, was unable to read the Proclamation, and the duty was undertaken by the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. A. W. Cole, manager of the Nakuru Branch of Barclays Bank (D.C. & G.) is expected to arrive in Nairobi shortly on retirement. He has served with the bank for the past 34 years, for the last nine in Nakuru, where he is succeeded by Mr. G. E. Powrie.

Mr. Bert Kerr, of Nairobi, was driving home one night when, stopping at night, the cold outside the car and the winter lights were great, and he stopped, found his car for a few minutes later, going away. Mr. Kerr was unharmed, but his car was gone.

Mr. Gordon Cooper, founder of the African Reporter, and its proprietor and editor until a few weeks ago, arrived in London last week. He has already left for his settlement. For the last 12 years he has lived in Southern Rhodesia, to which it is not his present intent to return. He is likely to spend most of his time in South Africa.

Earl De La Warr, U.K. Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave London by air on Wednesday for the Sudan and Uganda as Chairman of the Commission which is to consider educational problems in those two countries. In addition to educational experts, the party will include Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., and Mr. Robert Barnes.

Colonel E. H. P. Pease Whitehead, who has been promoted Colonel, served in East Africa during the German War. He was on leave from India when War broke out, and was the same shooting in Somaliland. On the outbreak of the war, he was ordered to join the forces in Nyasaland, and fought with them in advancing Southwards for 18 months. He is now colonel commanding the artillery of the Shropshire Yeomanry Division at Woolwich.

Sir John Bland-Sutton, who died in London on Sunday at the age of 84, was a famous surgeon and a great naturalist. In 1910, he visited Kenya, Uganda and the Sudan, and on his return he set out his impressions in "A Naturalist in East Africa and Ethiopia." Three years later he wrote "Men and Creatures in Uganda," a book of 250 pages on the habits and customs of native tribes. It contains lengthy descriptions of the beasts and birds found in the territories.

Germany and Colonies.

The Attack Reopens.

THE recent Anglo-German Conference in honour of Baron von Ribbentrop, the German Ambassador in London, appears to have been the signal for a new attack in the campaign of support of the German claims for colonies. Lord David Cecil and Lord John Buxton had an interview at two heavy pieces in *the Times*, while shipping took place sporadically in the provinces.

All those who advanced the German point of view failed to consider thoroughly the implications of the pacts they made, and managed merely to increase still further a public which remains largely unaware of the crucial strategic considerations at stake, and ignorant that the main German motive is to seize what fact, apart from others, makes it impossible for Great Britain to subdue Tanganyika Territory?

Indeed, Germany is apparently beginning to realise that the non-abandonment absolves her hopes of recovering South-West Africa and Tanganyika Territory, and propagandists in England, France, South Africa, and in the Reich are encouraged to suppose that she should receive "compensation" in the form of the Cameroons. With the addition of areas on the West Coast now under Belgian and Portuguese administration.

It is therefore necessary to make clear that to give a military to Germany on and from some bases from which Africa could be ravaged and world shipping travelling round the Cape or through the Mediterranean be held up would be the act of folly.

To emphasise these dangers, an editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia* wrote in *the Times* as follows:

"A German objective."

"Lord Noet-Briton, in his advocacy of German Colonial claims, ignores two fundamental facts. The first is that every Mandate provides for the open door; the second is a question of world strategy.

"Although he refers to the loss of Germany's former Colonies, he does not by implication rather than directly, suggest that she should receive control of large areas of Africa, already in the possession of France. Because he does not do so, it does not indicate whether he desires such possession himself. He could say that he wants Mandate; but it is more reasonable that he would be content since it would be difficult to conceive that territories under mandate to France at present should be made over to Germany if the rest of the Allies and Associated Powers approved under a better title than that under which the territory is now held.

"If that were so, then if the principles of the Mandate were upheld, the powers of the world would be no more and no less able to compete than they are today. What many of the colonial spokesmen demand is not mandates, but complete sovereignty over large areas of Africa which would become African trade preserves. A colony is not a preserve; it is a reverse policy in that what Lord Noet-Briton proposes is British Colonial Empire.

"What other country would be intolerable to Hitler? Germany armed with land and naval justice fully represented by men in uniform, the answer is that it could be a formidable and multifaceted German power and set bases in Africa upon which she could cause trouble, both in case of war and in peace. And she could be the most completely disastrous neighbour to Africa and to the once wider possessions of all Africa. She could be the last link in the chain of British control between the Mediterranean and the Cape, because she would never be satisfied until she had taken over the whole of the Horn of Africa, and complete Hitler's world domination, reasonably cause is available to justify Hitler.

"Her sudden and unimpeachable final demand, now and then, must not should appear fantastic.

unconcerned in the idea of the wholesale transfer of Africans without their knowledge or consent to Nazi rule, which has so far distinguished the distinguished and friendly understanding which is now believed to be the essential prerequisite to the best type of African government.

"Other Correspondence."

Lord David Cecil wrote that Lord David Cecil proposed to discuss:

"...with a view to the negotiations which are now in progress, how far Germany's demands may have moved, and whether they could give away chunks of uncontested territories, or rather, how far her demands on the hitherto free territories of Africa, as policy, may have shifted. You will understand, I hope, that it constitutes the moral justification of Great Britain's War guarantee to Africa that our African will be better treated than the German. It is submitted every possible sacrifice in the interests of peace, except sacrifice at the expense of other countries."

Lord David Cecil, though willing that his views not favour the return of her Colonies to Germany, discussed the view that German Colonial administration would be safe as follows, in the words:

"In India, as in any other German, if he abides the Government, and does not object to its loss of freedom, is very well treated. Is it not also exactly our own colonial attitude towards the native Africa?"

Colonel R. M. Reinhardt, of 300 colonists, of German Colonial methods and dissatisfaction of some aspects of British policies to destroy his own case, and was succeeded by Mr. Avery, whose excellent contribution to the discussion is hope-to quote in our next issue.

"Perhaps again."

Dr. Schlesinger has written on the subject for the American review, *Foreign Affairs*, and the following passage, issued extracts at the end of last week, from which it appears that the minimum German demand is that Germany must be able to obtain raw materials from a territory under her own administration, irrespective of German policy:

"...Not that Japan, and Italy have left the ranks of the League, as for the rank of the haves, the one committed greatest power is Germany. So long, accordingly, as the Colony raw material problem is not solved for Germany, she will remain a source of unrest in spite of her might, and her peace, which does not permit her to abstain in hope of solving the German problem by peaceful means, and thereby entering the ranks of the haves."

Later he asserts that Sir Samuel Hoare declared in his speech to the League of Nations that he remembered that he favoured a new distribution of access to the world's sources of raw materials, whereas, yet the then Secretary of State, Mr. Enoch Vines said was: "So far as His Majesty's Government are concerned, I believe that we should be ready to let our share in an investigation of the distribution of raw materials, a very different matter."



African Education

Former Directors in London Discuss

LANGUAGE, technical training, and local education were the three main topics of discussion at a meeting of former Directors of Education held recently in London. Mr. H. Scott, former Director of Education in Kenya, restricted himself to addressing the education needs of the local Empire. So little is known on some problems of African education that it was better, he said, to speak more fully about a few important features than very generally on a subject which is officially absent the whole field.

The dominantly native language to be used in Kenya, Scott said, must be that language of potential, the great language of the world, as it had been described by Mr. J. R. Greenleaf, but it was the language of the masses, most easily acquired by all, the language of East Africa, and was easier of acquisition than the Native than English, and it was possible to do more good educational work for the masses here in Swahili than in English.

The Use of English

Objections to the early introduction of English in an education system like ours, undeveloped, seemed to be that it would give the masses no立足点, but it remained that there was no language save English which could be easily learned by the masses, except those in the first stage, immature communities, who had limited information. It was difficult to teach English well, but it remained that when the masses learned it, it would not be more wisely used than in securing the greater importance of English spread over a wide area. And among the education authorities no one was more anxious to see English spread over the great bulk of African tribes. The number staying in school for more than five or five years was very small, so it was reasonable to implement them with secondary education in English, in which there was little chance of their becoming real professionals. But the more of their interests lie in giving all the gloom of education, instead of more valuable elements of education?

Referring to the attitude of missionaries, Mrs. Scott said it was possible to increase the efficiency of educational authorities with the entire spirit of determination to develop the use of English for all who could learn it effectively. The Africans demanded English and nothing but English regarding its acquisition at the beginning and end of education. In considering the last few years had been to make the masses fully and thoroughly aware of the goal was to make the widespread knowledge and ability to use English. That was the star to which they had reached the point that they had to go, but progress depended also on the forward march of the districts, and the best way to get there was to let them go slowly, and that was the main part of the informed road.

Technical Instruction

As regards further the system of industrial training, Mr. Scott said it had undoubtedly been a great success, and had provided reasonably competent artisans, though the Colony had found employment in other trades, though the Native population yet desired the Indian immigrant because he was main source of artisans in the Colony; but there was no doubt that in time the sole would become a serious competitor. He had seen the results of the Kenyan system of training which seemed outstanding. The Kenyan system of training was that a proportion of the technical training of boys who had reached a certain standard in general education, that training was organized as a probationary class, and that it was organized by the Education Department, one of each of the Railways, the P.W.D., the Public Works Department, and others of technical nature, such as in Kenya, and it was clearly noticeable that quite a number of the people indeed have some practical education in handwork, carpentry being high on the rated for apprenticeship, industries, arts, and crafts, and a more general course in Native industry being introduced. This, he said, was the learning of new things would enable a boy on completion of his training to help to improve the conditions of village life.

Turning to the district education boards, Mr. Scott said the principle had been established that the people concerned in the education work in a district should

have a seat in the work of supervision, and this was done, he said, that education, Government, and business had been displayed at the inauguration of the Board, which were filling a long felt want, and were making a number of interesting African people active and interested in their own educational affairs. There was an expectation in local government that the local Native councils would aid to the development of the administration of local societies, and the local Native councils organized an advisory committee of the local authority which co-opted members, he said, that might constitute a committee on the natural development of the Local Native Councils, and in the local administration of their own affairs.

Discussion

Mr. W. H. G. Mathews, the Chairman, said he became the Director of education in Malaya, South, where there was no difficulty in the teaching of English, but in the north, understandable from linguistic reasons, but in the south there were about 40 languages, and English is the medium of instruction. It was extremely difficult to get a boy to go to a technical school, he said, as there was a chance of his going up the educational ladder elsewhere, eventually proceeding to the Gordon College, and so on. He said there was no difficulty regarding the teaching of Swahili in English.

Referring to the use of English as a medium of instruction, Mr. H. H. Mills, no comment on this question, expressed the culture of one people and the language of another, and said there should be greater recognisance of the part of Europeans in Africa to learn the vernacular.

Stressing the importance of girls' education for African development, Mr. Scott said, in reply to a question, that boys had complained to him that after their education they were expected to go back and lead a life of idleness, while women they could marry were still untrained and barefoot. Good work was being done in James' town, and the initiatives of African teachers, and help to the local people to improve social services, and their influence spread.

The fundamental factor in the education of African women, is a social factor, he said. A woman's home is an instrument of education, and it is through her that the female factor in a community, especially the children, are educated. He intended that in process of time a school would ultimately offer a complete education to the woman of that life.

An Indian suggested that in the West Indies and British Guiana were thousands of people, mostly Christians, who would be glad to go to tropical countries to help their kinsmen.

Answering another question regarding technical education, Mr. Scott referred to the work of the British Council in introducing the technical education staff in India, and a superior type of engineer, he said, could not remember a single case of inadequacy in the handing on of boys' responsibility to teach them.

Training of the Masses

Mr. Keng, in secretary of the Group in a constructively critical review of the discussion, asked whether steps had been taken to assist the indigenous training of the masses. Years ago he had been told that boys should be mainly taught technical crafts as building units, as they had reached the sixth standard, but he had admitted boys of middle standard, and by reason of the community, and probably because of their wonderful ability to imitate, the boys willingly did good work. He would like to see the effort made in the education of the masses through the agency of the Native Industrial Training Depot in Mombasa, pupils of which could offer their excess of training to really helpful community work.

In dealing the question of the I.T.D. Depots, Mr. Scott said the object, not to find a market for them, was that there was no employment. He emphasized the importance of a sound general education for Native boys, as well as an industrial course, and on the "biggest problem of mass education, and the three districts selected to receive Kavirondo training on the agricultural side, which would enable them to assist in the development of African methods in their own villages, surroundings, and so on. He said it was to the poor people implying those who had not even a shilling to live better farms.

Kinyanjui Death-Bed Curse.

The Question of Squatter Congestion.

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*.

Sir.—I should be grateful if you will allow me to give in full your reply, which I possible in your general reply, some account of the statement which I made concerning Kinyanjui's so-called curse. It 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 congested state of certain parts of the Kitui Reserve is a matter of which we have been aware for a long time. It has been pointed out that if the two thousand squatters at present residing outside the Reserve were to remain, the congestion in their one sq. miles of Kitui Reserve (including Kinyanjui) would increase by an average of 10% to the sq. mile. In consequence of the difficulty which squatters encounter when attempting to return to the Reserve and the inability of the local authority to accommodate them, I trust the increase which followed the death of Mr. Kinyanjui.

I understand that the chief factor in the death of Kinyanjui was dissatisfaction with his political position. The following letter, submitted by himself, his wife and son, some days before his death in the Masai Reserve, and soon after his arrival home at the end of his trial, die from blood poisoning, I am told, that over the death-bed he remembered his dissatisfaction with the conditions in which the squatters were living, and uttered forthwith the words, "If any one should refer to the squatters' excesses at this end of the current year, the spread of this news will be followed by an exodus from the farm areas of squatters who have obeyed to the letter the Government."

I remember boys, living for weeks or absent from their homes in order that they might go to build huts for their hunting friends; I remember the men meeting families on the road, travelling along the Pimentelita district with their stores, often travelling by night by the light of a small kerosene lamp. I also understand that the emigrating movement was removed only when three thousand men were sent by the Government the task of escorting those who had come—accidentally lost sight of their dogs, in doing so to return, and those who were contemplating making the return exchange their minds.

Twenty-five deadheads curse without the cause of the present congestion, but giving an index of the congestion already existing, the loss of stock involved also indicates what may happen if squatters are to leave their present labour-holdings on European farms and be established on the very unattractive C. and T. areas suggested in the Morris Committee Report. It is necessary to the opinion of this Commissioner's fact, 1970, that in my opinion, that the squatter problem—and at the same time part of the problem of the White Highlands—can be solved by allowing existing squatters who so desire to become tenant farmers on European estates, giving them greater security of tenure than the present five-year agreement exists, and encouraging progressive African farmers to live by side with and among the squatters and European farmers.

Yours faithfully,
H. G. M. Young.

Native Tax Revision.

Mr. Callum Young's Views.

In your issue of Dec. 19, has an admirable article on the native tax revision. At the British Commonwealth League meeting the previous week, I have had certain amount of experience. At this hand, reporters should dare to say that if all the reports of speeches were as satisfactory as your representative on this occasion, it would be a happy thing for us all.

But just as the year ends, an important section has been omitted, and that is to say that in this League, when the native question is prominent, Mr. Alan Pim's speech on Kenya is given a prominent place, viz. section 1 of that report, which by obvious mistake has been omitted from summary of speech. We have made the three recommendations that you ask, but we emphasize that these must be looked upon only as temporary measures. Summary too, of general revision of our methods of taxation, has been found in a later document.

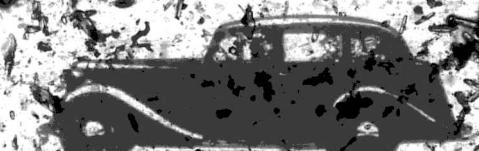
That is the main point, not the mere item of temporary and preliminary measures, of which your summary of my remarks made as far as a definite solution to Mr. R. B. 1941 tax dilemma.

Yours faithfully,

H. G. M. YOUNG.

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Questions in Parliament.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Birmingham).

QUESTION concerning Southern Rhodesia was put to the House of Commons by Mr. J. C. Atkinson, Chairman of the South African Parliament, who had submitted to the Dominion Government, and whether he would be prepared to respond thereto.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that the Act was, for greater or less, in the usual course, but it contained no provisions which were not equally of European origin, and did not fall short of the main provisions of the Constitution relating to the classes of British subjects the Governor was required to recruit for the Southern Rhodesia. His Majesty's pleasure. The Governor was therefore informed that His Majesty would not be advised to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of it.

Mr. JONES (L.) Is the hon. gentleman not aware that the Bill will adversely affect freedom of speech and cause dissension among the Native people?

Mr. MacDonald—The Bill will affect the Native and the European population in exactly the same way.

Mr. JONES asked whether the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was in enquire of the Southern Rhodesian Government whether the proposed Cotton Board would be situated on all imports to the Native areas, which would include the Native areas, and if its control affected the local markets for the Native produce?

Mr. MacDonald replied that the Cotton Board would be in no way similar to the Matapato Cotton Board in its supervisory functions. The Board would work to local cotton industries and assist in the marketing of cotton with equal opportunities to Europeans and Native producers.

Mr. JONES (L.) Will not the effect of the new proposals be that definite economic restrictions would be imposed on the Natives? Will there not be trading restrictions?

Mr. MacDonald—One of the objects of the Bill is to encourage exports from the Native areas.

The question on the Native protective and Native Registration Act were asked by Mr. J. C. Atkinson and Mr. Jones and Atkinson. Mr. MacDonald replied that the

Government in Rhodesia has informed him that representations regarding certain clauses of the Native Registration Act were made to the Chief Native Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia by the Native associations. These representations had been submitted in the form of another memorandum before the Bill was introduced into the House, and the Government had given due consideration to them before it was passed.

Mr. JONES (L.) Is the memorandum correct? Does the Government accept it?

Mr. MacDonald—I am afraid it does. I made that answer on the memorandum referred to me by the Southern Rhodesia. I am afraid my information is inaccurate and the native answer corrects what I said.

Arising by Mr. C. Atkinson of any discrimination practised against natives of Southern Rhodesia from the beginning of the present prospective period, Mr. MacDonald replied that the natives expected prospective measures in Southern Rhodesia, and that he had been assured by the Government that no discriminatory laws or acts in mining operations effectively would be refused such natives.

Asked by Mr. Atkinson whether the anticipated actions of the Southern Rhodesian Native Board would be published in the Rhodesian Gazette, Mr. MacDonald replied that they would be published in a copy of the Gazette to be laid on the table of the Southern Rhodesian House of Assembly, though they would not be in the ordinary course before the event by order of the House.

Arriving of supplemental legislation, Mr. MacDonald repeated that the situation was at the disposal of the Secretary of State, but he would inquire whether it could be published without the special order of that Legislature.

Mr. MacDonald—What is the Government of Southern Rhodesia's policy towards an independent State? Why should we be overhauling it?

Nyasaland and Native Labour.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Birmingham) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he would now consider the question of Native labour in the colonies in the light of the recent developments in Native policy, and in view of the demands expressed by the justifiable aspirations of the Native peoples for the right of self-government. He received a circular from the Native Government of Nyasaland, which set out the native movement on "Native Slave Labour" between the Governments of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are those principles.

General Colonel Sir A. G. Lamert, who replied on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, said that the last statement did not adequately incite, encourage or condone contract labour. He had already published a memorandum that the movement of Native labour from one colony to another was necessarily a judicial question. In both cases he necessarily had judicial functions. In answering questions concerning the Native franchise in Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald said that it was stated in the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly in 1933 that there were then 1,000,000 of electors, and he had no proposal for consideration for the abolition of the 1933 franchise or the franchise law.

He was not aware of grounds for requesting an investigation, so far as the question of Native contract labour in Rhodesia might demand, and power to order such investigation.

Mr. Creech Jones (Birmingham) is the Minister in Southern Rhodesia for Native Affairs. Is there no institution for examining the fact that there is a very high death rate among the Native population, and very grave physical suffering among the Natives in Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and what is being done contracted in mines?

Mr. MacDonald said he did not know whether the Native was being ill-treated, but if Mrs. Creech Jones suggested he could effectively consider it.

Asked by Mr. Creech Jones whether he was aware of the complaints in Nyasaland regarding the violation of the terms of the Native contract labour in respect to Southern Rhodesia, Mr. Creech Jones said that legislation had already been enacted in Nyasaland to regulate and control the carriage of passengers, passenger in the Intercolonial Railways, Southern Rhodesia, African Railways, and the Native legislation dealing with all matters.

Mr. Creech Jones asked what steps had been taken to reduce the number of Natives in the mines, and to take other steps in this connection. Mr. Creech Jones said that many steps are being taken. The White and Black Native Association for the abolition of Native contract labour in Nyasaland, and what steps were being taken to bring about the same, were also mentioned.

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Mr. Ramsby Gore replied that the Government had no land Natives for contract labour in East Africa. He was surprised except where the express permission of the Governor or his own licensee at a time granted was that to go on to land. Mr. Blunt asked Sir Sydney Gore that if he could have a copy of the letter, he would then be considered in the matter of further recruitment. All Native should be recruited.

Mr. John asked the Secretary of State if the Committee that was well received in the House of Commons in March 1935 had any effect on the decision of the Secretary of State to increase the exports and the raising of the tax charge and whether the desirability of substituting a more equitable arrangement for the use of the land and poll tax incidence.

Mr. Ramsby Gore replied that the subject was under consideration in connection with the 1937 budget. He had read the Committee's report in his opinion it was most undesirable that Mr. Alan Pim's recommendations should be accepted as from experience "The methods by which the Committee's recommendations were to be made by the Commission arranged by the Kenya Government to inquire into taxation in the report of that Committee were not controlled by the local Government," but the Chief Native Commissioner had made a reservation that he had since discovered that it was necessary that a half tax on agriculture would be levied and that the present system was preferable to the one recommended by Mr. Pim. He added that the use of the land and poll tax would be substituted for the payment of males of their service and recalled that the Committee had also recommended that the tax should be lowered and the tax abolished.

Mr. Ramsby Gore advised that Sir Alan Pim, in discussing the suggestion of a universal poll tax, had pointed out that it would be difficult to collect and check, would have no equity of income and would aggravate the present difficulties. He also said that the present time would be most unsuitable for any attempt to increase native taxation.

Mr. John drew attention to the fact that in the Convention of Associations the general demand of the use of the land tax for the collection of the Native Poll Tax had been made.

Mr. Ramsby Gore said that the Committee apparently regarded the improvement of the financial position of the Colony as being of primary interest and the estimated amount of the additional revenue to be derived from the introduction of the land tax had been made clear in the report of the Committee. It was necessary to remember that there were no known ways of assessing the tax which should be regarded as open to criticism.

In May 1934 Mr. Frank D. Ormsby, then Undersecretary of State for the Colonies, had informed the Secretary of State that the Government had decided to abandon the Native Poll Tax. It had been resolved at three meetings of the Committee to prospect that such a decision had been received and that the information was that it was the policy of Colonial Governments to prohibit the collection of any tax by responsible magistrates for the purpose of the collection of fees for licences or for the purposes of the Colony. These considerations were considered of little weight of local legislation.

Had there been any income from the Native Poll Tax abandoned? asked Mr. McEntee. Mr. Ormsby, Government of Rhodesia, replied that the Native Poll Tax of 1937 was preserved by the assumption that the existing taxes would be maintained and it had been passed by the legislative Assembly. There was no intention of proposing any change to the basis of taxation. As far as the revenues for 1937 were concerned, the new income tax introduced in Kaffraria by the South African Government could consider, in consultation with the Government of Rhodesia, the possibility of introducing a similar measure, subject to the proviso that it should be based on such rates of taxation as would be required to meet the financial requirements of the Government of Rhodesia.

After a short pause, Mr. Ramsby Gore said that these facts of the Native Poll Tax in Rhodesia territories remained uncorrected in the report. Mr. Edwards said that Italian forces were in occupation of most of the north and east of Ethiopia. The Italian forces were in contact with the Italian forces in Somaliland and Sidamo. In the south the Italian forces had occupied frontier places of importance, especially Gondar, Gojjam and Soba.

Mr. Ramsby Gore said that as far as he understood, hitherto no Italian had been killed by Italian forces, but he understood that no Government of any sort existed there. Over a

period of time these anti-slavery forces had collected prisoners. Some of the negroes who had been captured were held in camps in India and Ceylon. In this regard it was clear that the attempts of the two Powers to annex Abyssinia were not successful. Abyssinia was a state and no special status was given to it in the territories, but the same was done in the Italian territories.

Asked by Mr. J. L. R. whether it was the intention of the Government to request that the League to recognize the Italian conquest of Abyssinia to exclude Ethiopia from the League, Mr. H. H. Heron replied that the question of Ethiopia's admission to the League was not likely to arise before the next meeting of the Assembly, when would be for the Assembly to deal with the situation as it then existed.

Miss Radclyffe asked whether the League in its resolution of 1935 that Ethiopia was to be admitted had that implied recognition of an independent state. Italy and Abyssinia had a special alliance. An alliance could be broken but the League would be unable to impose any penalties.

Mr. F. E. Smith replied that they represented in occupied Ethiopia a wider conception, namely, to prefer the problems arising from the retention of an administrative mission accredited to a Government which no longer exercised any local authority. It was the intention of the Italian Government to accord de jure recognition of the annexation of Ethiopia.

Widespread Power of Taxation

Nyasaland Standing Committee on Finance has expressed doubt as to the justification of the power of immigrant labour, the collection of which was estimated to total £2,300,000, the proceeds of only £128 in 1934, £66 in 1935, and £438 last year. This was in sharp contrast to the intention of the Standing Committee in the absence of some form of registration. The power was suspended until effective steps

An Offer to Subscribers

When renewing their subscriptions a subscriber may take a large collection of regular readers' letters, a general index of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is to be read every week by many interested persons in East Africa and elsewhere. The same is available to new subscribers thereby explained below.

To the Publishers
of *Africa and Rhodesia*

31, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.I.

Dear Sirs—Understandable as it is to receive direct subscriptions, I should like them to have the opportunity of seeing the papers bearing them before I agree to send them to my library. I trust you will send me them, and if possible, one third of each issue for my good, and attach a copy of each copy.

Very truly yours,

A. J. M. D.

Editorial Department
THE PUBLIC PRESS LTD.
10, ULVERSTON ROAD,
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Mr. Swynnerton on Tsétsé.

A Monumental Work.

ESCRIBED by him in a paper recently delivered before the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Mr. Swynnerton, Director of the Tsetse Research Department of Tanganyika, has written one of the most voluminous reports ever published relating to what African problem, starting in 1905, he worked out his department from. It is a remarkable addition to the "Review of Entomology," edited by Dr. G. C. O'Keeffe, of London, and the Specialized State for the Royal Society, which describes it in a preface as a comprehensive account of the present state of our knowledge regarding the tsetse flies of East and Central Africa, in which "there is scarcely any subject of importance for the future development of Africa being as the British and other countries are part of."

Mr. O'Keeffe adds that the work concerned "from the work of the last few years has shown how complex is the nature of the problem, and how varied are the measures which will be required to control East Africa alone. There are eight species of tsetse fly differing widely from one another in their natural history, distribution and habits, which in turn differ greatly in the manner in which they carry the disease."

Answers to the magnitude of Mr. Swynnerton's task may be obtained from the fact that the report contains 1034 pages and the book is 170 pages following a detailed index and notes to 2000 add to 2600 pages. The author's chapter shows how great was the difficulty of the investigations attempted on every side of the problem, and that a great deal has been accomplished—thanks to the Director of the Tsetse Commission, many teams and the efforts of the staff.

An excellent beginning has been made with the study of the reactions of the tsetse to their environment. In great detail the author gives in this division and previous chapters a attack against certain species. He has also done well in An elaborate two-gramophone record of the sound of the tsetse carried out at the University of Leyden, in which has been established a new work of Latin America, Japan, Tasmania, Rhodesia, Harris in Zanzibar, and New Zealand. This has produced results which have added still further to the progress achieved in Tanganyika where much country has been cleared.

Mr. Swynnerton emphasizes that however clever central methods may be an expert entomological organization will be required to plan and direct the application of such methods, which will have to take account of the varying problems created by the existence of so many species of tsetse, and by the fact that each variation in the natural environment of any species may demand a different combination of measures.

Posing of all.

Colonial Massai the world's most serious carriers of the malignant disease according to MR. J. V. D. B. the Kenya Fish Warden, who believed that the flocks in the J. S. Hill disappeared until the numbers of both were killed instead of the cattle, which he said were far more numerous. The collections made in the course of the work were most beautiful and the author has given a good account of them, though they were collected in such small numbers.

The dogbin.

Each week the Biological Society gives a short article on some aspect of the week's work. Special notices are placed in front of its cage, and visitors are given special facilities for viewing its life history and habits. Among the exhibits is a shoebill, the bird of the White Nile, remarkable for their enormous heads and beaks, the latter being eight inches long and sharp-pointed. They live near the banks of the Nile, and it is interesting to note that the bird differs so markedly from that of other birds and fishes which feed on the same diet. The body of the bird is covered with feathers, and its tail is long and strong.

Medical Services for Europeans.

Answering a question by Mr. Alan Bell on the medical services available to European residents in the colonies, the Secretary explained that there had been discussions from time to time as to whether it was better to have the European medical services provided by the Administration or by the European themselves, but it would probably be best if the European were allowed to contribute in the area where medical services were inadequate, and where an effort could be made by the organism to provide the best service.

Cattle Diseases Compared.

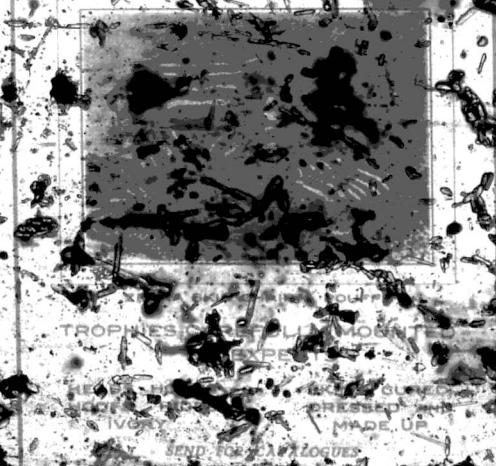
In reply to a question on International Conference on Veterinary Services, Mr. Bell said that it is believed a large volume entitled "International Political and Administrative Commissions which cover the political and administrative institutions of the different European countries with American and Australian interests." Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, 200 pages; France, 3 pages; the 200 pages belong to the British Empire; 24 pages are given to the French Colonies, 16 to Italy, 17 to the Dutch, 47 to Portugal, and 44 to the Belgian Colonies.

Ring Plots in Kenya.

Mr. J. V. D. B. Hill, the Kenya Fish Warden, said that they were to be divided under the ring plots of East Africa's game subsidy scheme. The number of animals allotted to him under the scheme now totals 10,000.

L. GERKARD & SONS.

Naturalists' Furnishings
and Equipment
NATURAL HISTORY SUPPLIES
11, LITTLE PLACE, CAMDEN-TOWN,
LONDON, N.W. 1.
TELEGRAMS: BUSTONIA



Pioneers of Kenya Tea.

A SUMMARY of the history of the Kenya tea industry is contained in the current issue of the New Zealand Tea Association journal.

The first attempts were made in the Limpopo district where the late Mr. G. A. L. Clegg imported a small quantity of Munnur hybrid seed from India during the end of 1893. In making plantations of tea was planned and manufacturing samples were sent to the Imperial Institute, whereas regard the tea varieties the importance of the bushes by the tea manufacturer by one who has no personal experience. The bushes were excellent, with qualities by far equal to 80 C. B. m. In Kericho the first plantations seem to have been by Mr. H. J. Hartstone, who as Commissioner probably between 1901 and 1902, had tea bushes can still be seen in the form of some old bushes have grown to about 10 feet in height. But the first large-scale tea bushes in Kenya were at Cartier's Ranch, sample seed from Ceylon. At the time the Messrs. A. T. Q. D'Arcy and Son, who were at that time rather poor quality seed and although no tea sample was wanted, they bought the same, as it was the only seed available for their own tea gardens in the colony.

In 1900 Mr. Mathew collected some tea Capital, hard cash, and seed, and suddenly started a tea garden, some acres, placed up in a small building as a tea factor, believed to be the first tea factory in the colony. Mr. J. Butterfield, a tea planter, started a tea garden in Nairobi on a rather large scale, but did not last long. Now the Kambi Estate with about 1000 acres of tea, owned by G. A. L. Clegg, is as yet the largest tea district, some 100000 lbs. for annual return, and exports to Germany, Australia, and the United Kingdom. Kenya Tea Company, operating between Nairobi and the African Highlands, reduce costs by using steam power, also started the company in that year.

Kenya茶園
A. T. Q. D'Arcy & Son
Nairobi, Kenya
Tea Factor
1900

Conquest of Ethiopia.

With the surrender of Ras Imru and his son, and the retreat of General Werther and General Signor Meneghini, General Oreste Macchi of the Italian Legation that the whole of Ethiopia would be occupied without difficulty by the 1st of January.

As 1901 is succeeded by the decline of Ethiopian resistance in the West, through Ras Dej, remains in the East, and a general withdrawal of the troops released in an engagement in the Mire Valley.

One of the most courageous episodes of the campaign was when brought to "rest" by the rebels at Camp Conquer, and a number of assassins of a post station 200 miles south of Maserai, in the Shoa, was attacked by roving bands. From the west Italy's Captain Vianonieri went by air from Addis Ababa to the scene of the attack, and was forced to remain there to repel the attacks by machine gunners. At the same time a wireless operator placed a telegraph wire with a portable receiver and transmitter set, and the occupant of the station was kept in touch with the outside world during the remainder of the day.

The Italian and French Government are to meet under the eyes of their Legations in Addis Ababa on the 1st of January, to discuss the purchase of the railway line from Addis Ababa to Sennar, so as to facilitate the movement of troops to the front.

The Italian Government has issued a decree authorizing the Consul-General of Italy in Addis Ababa to conclude a treaty with the Emperor of Abyssinia.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

Company Progress Report.

Many doubtful numbers in 1934 were removed in 1935 as gold production figures were increased from \$1,027,000.

Another major sulphide deposit was developed at the Kipkotch River, 12 miles from Nairobi. A 10 ft. wide vein was traced at 150 ft. above the base of the mountain, with a north of 45°. It was estimated to be 20 ft. thick, with a 10 ft. iron oxide skin, and a width of 70 ft. over width of 45 ft.

Assays for the 1934 crop were 11.3% gold and 11.3% copper.

On the other hand, the mining of the Taita Hills, which had been suspended for 18 months, was resumed during December, 1934, and January, 1935.

The area has been explored by the Mombasa Gold Mine Co., Ltd., and the first vein was found in 1931.

In the last section of the 1934 crop, the main vein was traced for 120 ft. and a sample of 1,000 gms. gave 4.1% gold, 11.1% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.5% lead, 0.3% silver and 0.1% molybdenum.

On the 1935 crop, the total gold recovered for mining was:

On the main vein section No. 1, level No. 100, a drive 32 ft. long, driving 10 ft. below the surface, took 20 ft. of debris and two assays of 30 ft. on the vein. The vein was 10 ft. to 50 ft. wide, assaying 1.5% to 20% gold. On the 1934 crop, the vein was traced up 32 ft. and assays of 20 ft. were taken. The vein was 10 ft. to 50 ft. wide, assaying 1.5% to 20% gold.

In No. 3 vein section No. 100, the drive 32 ft. was 10 ft. to 50 ft. wide, assaying 1.5% to 20% gold.

On the 1935 crop, the entire section of the vein was traced up 30 ft. and assays of 20 ft. were taken. The vein was 10 ft. to 50 ft. wide, assaying 1.5% to 20% gold.

The underground output for month No. 2 area,

Editor on the Editor.

Editorial staff in London recently informed me that they expect to make a visit to Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia in March. The purpose of this visit is to ascertain the mineral conditions in both countries.

Such a mode of visiting mines or districts of interest can hardly be described as a vacation, but it may be found to include two weeks of travel by airplane, being limited to a few days of exploration, and the editor's existence is a guarantee of safety. — The Standard Evening Press.

The author of the article on the editor has left for South Africa and Rhodesia, and will return in time for the opening of the new session of the Legislative Assembly of Kenya.

Mr. George W. Gandy, director of the Standard of Rhodesia, has agreed to act as chairman of the meeting of the Kenyan Chamber of Commerce, which is to be held on April 10, 1935, in the city of Nairobi.

Mr. J. H. R. Thompson, chairman of Gold Fields of Rhodesia, and Mr. G. H. W. Gandy, chairman of Gold Fields, as a director of the Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. F. C. D. G. Smith, chairman of the public issue of shares of the Intercolonial Railway, will attend.

Mr. J. H. R. Thompson, chairman of the Standard of Rhodesia, and Mr. G. H. W. Gandy, operating head of the Standard of Rhodesia, will be present, with others, at which the meeting will be held at the Intercolonial Railway station, Nairobi, on April 10, 1935.

Mr. G. H. W. Gandy is also a director of the Standard of Rhodesia, and Mr. F. C. D. G. Smith is also a director of the Intercolonial Railway.

INDEXES

SYMONS CONE CRUSHERS

SYMONS STANDARD

SYMONS STANDARD

SYMONS HOUSE LONDON

TELEPHONE: TEMPLE BAR 2981.
CABLES: "SYDNEY," LONDON.

Thistle-Eria progress.

Speaking before the annual meeting last week of Wattleton Ltd., Mr. T. B. Hodges said that the board had decided to sell its S.C.P. Ltd., in Manlyka for £5,000, owing to lack of assistance from Wattleton, and that they were in touch with people whom a possession of the size of the Kenya property might be suitable.

Thistle-Eria progress.

Addressing shareholders at the annual meeting on Monday of Thistle-Eria Ltd., Mr. Sir Godfrey S. Gill, the chairman, said that the company had sufficient ore to develop the mine, and that the addition of a stampf mill tonnage at the rate of 100 tons per day to the pilot mill going for a year at least would determine the first mill which was expected to start in the early in 1937.

Minerals of Congo.

Speaking at a Chemists' and Druggists' Association meeting to indicate some of the uses of chemicals in the physical, mechanical, and electrical industries upon which the use of chemicals is based, he obtained on application for a copy of his address at the names of the following companies:

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Total Metal and MINERAL PRODUCTION

1930-1935
£22,399,200

Gold	£9,452,789
Asbestos	£11,699,376
Chromite	£6,946,571
Gold Bullion	£6,906,361
Copper	£2,873,887
Ships	£592,002
Mica	£50,763
Others	£6,200

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO.
The following figures indicate the gross value of tobacco made

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO
manufactured at the United Rhodesian factories.

Year	Value	Rate
1920	£1,098,000	183½
1927	£1,006,000	1870,000
1929	£1,085,000	1932
1930	£17,000	9,300,000
1931	£1,000	1,000,000

THE BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
1935 REPORT ON SOUTHERN RHODESIA

LEADING BRITISH
MANUFACTURERS
REPRESENTED

HANSON & FLETCHER
PERFORMANCE

ESTABLISHED 1847
SISAL & SUGAR
TRACTORS

DALE - BEARING
WHEELS & AXLES

ROBERT HUDSON
LIMITED

RALEIGH - LEEDS - MEADOW
HOUSE - LANE
Manufacturers and Agents throughout the World
OFFICES AT LEEDS, BIRMINGHAM, AND MANCHESTER
AND OTHERS AT Totnes, Plymouth, Exeter, Bristol, Cardiff,

STRAM & DIESEL
LOCOMOTIVES

INTERNATIONAL
COMBUSTION LTD.
ALWYN HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON

Manufacturing Engineers
The British African Industrial Equipment Co. Ltd.
P.O. Box 11, Aldwych, London, W.C.2

Kentan Gold Areas Ltd.

Group Developments in Gold

The ordinary general meetings of Kentan Gold Areas Ltd. will be held in London on December 28th, 1936. The chairman of the company intended, and indeed in the course of his speech, to call attention to the following:

Confidential Information & Confidence.

The digested account dealing with the various issues for mining and the financial aspects account for instance the balance sheet of the company contained in the 1935 annual report, it will ensure by means of a gas or supply of cheap power for the plants need for the complete operation of its properties. They are indebted to the Tanganyika Government for the extension of the fuel concession from 10 to 20 years and Lord Stow given for negotiating this long time after when he was in Dar es Salaam.

Moreover, the subsidiary companies advantages made by the Seraura Gold Mining Company in the extension of the main mine, to its reorganization and to the new rates that company paid to that of the other two, the development of the main mine, the financial advantage. Your company has the control of the Kipalo Hill Gold Concessions, all operations being financed by your company.

We have concentrated our efforts in mining principally on the main mine with the view of making it a gold producer on a large scale as soon as possible. The mine consists of several parallel workings, shafts, and crossways with a height of 100 ft. These workings vary from 1 ft. to 20 ft. in width, and they tend to form, with the extensions to the east, a continuous deposit with a strike length of some 1,000 ft. and to contain a very large tonnage of ore of an average grade of about 5 oz.

Work at Geita

A good percentage of the work has been completed on the main mine after a initial period of soil in working down the topsoil, vertical drifts 75 ft. along the air, and we anticipate that when all work is complete, the main haulage shafts will be developed to 1,000 ft. The main selection of an air shaft, the first stage will drop the ore to the surface, the second stage will drop the ore down the 600 ft. main haulage drifts and be lowered to the surface by means of an air lift in separate shafts to make them a cheap working, and should the ore be low in value, to work out a profit. The entire area can also be worked in the same way. Drilling has started the results are 18 to 20 ft. showing a driller over 72 in. 31 dt. over 300 ft. Considerable progress has been made on the property during the past year under the able and able general management of Mr. Alan Morgan.

The health of the native staff and the white employees is now excellent; and all medical measures have been successfully carried out. The native labour conditions are very much better. I always insisted on the proper treatment of the natives in my employ, and I think I can assure you that our efforts for the welfare of our native employees is second to none in Tanganyika. Let me add that I am particularly anxious for native labour, and I would like to say how greatly we appreciate the valuable assistance of the Tanganyika Government officials in all improvements.

Mr. L. S. Welshman, the distinguished resident general manager at Yanga, after several visits underlined superintendence of the Dabola shale mine, a gold mine in Canada, testing some proportions of ore a day, and I am sure you are experiencing with a great deal of interest.

Geita Future Prospects

The results at the Geita mine during the year have been satisfactory, and we anticipate that the next year our programme will be completed by April or May, when a large tonnage of gold ore should be blocked out and ready for stamping. Metallurgical tests in progress have established the separability of the ore by simple methods of treatment. A small mill is being erected at the mine

practical needs and mining tools will be required when we are satisfied with these tests, which will be taken to raise the additional finance required to proceed with the construction of the mill. The execution of this will normally be completed in about six months, but with British materials, owing to delays in obtaining delivery account of his delicate programme, it would take some time longer, and the cost of production could be raised accordingly. The construction cost may be increased by 10 per cent. when quoted finance for the plant and machinery has been obtained. The materials are to be sourced from German firms.

The works are not yet sufficiently advanced to decide on the purchase of the two Morgan properties concerned. The situations in both cases are good. In these properties developed and corporate operating companies will have to be formed for their exploitation.

Your interests in Kenya consist principally of your participation in the Kimbuli Gold Mining Company. The company estimates that there is 10,000,000 t. of Kimberlite and Musgrave mines which are in full operation, 1,000,000 tons of ore are produced per ton, and this for 10 years. The company has been in existence for 10 years. The development of the Kipalo Hill has delayed these properties, the Musgrave development has been temporarily suspended pending the installation of the power from the Kimbuli power house. This should be completed during December and will considerably reduce costs of Musgrave ore. Milling will be less and operating costs. There was however a marked improvement in the results for November, tonnage of ore treated per milling hour being above nominal capacity of the mill and revenue per ton more than general operating costs.

Our interests in the East African Territory continue to show great promise of becoming large-scale gold producers. The available data is not unduly encouraging, denoting some 100 million tons of ore which should prove interesting, central and western districts which should increase production of 100,000 t. in the concession areas held by the Seraura Development Company, several hundred thousand located with quality further to the west.

View of the Stone Age

Lord Somerleyton who visited the territories in August, 1936, paid a visit to Tanganyika and very confirmatory views were expressed by him on the technical possibilities and prospects of developing the area. The point I particularly wanted to see was the kind of spirit that prevailed at the camp, the relations between the enterprise and the Government and the general atmosphere in which the work was carried out. There is a splendid spirit, a keenness, loyalty and enthusiasm at the mines; moreover I am glad to say the work attitude is getting sufficiently far advanced to make it possible to dispense with work on Sundays. It is a very striking mining camp, no the white employees, their houses, compound, etc., are physically eminently and attractively built and the camp has great promise of being a very satisfactory

German Finance Preferred

Mr. Hull said: Sir, you referred to financial terms offered were to be given to German firms. Is that going to be given to German firms? If so, it would not be wise to do so, as it would be the public here. The head of stock exchange sources have informed that in due course of time sufficient funds will be available from the local banks or elsewhere in order to be given to German firms and German finance would be helpful to the company; it would probably have a beneficial effect on share price. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Allerton asked the cost per ton at Kimbuli if the profit the cost was increasing. He felt that the company was making little progress and needed the best possible developments.

Chapman: Kimbuli was opened up in 1910, and the difficulties have been continuous with the soil, the ground, the water, and the weather, which would drown the workings, and the water. We have had to sometimes stop the mine, sometimes it is profit. Now we are getting into a better position and have turned the corner and are going forward.

With regard to the amalgamation, although it might be a good idea, this is something you can leave to the board to decide. Application should be made to determine the opinion of the Germans more widely than I have done, etc., etc.

The result of the inquiry into the suspension account was carried into account.

Transvaal *Railway* Company, Limited.

Improvement in Results

BY LIBERT MURRY ON THE OUTLOOK

The Annual General Meeting of the Transvaal Railway Company, Ltd., was held last evening at the Central Hotel, Johannesburg, and Mr. G. B. E. Smith, chairman of the company, having dealt with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1935, said:

"Gentlemen.—Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, I would like to record my thanks to Mr. J. B. Grimwood, our chairman of the company since his retirement, and I feel sure that you will like to pay a tribute to the services rendered by him to our company."

We share all your sincere sympathies in the passing of Mr. J. B. Grimwood, Senior Manager of the firm of Messrs. Livesey and Henderson, whose association with Messrs. Livesey and Tritton, and consulting engineers, took the construction of the Zuurberg bridge and the Soutpansberg approach.

Traffic during the Year

For the year ended December 31, 1935, the tonnage amounted to 1,30,000, as compared with 1,26,524 in the previous year, the working expenses were £65,512, and the net profit £1,000, which is a good result for the year, especially when we consider the general depression throughout the world.

The total traffic for 1935 was 6,153,000 tons, as compared with 6,038,000 tons in the previous year, and it is significant that there was a marked increase in public traffic, of a few per cent, which increased rapidly in consequence of the great drought.

There was thus an improvement in the results compared with those of the previous year. This improvement, although modest, is not, in my opinion, synonymous with the possibilities of development now open to the railway, since the opening of the extension of the Natal Railways to Vryheid has brought within reach of the communication large tracts of land suitable for cultivation, devoted to tea, tobacco, soya beans, and other crops.

Progress Realized

I realise that the development of agriculture is a long time off and slow, and while, as I have often said, I think that it could have been considerably more rapid than it has been, the direction of its evolution, and the progress already made, is the result of the joint efforts of the Natal and the Transvaal communities, assisted by the completion of the construction of the Chamber Bridge and of the extension of the Natal Railways to Vryheid. Now we are facing the task of establishing this branch of agriculture on a sound basis, and I hope that greater efforts will be made for its future development.

It may interest you in this regard to note the current position of some of our staple products, owing to our favourable wheat condition, an improvement, evidencing spot price protection. The wheat crop of 1935 is considerable increase over that of the previous year, and the quantity of tea and tobacco grown in the Colony is still less than the first year's soya beans have been exported from the Colony, whereas, during the years 1934, maize has been exported. The tonnage of cotton, for export from the territory of the Company, in Mafambique shows an increase for this current year over last year, and it is anticipated that next year will show a still further increase. Small maize is again coming forward from Nyasaland for export, and a beginning is being made with the planting and the production of cotton in the Colony.

The oil industry in the Colony, which is proceeding apace, is finding oil wells being carried out by various companies, and, with a drilling crew who have spent many years drilling for oil in the Western States of America, and confident that the results are the best obtainable in which to collect oil.

The Ports

All developments in the territory of the Company are progressing in the course of the greatest importance, and, as such, it is therefore interesting to recall, while the tonnage handled at the ports of the Colony during the first six months of 1935 showed a balance of £1,000,000 tonnage, the tonnage handled during the first six months of 1936 showed an increase of £12,000 tonnage, that is to say, 1,220,000.

The oil terminal installed by the Shell Company, which will supply Rhodesia and the Rhodesian towns by pipeline, is now nearly completed, and is expected to be in operation early in May. During next year, 1937, when the new port along the coast road to the source between Vryheid and the Cape Town, will be completed, the ports of call and the coast road will tend, further to increase before commercial activity.

The New Tete Railway

At our last meeting I mentioned the question of the greatest practical importance to us—the construction of a Midway line connecting Tete with the existing line from Beira to Nacala. This was being carefully considered by the Portuguese Government, and we understand that the line will be completed by the end of the year.

In conclusion, I should like to send my thanks to my colleagues in my department for their valuable and friendly assistance, particularly to Mr. Alvaro de Melo, Director of Public Works, and also, on recognition of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Duncan, and our officials, Mr. C. W. M. Smith and his staff in London.

The port of Beira, we were informed unanimously, is to be terminated with a new platform to the Chairman.

Moanaveka Mining Trust

The total trade of the Colony of Mozambique (including the districts of Malanga and Sofala) in 1935 amounted to £16,660,000, an average of £1,400,000 per month, for the year, and £1,300,000 per month for the first year.

Commercial flight

The new Imperial Airways flying boat "Australis" has recently covered the 2,000 miles between Albury and Port Moresby, in less than four hours nonstop, and on Tuesday reached Southport in less than four hours, leaving Fiji.

New Steam Tram

A new freight train for coal has recently been placed by the South African Lines. It has applied to Government for the right to extend the line to Durban, and to have a private branch line to Soweto Power Station. The coal will be shipped under International Conference conditions, and it is estimated that the cost of coal will be £1.50 per ton, and the cost of steam £1.25 per ton, the new rates being an increase of 10%.

Natal Railway Development

An issue to cover the deficit of £2,000,000 in the finance stock of the Natal Railway Company, will be provided for the recapitalisation of the First Line, the charge of which, by simultaneous issue of the preference shares in £100 each of the 6% Debenture stock, the outstanding amount of which is £1,750,000. The new loan will be redeemable by an annual accumulation sinking fund of £100,000 to be applied either in the purchase of the stock above, below par, or by drawings at par.

Kenya and Rhodesia.**Kenya's Trade programme proposed.**

The second meeting of the Inter-Territorial Council held in Entebbe and the following announcement was disclosed:

Rate Increases. Final recommendations were submitted for rate increases to take effect from January 1, 1927.

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

Oil and Cotton. This latter was fully discussed by the Administration, the Railways Council and representatives of the two industries, and an agreement was reached which it is hoped will prove satisfactory and meet the needs of both industries.

Transports. In view of the request of the Tanganyika Government, who agreed that the proposed rates reduce their public service, the K.U.R.A.M. Board should not impose tolls or charges on Lake Victoria pending a reconsideration of the whole system by the Transport and Communications Board in the light of Sir Osborne Mamm's report which is expected shortly.

Experimental Rail Car Service. A experimental rail car service is to be undertaken on all three routes, from Juba to Khartoum, and from Kisumu to Nairobi. Experiments are being considered.

Entente Exhibition. An meshes up the fusion of the exhibition in Africa. Preparations are now in hand for the first African exhibition to be held in South Africa, showing films and photographs and providing an opportunity for people in Africa to attend the exhibition to an extent of 100,000.

Customs Tariff changes.

When amendments to the Customs Ordinance were introduced in the Legislative Assembly, the Treasury said the session was to be held in order to facilitate the abolition of road and river tolls to conform with the agreement negotiated with the railway companies in regard to the free steamer services to secure a fairer and more rapid transport of goods. These arrangements did not prosper, however, in the interests of certain members, who insisted that they had no information about any agreement with the railway companies, and asked for a postponement of the amendments which were however carried by the Governor's casting vote.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

The Southern Rhodesian Government has issued a circular to publish from time to time reports on the disease in each district because it is a serious and dangerous malady according to the Medical Officer of Health, previously it only affected the African districts. The Rhodesia Herald points out that the disease can affect any animal, fowls, swine, cattle, sheep and goats, and that it is a serious disease.

Census in Rhodesia.

Sinclair Chamber of Industries is co-operating with the Government Statistician in the preparation of a questionnaire for a census of Rhodesia. A circular from the Chamber pointing out that the Census should include industrial and other industries, and should list all industrial establishments employing 50 or more persons. Their Native employees, or using native labour, should also be included.

Northern Rhodesia Game.**Great Depression in game.**

Recently reported the appointment of Captain W. H. Nelson to Northern Rhodesia. A native in the railway service Captain C. B. S. Stretton after having been in service for four years, left it only to find that it is implemented.

The following extracts from a lecture delivered from an authoritative source on the game situation in Rhodesia:

"The chief game of game matters in Northern Rhodesia is elephant. In the part formerly known as Nyanza West and Khurasia. No one travels for any many miles without seeing a number of elephants who are very tame when allowed to do so. Herds of game are found throughout the whole of the land and numerous of these game roads - the great trouble is that the natives in Northern Rhodesia apparently obtain a game license to shoot elephants and also permit for the same. The result will, from the game standpoint, the destruction reducing the country to uninhabited wilderness."

Gordon River.

The Hon. George Peal was elected a trustee of Gordon Hospital College, Tharaka, at a meeting of the governing body held in Nairobi on June 12 under the chairman, Mr. G. C. Crombie and Robert Simpfield and Mr. G. B. Brown was elected treasurer. The new committee also recommended the election of Mr. C. W. M. Green as the next Master or Principal of the school. The election was unanimous.

Dairy industry.

The dairy industry in Kenya Colony is greatly increased but the average price per ton of butter is only 16/- during the past year while the price in Britain is 26/- in the cost manufacturing butter and 24/- is the interest charges and 10/- per ton of butter fat.

To Highly Paid.

The white officers of the Royal African Police are on the maximum pay in their respective grades. The Governor and the Chief of Staff have suggested that the Force is unnecessarily heavily staffed. Major executive officers for many years have been transferred to other territories, the practice is to be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State.

Agricultural Development.

Possibly the most important in Tanganyika is 1927 estimates implementation of recommendations in Professor Group's report on the development and exploitation of the territory's treasury resources.

In the New Year.

The Medical Officer of Health for Swaziland states that the Native baths in the township were caused by bad cases, usually associated with insanitary environments.

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IMPORTERS

Tanganyika Labour Problems

Reference to Social Conditions in Dar

OUR members and guests were present at the dinner in Tanganyika of the Tanganyika Geographers' Association.

Major Sir William Legg, Chairman of the Association, who presided, said in the course of his speech—

"We are all one last stage to look forward for some time with confidence for the maintenance of market values which provide a fair remuneration to the grower. The action of certain countries in reducing to some extent of trade barriers encourages us to hope for a better and more rapid market."

In Tanganyika the spirit of goodwill and co-operation between the members of the industry is increasing in strength. To-day our Association includes as its members all sugar planters in the country who are engaged in the conduct of their own affairs through their own branch committees. The recent formation of three local companies grouping of several existing estates is a welcome addition to the combined strength of our industry.

Shortage of Labour

"Some people take a rather too optimistic view of the present position of the Native. There is no possible question about it. To-day market prices provide oil and ease the margin of working profits but no new developments and maintenance have to be undertaken, new machineries required, and there is an urgent necessity for consequences to health preserves, and for smaller flowers to contribute very largely to increased liabilities."

"There is a shortage of labour in the sisal industry which is a serious problem. We have indicated to Government that we would like to improve the position and we hope that they will be able to consider them closely. I think Government has said that it will be matter next with us."

"We have to prove to the Native that we offer him better prospects and more material advancement than he can attain in other occupations. We must demand a high standard of efficiency and give it an adequate reward. We must create in the Native mind the feeling that a labourer on the plantation is not only part of the plantation; but also an envied man in his own community."

"Let us improve conditions for the labour force by establishing more and more on co-operative measures within our Association for improving better living conditions. Let us work towards an understanding with our men that they must really live very deeply. Let us give them interests at heart and how sharply we recognise the responsibilities which they play in the industry. Let it become apparent that the sisal industry is one of the most valuable mediums in the country for the general advancement of the Native. Only on these basis can our labour problems be solved."

Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy's Views

Mr. V. S. Gray having proposed the toast "The Guests," Mr. Mackenzie-Kennedy, former Secretary to the Government, and in response to Mr. Legg the following interesting corporations, which have done much for the Native areas in which they operate, or can do much for the future, and planning to assist in the solution of the social and economic difficulties which the industrialisation of Central Africa inevitably brings.

"Do not expect a plateau, the condition of the labour force from the report of the Native Committee of Government is being improved, communications are provided other facilities, and a road network must be built by road or employments. The Government provides roads, labourers must see that they have enforcement proceeding to its best advantage. Our rubber tree grows of standing and driving its way on its flat feet through hundreds of miles of uninhabited country."

"Another feature of Central Africa which worries me is the threat of land scarcity. In the south, and an appeal for support towards the scheme of settlement of the highland,

there will always be an age-old problem of land estates, and I am informed a proposal has been submitted to the Government to increase the area of land under cultivation by 100,000 acres. This means that the Government will have to grow rice. May George M. Harrison, the chairman of MacFarlane and Co., comment in their opinion on this, and improving the methods of cultivation."

"I shall also discuss foreign mining and timbermen into the mining to grow rice. May George M. Harrison, the chairman of MacFarlane and Co., comment in their opinion on this, and improving the methods of cultivation."

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The Nairobi-Rund Road Race

MR. F. E. H. NOGERTH, the 19-year-old Swiss settler who with Mr. C. L. Engelsbrecht, the German garage owner, finished first in the Nairobi-Rund road race, as we now learn, planting tea in the Colony. He was born in Capetown. His partner had covered the 1,100 miles in 10 hours 25 minutes, or at an average speed of 106 m.p.h.

Mr. Engelsbrecht told the South African Press that every one in Nairobi thought the pair "mugs" of the race and that they found Nairobi lookmost willing to lay odds of 5 to 1 against them. Unfortunately, they backed themselves to only 1. In Ngaland the car was unable to avoid a leopard on the road, and killed it. Between Nairobi and Chileka, Nyasaland, the (Mr. Nogert) had not set foot on the ground. Between that point and Nairobi their speed was sometimes 80 m.p.h. and even reached 100 going downhill.

The winning car was a standard 1930 Terraplane utility coach, with high compression cylinder heads. It is a powerful engine to the drivers of the 150,000 motor vehicles in Kenya, and the drivers of the slowest cars did not average 30 m.p.h. over the whole course, and that no fewer than 10 managed over 40 m.p.h.

Three African Annals

KEYING among the first contributions to Rhodesian and East African publicity, the 1930-32 "Annals" maintain the standard standards of previous issues and make the rest of Africa still more appealing.

The Rhodesia Annual, which comes from Bulawayo, attractively reflects the life of the two Rhodesias, not forgetting Shire, "the rest with a wonderful hinterland." All Rhodesians who send the "Annals" to friends overseas are asked to back up the appeal to readers to come over and see for themselves.

The 150 well-illustrated pages of the East African Annual succeed admirably in their aim of "whetting the appetite for travel and geographic sketches." Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Tanganyika, farming, mining, banks, mining, railways, mountainous, and coastal areas are all represented.

The British South African Annual, a Cape town publication, makes a feature of the Rhodesian Pavilion at the Johannesburg Exhibition, publishes biographies of Cecil Rhodes and his colleagues and other interesting personalities of early days, and has an article on crossing Africa from west to east by Colonel G. P. Maxwell, formerly general manager of the Tanganyika Railways.

Kenya's Budgetary Difficulties

THE first Committee of the Kenyan Legislative Council has come to the conclusion that the revenue estimates for 1933-34 can be probably increased by 100,000.

The report from which goes into detail the corresponding year, will mean that since the budget will longer be balanced by budgetary surplus, as understood when the other sections of Sir J. C. Pim's work, particularly his recommendations to reduce Native taxation, it is envisaged that the committee will consider a committee which would include an arrangement with the financial members of the Legislature to accept a lower income tax for the purpose of facilitating investment in the Colony.

Southern Rhodesian Trade.

TRADE IN RHODESIA.—Trade last year, the first quarter of the year shows, in comparison with the figure for the corresponding period of 1935, the imports total £120,000, £24,431 less £3,341, or a proportion of 17.7 per cent., the bulk of the imports being in the form of the following definite which supplied goods worth £10,000,000 and purchased to the value of £10,202,000.

Trade with South Africa showed a decrease in the total imports £33,072, against £53,000 in 1935, and exports £33,330 compared with £122,000 in the same period of 1935. Canada's sales to the Colonies amounted to £1,450,281, the bulk of the trade being in the form of the following definite which supplied goods worth £10,000,000 and purchased to the value of £10,202,000.

Outwards the Empire, the cotton trade customer was the United States, which took goods to the value of £1,800,000 and shipped goods to the value of £1,800,000, an increase of last year of 200,000. Imports from India amounted to £7,800,000 and exports were valued at £10,200,000.

Banks' Trade Report.

BRITISH BANKS.—(D.C. & O.)—In the following table items in the current banking report:

The weather generally has been dry, but there have been good rains in some areas. In most districts harvesting is in progress, and a good outturn is expected. Coffers yields are satisfactory and rice is mainly fine.

Uganda.—Seasonal rainfall has been generally normal, with a somewhat lighter fall on the cotton crop, no indications of a yield up to the average are reported. Total estimated acreage planted to end October last was 668 compared with 1,000 in 1935, last season. The crop is estimated at 12,375,000 bales.

Tanganyika.—Crops in the Lake district are urgently in need of rain, occasional showers and the beginning of the short rains are awaited elsewhere. The cotton crop in the Lake Province is put at 1,000 bales. Coffee in the Arusha and Arasin districts is somewhat disappointing.

Southern Rhodesia.—Trade conditions in November were satisfactory. Motor traders' sales of new cars, Rainfall was above normal during the month, and crops and livestock both benefited. Northern Rhodesia.—A few days ago heavy rains. The maize market has continued active, and the maize mill site factory.

Rhodesia.—Native trade has been considerably improved and European trade is steady. Rains have broken in most southern districts, and tobacco planting is in progress. Most small states are being examined.

Fertiliser and Soil Erosion.

Southern Rhodesia.—Under the Fertiliser Scheme introduced two years ago, the following amounts should be spent about the control and conservation of soil erosion, but costs for mining purposes and for soil erosion were discussed by the Native Affairs Commissioner one had only to do what he could to reduce the greatest damage to the mining industry that was done in the Native areas.

Agreement.

The Belgian East African Agency will continue the Belgian " zones " to-day as Sub-agents and Agents for payment of £7,000 a year underwritten in an agreement arrived at between the Belgian Government and the Agency. That sum will be paid to the Agency at those places in colonies where due and proper charges in accordance with the instructions of the Agency. The Agency is also at liberty to engage in private trade so long as it does not conflict with Government interests.

Tobacco Company of Rhodesia.

The Tobacco Company of Rhodesia Ltd. states in their annual report to June 30 that the tobacco export trade for the year amounted to £6,700,000, the main item of this expenditure being regular forestry work £1,200,000, and seed £1,000,000, deducting general expenses, a balance of £3,500,000, making a total net credit of under £2,000,000 against an outlay of £6,700,000. The crop harvested was 1,000,000 bales, or 100,000 less than last year, and had yielded 100,000 bales less than the year before, from 100,000 more bales harvested.

The third edition of the "South and East African Railways and Guide" Union Castle Mail Boat Company.

"British postage index" or "postage rates" has just been published, this wonderfully comprehensive guide

has been put together by Mr. G. H. Brown, who gives full measure of the world's post roads down, and running over for

over 10,000 pages of interesting news, and a valuable subject index, covering 40 miles and containing over 5,600 classified entries for business men, the latest shipping lists, postal regulations, local weights and measures, currency rates, etc. While for the potential tourist there is a great amount of information for tourists will find the descriptions of cities and places of great interest. As for naturalists there is an authoritative section on the fauna of the world.

Sudan, Ethiopia.

Two excellent examples of spring programmes have been issued by the Sudan Government Railways and Steamship Lines setting out the attractions of the Sudan for the tourist and other giving by illustration the highlights of travel from Port Said to Mombasa, Egypt, through Uganda and Kenya. The latter has on the right page a very clear close-up picture of a elephant-like bird, the Johnson.

Cheapest inclusive round trip available is to Sudan from £10, via Madaba, prices vary from £12 to £15, from Sudan to Khartoum a four days' steamer costs £28, while from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum a return costs of £35, 10s. A special inclusive ticket is £12, 10s, from Wadi Halfa to Khartoum to Juba (£3), Port Sudan to Juba (£1), Port Sudan to Mombasa, special inclusive tickets, providing all day "first-class" travel, cost £17, 10s.

Copies of these schedules, together with full particulars, may be obtained on application to the Controlling Sudan Government Lyman Gates, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1, from the General Manager of the Sudan Railways, Aden, Sudan, or from the principal tourist agencies.

Commercial Drugs.

The Rhodesia Commercial Council has accepted the Ministry of Agriculture view expressed at the United Nations Conference that it would be appropriate that the members of which hope that the situation will be met by a joint and sponsored by Government and industry.

Trade.

Southern Rhodesia.—After a sharp fall in 1935, the same as Canada's 1,000 stores, and 1,000 in selected cities in the Empire, India taking first with 22,000, Australia, Australia, U.S.A. with 1,000, and South Africa, 1,000.

Passengers of East Africa

The S.S. "Tunisian" which left England for South and East Africa on September 1st, carries the following passengers:

Ashley, Miss S.
Cullen, Lieut.-Colonel Mr.
Jenkinson, Mrs. A. M.
Bayvel, Mr. & Mrs.
Reeves, Mrs. N.
Bied, Mr.
MacKenzie, Mrs.
Ward, Mrs.
Adams, Mrs.
Gandy, Mr. & Mrs. F. B.
Talbot, Mr.
Mumford, Mrs. E.

Lanes, Miss E.
Nether, Mrs. & Mr.
Wilson, Mrs. & Capt.
Tucker, Mr. & Mrs.
Horn, Mr. & Mrs.
Fitzgerald, Mr. & Mrs.
Lambert, Mr. & Mrs.
Shuttle, Mr. & Mrs.
Holland, Mr. &
Stein, Miss.
The passengers marked *Em* embarked at Marsiglia.

Passengers

On board the *W.A.M.* passengers for the Far East who on December 1st included, Mr. W. H. Robinson for Khartoum; Mrs. Adams for Muscat; Mr. W. N. Miller for Zanzibar; Mr. A. C. Henderson and Mr. Brown for Salisbury.

Cleveland Steel Casting Company

The Cleveland Bridge Engineering Company, leaders of the Lower Ohio Valley, announced a half-million dollar contract for steel castings for the bridge ended September 30. Interest has been expressed by numerous companies throughout the country to receive money investments, but so far no definite agreements have been made, so that after providing for depreciation of 10% on the investment, there is a net sum of \$10,780. Orders for the works at the end of the year were more durable than at the beginning.

Shadai Company

The report of the Gedera-Kishon and Equipment Company "Shadai," for the six months ended October 31, shows that the Assauat-Tar-Mekwar Lines which own and operate the railway system in the Sudan has been operated for 10 years and 6 months throughout the country by 1000 men. The issue of £10,000,000 of 5% debentures due in 1918-70 has been succeeded under English law. The value of Tar-mekwar's equipment and supplies is £1,000,000. The value of Tar-mekwar's buildings and plant is £1,000,000. The value of its rolling stock is £1,000,000.

NEW YORK AND ALBANY

The New York State Legislature adjourned October 2nd. The session recommended a dividend of 5% per annum cumulative from the state assessment April 1st to September 1st. Bondholders paid 5% interest.

St. Harold's Board of Directors of the Steamer Cycle Holdings Ltd., held at the annual meeting of the company last night, in order to show an increase of 5% on last year, although the passenger business was most uncertain, the export trade had increased approximately 10%, but in view of the fact that the season the company made plans to expand the section of the business in the coming year with the result that since August 1st their revenue increased more than 10%.

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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias. It is landlocked and, being easily reached by sea or land air, it is becoming increasingly popular with tourists from Rhodesia and from South Africa and with visitors from overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the centre of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambia, and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Ocean-going steamship lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

IT is a happy coincidence that the Silver Jubilee of the Sultan of Zanzibar falls at the same time as the arrival in London of copies of *Stamps and Posts*, Mr. Binder's Bi-monthly Report on the development of the Zanzibar clove industry, and that it is published in the same issue of this journal. We therefore class this little devoted service to his country as a Service to Africa. Dr. Hahn and Mr. Binder's importance lies in the organisation of so many bodies, thanks to their efforts, in favour of the late British Resident, Sir Richard Rankin, who were privy to his plan to publish from no less authority than Sir Richard himself the warm and well-merited tribute to the Sultan which is to be found on earlier pages. It would be superfluous for us to do more than mention that that testimony is corroborated by all who know of the Sultan's work through many years, most of them marked by periods of great restraint for Zanzibar, which, through the efforts of those under its control, has won that in the last century lost so great a portion of its former importance through the loss of its slaves and slaves who was the guest of the Sultan at the time of the coronation of King George V and who took forward his cause after the abdication of his son King George VI, has during the current year suffered seriously in health, and for which some caused grave anxiety to his friends and followers, who rejoice at his recovery, and hope that he will be spared many more years of happy life and service. The award of the C.G.O.M. to Sir Richard by the Imperial Government is appropriate, as it looks to steady co-operation in measures designed to assist the country and its subjects.

On the subject of Zanzibar during this centenary, and especially since the War, that the intertwining questions of agriculture, the organisation of cultural industries, and the Clove Marketing Organisation, clove marketing remaining so long unattached, no doubt on account of the inherent difficulty of finding wise solutions. When, soon after his appointment, the present Resident demanded the full term of office should be marked by a courageous grasping of what had been so long neglected, he was met, as he must have expected to be, and by every facility from a very friendly to hostile persons, who, in their eager endeavour to encourage propagation in their own favour, once put themselves into the way of exaggerations and statements, instead of merely to discredit the Clove Growers' Association through which the reorganisation of the industry was to be effected. That was the tenor of their propaganda taken and expressed at the time by the official attitude of which a few documents justify the results of Mr. Binder's labours.

The Clove Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, and the Indian National Mr. Binder Association of Zanzibar Timed opposition to the Clove Growers' Association, and, at present, the Clove Association, and, referring then to the time of the award, it is interesting to note that a few months ago both the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the British Resident, in their despatch and an investigation of the whole issue, could be en-

turned to a Commissioner of acknowledge standing and consider independence. Mr. Shadur, the well-known London accountant, was invited to undertake the task. The report which has now seen to be freely accessible to the *Uganda Friends Association*, which he finds to be well organised, able and economically managed, and controlled by a board and employing a small staff which alone impressed one who would certainly have been a sceptic of unshod or adiatic 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 settlement on a long-term basis of the problem of *servile* indebtedness. We are, indeed, to look from Zanzibar at the very moment of writing for press that the necessary money will be provided by the Government, which effect is particularly gratifying at the time of the celebration of the Sultan's Silver Jubilee.

HAS THE GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA BEEN WISE TO REVERSE ITS previous policy, and, on the recommendation of the Treasurer in his recently published report, reduce the *Uganda minimum non-Native tax* from 40s. to 30s. per annum?

Many thoughtful students of Uganda affairs will regard the reduction as lamentable, particularly at a time of comparative prosperity. The point of issue really lies, however, to what extent is desirable in the interests of Uganda a similar problem confronts the Colony of Dependencies in encouraging foreign immigration of Indian population. In the last decade, and, half the Indian population has more than quadrupled, partly through Indian birth in the Colony itself, but mainly through immigration. The result is to which the strong anti-Indian feeling of the Indians who, it appears, begins to make good imports from India, and, by laws to help him, and, as all the enterprise does not expand as was hoped, the relatives live herded together in a small store, the original trader, as far as the family remains, responsible for their polity.

Indian immigration is topical to the interests of the Native. It is obvious that Indians of this type are the wage-earners, who as clerks, port-traders, and artisans occupy positions which should have affected an outlet for Africans who have passed into the towns and cities. In this, it is fair to argue that, if these incoming Indians cannot pay a minimum poll-tax of 40s. per annum, the cost of absorption into the country has been too great a price to pay. An increase in the number of the Indian population must, in any event, involve progressively a proportionate rise in the cost of hospitals, health services, police protection, education, and in other directions, such expenditure

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, in due course some time in the distant future—when the number of traders in the towns will so far exceed the available trade that it will be necessary to move large numbers of Indians on to the land—and once an Indian peasant population is established, its problems and difficulties will be many, and, in a dangerous and growing马克思的 movement for the areas occupied by the swamps, forests, tease-infested and other uncultivable land, the native population of Uganda will have, and the prospect of having, in a few decades, to set aside great tracts for paper Indians in this way, prejudice Native interests.

For these reasons, to permit the expansion of Indian population is to jeopardise the future without ever appreciating the Indians' Might present advantages.

Lead the Way: Leaders' Indian opinion in Eastern Africa were wise, they would take the initiative in focusing the thoughts of their compatriots upon these constituents with a view to asking the local Government to consider further Indian immigration. These wise Indians, who suggest changes in legislation in order to limit absolute control, the proposal would be to impose a racial issue. The next step would be in conjunction with the India Office, who would certainly carry the day in the Cabinet, a discussion going on in a small, select body of would not be on record, arguments that the India Office would decide, out of political pressure and sentiment, to veto the African arguments might be. The African territories and, in the foresight twenty or thirty or more years, to impose and submit to a majority of all Indians, probably at least 95% annually, for even so small an amount would have averted much of the undesirable immigration of the present moment.

Sir William Gifford, during his Governorship of Canada, seized every opportunity of increasing the *minimum non-Native poll tax Policy* and, of maintaining the principles. In the past, there could be no exceptions. The 1931 budget caused the minimum to 50s., the then Chief Secretary stating in the Legislative Council that any non-Native who could not pay that sum in direct taxation was doing no good to the country and better leave it. Unfortunately, the depressed situation caused immediate, and the Government therefore yielded to the violent Indian protests against the excesses of the tax—as a *quid pro quo* for which two State banks—an English-owned and established—the increased rate was to be a provision for the Indian schools which were closed, but they were provided with a grant for carrying on an obligation which the Government could not escape. At the introduction of the graduated poll tax the minimum

reduced 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 Uganda Government has consistently
expressed its preference.

Taking the long view, the true interest of the
Indian community is unquestionably to work
in concord with their proprieators.
How has the Native population had not to
Policy Been deprive it of legitimate scope in its
Reversed? Country for the use of the new
talents which it is developing under
European supervision, and does not the
should continue to do likewise in respect of India's dependency, in the same manner that
Africa is capable of being and have a right 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 that 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
in private of many leaders of Indians and of almost
the whole of the European community in the
country?

WHEN a Chinese Secretary publicized his
himself to be an enthusiastic citizen of the
country in which he happens to be serving some-
thing for the benefit of that
An Enthusiastic Dependency is likely to result.
Tanganyika Indeed, at the root of the com-
plaint so often made regarding
the too-frequent transfers of senior officials from
one part of the Colonial Empire to another is the
unshaded conviction of the average man that a
superannuating official is likely to evaluate his
country's resources and economy attach a value
to them far below that which attaches to them
by those who stay. During his recent 18
years in the service of Northern Rhodesia, Mr.
H. C. D. C. MacKenzie firmly believed himself
and Rhodesia. Now, in introducing the budget
to the Tanganyika Legislative, he has declared
himself an enthusiastic Tanganyikan. That
he would quickly become engrossed in the great
and interesting problems of the Mandated Territory
can not be doubted; and, from the comments
made to us by agricultural traders, leading and
prominent men with whom he has had official
meetings, it is evident that their present Chief
Secretary has committed himself to them as one
of the most important factors with the life
and progress of the country.

There are every indications of coming changes in
Tibau one Eastern Africa. Secretariat change
which may greatly affect the
The importance welfare of the territory. When
of Entente, new appointments are made, it
is to be hoped that that quality of
enthusiasm will be shown to a marked extent which
be given. With enthusiasm the Africanised Sec-

retary balanced, admiring active officer qualified
undertake senior Secretariat duties—and it is to be
assured that he would then be considered now-
adays unless he possessed other qualifications.

Let us change the title to "A Service," and give
the general public the idea that he
as anxious as any non-official members of the
legislature and other leaders of public life to assist
development and welfare in every way. With
enthusiasm he will disappoint hopes, stimulate the
kind of criticism which is best avoided, and com-
municate his listlessness to his subordinates. The
names of many real enthusiasts in Government ser-
vice in the territories bring to mind what could
be done if only the unenthusiastic

vacancies were empty, hate climbed to positions
of responsibility which they were not worthy of.
To carry on work above very last of enthusiasm
could have denied them in consequence the
greatest opportunity given by those responsible
for the conduct of government in the
Dependencies to the use of enthusiasm and
initiative, the whole tempo of progress would
quickened, and if carelessness were checked the
Services and the Dependencies would all benefit.

A GOOD deal of publicity has been given in
AFRICA recently as the result of some
demonstration in England, 1936, to the plan
advanced in Southern Rhodesia

German Ploughs: by a British firm representing
The East African Central German Tobacconists
Manufacturers' Association in exchange of
some £10,000 worth of Rhodesian tobacco to
Germany. The first move to interest the
public in a demonstration of reversible disc and
tiller ploughs adapted to ridge and furrow
cultivation on the farms is the now well-known
"Ploughing of the demonstration" being circulated
by the Rhodesian (M.C.C.) Farmers' Association,
members of which are invited to spend
one or two days at the demonstration, and to witness
the working of the ploughs. It is evident that
in Rhodesia the demand for Rhodesian products to
Germany is increasing, and agricultural
machinery has been offered by German manufacturers
commodities of 1936. The service was also given
of course to members of the Farmers' Association
being informed that no more than a dozen
people attended the demonstration, and that there
is little or no evidence to support the claim that
these ploughs are widely in and outside Rhodesia that
farmers in Rhodesia prefer the plough, which disc
was not priced at £12 and was not generally
considered superior to well-known British articles.
Selling at £22 10s. and the suggestion that the
price was high on account of the rate of duty
collected on it is known that the rate is only 5%.

No part of the British Empire has been more
interested in its purchases than Southern Rhodesia
and we are confident that they will be interested
in the Colony of Rhodesia in the purchase of German
machinery to supplement British implements of very
high and proved efficiency. The impression that
Rhodesia is warmly welcome to German proposals
is thus growing and will be the foundation

Silver Jubilee of The Sultan of Zanzibar

His Highness's Reign Reviewed

By H.E. Sir Edward Kankane, K.C.M.G.

British Resident, Mombasa.

HIS HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, SEYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., was born in Muscat in 1879 and ascended the Throne of Zanzibar on December 21, 1901.

It is the first Sultan to have ruled for twenty-five years of reign in Zanzibar. The occasion of his Silver Jubilee, which His Highness will celebrate on December 21, 1926, according to the calendar of Ramadan, is an event of great significance.

Moved in 1900 to Seyid Ali bin Hamoud, a brother of Seyid Hamoud, the late Sultan, former Sultan of Zanzibar, there is one surviving child, Seyid Abdulla bin Khalifa, the Sultan's son, who married in 1924 Seyida, the daughter of Ali bin Hamoud, Sultan of Zanzibar, and wife to Seyid Ali bin Hamoud, Sultan of Zanzibar. There are three sons and two daughters of this marriage.

To Attend The Coronation.

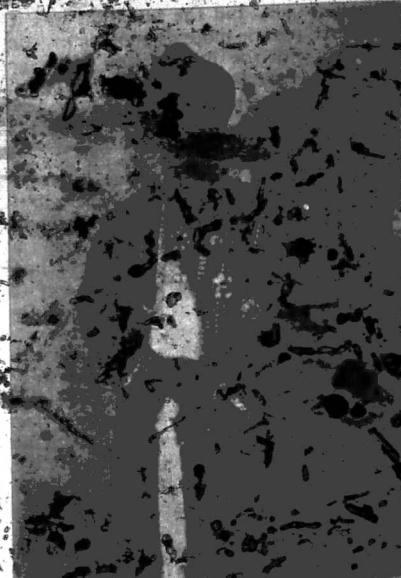
His Highness, H.H., accompanied by Seyid Abdulla, has been present at the Coronation of King George V, at an audience held in 1909 as the guest of His Majesty's Government and retains the most vivid recollections of the warm welcome then extended to him and his son. He looks forward with keen pleasure to visiting London to be present at the coronation of the King and Queen in May, when he will be accompanied by Sheikh Salim Ali bin Mughambi, the most prominent Arab in Pemba, and a member of the Legislative Council. Seyid Abdulla will remain in Zanzibar to act as Regent during his Highness' absence.

A British Protectorate was established over Zanzibar in 1870, and it was then, and until 1907, remained under the Foreign Office, and its control was transferred to the Colonial Office. A High Commissioner, who was also Governor of East Africa (now Kenya), was appointed; but this office was abolished in 1922, 1923, when its affairs were taken over by a Resident.

In 1925 a Protectorate Council — purely an advisory and consultative body — was created, of which the Sultan was President. This council gave place in 1926 to an Executive Council, of which the Sultan is President, and the Resident Vice-President, being a Legislatiive Council, of which the Resident is President. In accordance 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 as compared with that of a Crown Colony.

Strong and Charming Personality.

A ruler of strong personality and a frank manner, His Highness is held in great reverence by his subjects, and has earned the esteem and affection of the nations of the community. Keenly interested in all that concerns the welfare of his people, he recognises fully the advantage to them all to the country generally of maintaining and



SEYID SIR KHALIFA BIN HARUB.

strengthening the cordial relations which exist between the various tribes who have settled in his territories, and 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 forcible proponent of Zanzibar's fact and future existence and influence. He has ably represented Zanzibar at the League of Nations, particularly during the Great War, and has been well recognised and appreciated.

Great in Agriculture.

Zanzibar has practically no mineral resources than agricultural industries, and His Highness realises the importance of the country demands mainly the efforts of its agriculturists and its development is, therefore, certain. 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 success with the people emancipated from debt and prevented by encumbering taxes.

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 agriculture, because it is less conscious of the need for the education and special training of girls. If there is no improvement in domestic life and social circumstances of his people, it is during their reign that serious teaching institutions and schools and colleges, and government schools have been established, and that other educational agencies have been encouraged and assisted by grants from public funds. While there has been a considerable sum for education and teaching, sufficient, however, to enable the people to live in a condition of comparative success, with those of other countries, and His Highness

both in quantity and quality has less in this most important work than time should assist the educational authority to overcome the indifference and preoccupation of parents.

The Arab and African Caravans, which travel is both a day and boarding school, have been taught to read the Koran and the life of Muhammad. Instruction in English is more practical, and the boys are encouraged to learn the language of some. The proportion of last year has also been slightly increased, the average educational work and increase in the number of pupils and the percentage having taken the examination.

The creation recently of a few model schools at Zanzibar pupils from the elementary schools are received as boarders and receive special instruction, a restraining influence marks the beginning of what is probably the most important movement in boys' training. A Jeanes Centre being established and a beginning made with a boarding establishment of boys whose parents or guardians are unable to be removed from their earliest days from the encircling influences of town life or surroundings and sent, gradually through the Middle School and University, it may be hoped, successful agriculturists, ready permanently to serve their kind.

Development of Economic Resources.

Until Sir Charles Collier was appointed Resident, there was a considerable amount of commerce in Zanzibar and Pemba, the chief export being of manufactured products, were seriously due to the same industry in the country. A programme of local production which includes initiation of which is still being carried out, has resulted in the provision of good roads which compare most favourably with those of any East African territory. Costs of transport have been largely reduced as the roads have been open to all users of them. A claim of £10,000 for shore insurance on cattle, of 1,000 head and sheds for trade in case of fire, assistance to shipping, particularly large overhauls of ships must still be had before they can load and unload by means of jetties for shipping and port facilities. The building of the approaches to the mainland and of their harbours is a job of a high order and still being approached.

The Standard cotton in the Island's regions of Zanzibar and Pemba has taken place in making of the most agricultural products. Cotton, sisal, tobacco, coffee, cotton, these in the case of the last two, associated cotton and sisal, has been broken up, so that about 10,000 families are engaged in its production, and it is raised in it but also to overseas markets. Sisal, which is one of its particularly poor quality, could find a sale only in one of two countries at very low prices, is now being cultivated on hillsides of the better improved land, and is sold at market price. As a result of its improvement, the trading power of the agriculturists has greatly extended, with consequential benefits to the trading community and to the public revenue.

Whether or not the people are prosperous or are sufficiently instructed, were the most permanent improvement in the welfare of the people, especially in the case of the native born and those

questions. The last recently suffer from ailments, and this has been the aim of His Highness' Government to do, to provide hospital accommodation in the islands, but to take steps to the prevention of disease. The Government has been instrumental in the Arabic Hospital, a well equipped hospital situated in a circuit 1,000 square miles, the patients made outlandish, the question of a dispensary on a suitable site under consideration. The Sultan, like in former years, also, and even are many rural dispensaries.

Raising of Native staffs, especially in the unequal service at the Chancery, has been afforded in course of development, the efforts of the Medical Department are being made directed to the preventing rather than to the curing of the old activities, housing, planning and the improvement of housing are constantly under review.

Sultan - Son - Financial.
In this brief sketch of the development that has taken place in the Sultanate during His Highness' reign, it is impossible to refer to the many other industries which has been improved, and to the fact that it has generally been known that at so auspicious a time, the first clear signs of the bad depression of the last few years may be seen as having passed.

The present financial finances are in a very sound condition. At the beginning of the month standing the balance on the sum of balances of the year ending on December 31, 1915, £60,000, and subsequently £10,000 was loaned to the Government, so there is no public debt.

Sultan Promised G.C.M.C.

THE HIGHNESS THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR, And his excellencies have the honour of being the first persons to whom the Order of the G.C.M.C. is to be awarded by the Sultan being promoted to the rank of Knight Grand Cross by Michael alias George and the vice-president appointed an Honorary Convenor of the same Order.

The Royal Silver Jubilee postage stamp of 1/- and 2/- cent have been issued. They are also shown a portrait of the Highness upon each of the silver coins.

In commemoration of the Jubilee gardens adjoining the residence are to be named justly suitably by the Sultan himself and given to the public. The estate consists of a large house, a garden, a silver carpet, fine trees, a marble tank, bottles, monuments by and the like, and is separated by two massive iron gates, has been dedicated to the Sultan by the Government service. A drawer containing a diamond address which

The members of the Zanzibar Government, the Sultan, His Highness their Royal and Imperial Majesties on occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Sultan, the Government of Zanzibar, the Royal Family and the Government will be their principal guests. They are deeply mindful of the great solition, which your Highness has ever sought to promote the cause of the poor, to alleviate and to help them, which you shall take in the Jubilee.

They pray that your Highness, Sir, and your family and all Your Highness' family may enjoy health and happiness, and that our thanks may be always expressed to the high position of Your Excellency and the love of your country and all its inhabitants.

Zanzibar Clove Industry

B. H. Binder's Report

51. RICHARDSON, the British Resident in Zanzibar, and under the reorganisation of the clove industry of the Protectorate, the Clove Growers' Association formed to give effect to the new plans, and Mr. C. J. G. Smith, its secretary, managed, with great care, the industry conducted along the lines requested by the Secretary of State for Colonies. Now, under the well-known system of self-government, whose report has been published by the Zanzibar Government:

24. It is evident he finds that the growers are kindly welcome and strongly support the Clove Growers' Association, but that those otherwise interested in the industry as middlemen, shopkeepers, dealers, or creditors are, in general, somewhat sceptical. There follows the more comprehensive, but equally oppositional, approach to the same subject:

Convinced by criticism

On the arrival of the C.G.A. from India by the Clove Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce, and by the Indian National Association of Zanzibar, waited cordially to converse with Binder, for he

had promised to discuss the existing and proposed system in the industry, and to offer him his services. It was agreed that the structure is well organised, and that management and in his opinion the cost of production, especially salaries, are on the low side, and that the industry is in a sound position.

The local planters are, as a whole, and other factors considered, they were evident that they take an interest in their industry in a most friendly and patriotic manner. That they are an honourable lot, this was disengaged their interest in the C.G.A., and they consider that the Association is to be encouraged in its efforts to improve the industry. They cannot find that the Association have sought to make any actual distinctions in this working, but that the larger part of the expenses and overheads during the last two years have been met by Indian and Indianised numbers, the last testing being a success, which has been a great boon to Indian nationality.

Control Powers Remaining

It was agreed that as Sir Alan H. is in effect a colonel, and the Government stands behind their policy in existing circumstances, the C.G.A. should perform the functions of the present, the full powers in comparative form.

If the C.G.A. be given an effect, the status and powers of a co-operative society will in fact become a monopoly. But in doing the functions of the Government in connection with the guarantees of its borrowings would be considerably reduced, and there would no trade rivals to complain of privileged conditions. The industry however, who are less favourably situated, but the industry could be claimed to be, not only a monopoly, but the agreement and the arrangement of the association functioning on the lines of a co-operative society.

Even if a complete monopoly were attained, the assumption that this would render positive advantages to people mainly Indians, would not be done, it is evident.

It is evident that the middleman, especially in the middleman specimen, and the factor, is also somebody's grower and dealer. In few cases are they wholly dependent on the clove industry.

The total sum necessary being that of 10 per cent. on commodity value, plus purchases of raw material received in the market in payment for his some 1000 cases of cloves sent out, but not the main item of his business, and this loss would be to some

10 per cent. not wholly compensated by a 10 per cent. in general growth, by improved prices, the increasing power of the latter is increased. It is understood that the number of total dealers now trading in cloves, is 100, and the volume of their activity is also increased by the increasing editorial sales, notwithstanding the general depression.

25. The principal traders are no doubt interested in the industry and its future, and are continuing to do so while running the risk of loss. The loss of his assistance to the industry, and the loss of his influence should be thankful to have them preserved, and the industry should be grateful to him for his continued and persistent opposition to the scheme. It is of the existence of such influences that the industry should be able to continue to sell its product, and should be able to meet the growing pressure upon the area of service.

26. The principal representations made by various bodies of the bodies of the Commissioned Agents.

27. From the point of view of the C.G.A. at the time of its formation, it had been evident in the past, and that speculation, as well as other ventures, has had a considerable effect on prices, that without some form of control over the sale of cloves on basis for speculative transaction will again arise. It is painful to the industry that such control can only be had in the form of a monopoly, which will add to the financial risk of funds employed, and to the continual foreign obligation to be faced in the best interests of the industry in clove and note the description of a speculative character by white agent conducted. The C.G.A. by its own efforts has shown that its administration and management are satisfactory, and by the experience of the past, and it is suggested as the proper organisation for the control and same control.

28. At present the following are the following:

The Government is to be responsible for the purchase of cloves by licensed buyers.

The C.G.A. is in the first instance to issue its license to buy and receive deposits of cloves to the C.G.A. stipulating that the Holden shall be used by the Association as though it were a representative society of which all clove growers were members, and that all purchases and their subsequent sale shall be for the benefit of all growers of cloves.

The Government to authorise the C.G.A. to issue its license to the appropriate sources for cloves from time to time according to demand, and if possible for surplus. After the end of the financial year, when the results of the Association have been ascertained and audited, the Association will be entitled to receive a sum equal to the amount of the Association's net assets available to it in account, in fixing prices for the preceding season, and clove growers may participate in surplus purchases in the case that is according to their arrangement, in the succeeding season.

No sales other than to licensed distillers to be made by the Association except to themselves and to dealers to the trade how ever licensed outside the islands, and the overseas buyers being to buy at cost, there are advantages to be gained in this, as they so doing will be able to compete in the market, or unless circumstances arise which will necessitate the effort by the Association to obtain licences to be issued by the Government and the effort licence fee will be reduced to such a sum as will be within the means of small importers, who should encourage the export of cloves to countries outside the main markets, also to the broader consumption areas, to limit the number of licensed importers to remain. The safety of the trade made only to licensed importers, but, as is present to unlicensed importers, is not claimed to be valid, as against the rest of the world.

29. The final point of the term of the Holden, Zanzibar Distillery Ltd. to be negotiated, including the creation of a new limited liability for distilleries, and the amalgamation of the distillery companies to be allowed to possess bonds in the new trade associations as they may require sufficient available supplies, and to any holding rights now required by the distillery company to be determined by the company, paying for the same, and the securities returned to the price of the original overseas

When a decision is reached as to whether the proposed new voluntary scheme will be introduced, the various local associations may not, however, agree.

It would be considered that it would be advisable for the Association to set up a representative body to be advised by agents who, as far as possible, would be associated with the Association with regard to market conditions and prospects in each particular country, and, if necessary, supervising the purchase of within the clove crop at a fixed fee or an agreed commission by the grower in each particular country or market. Such influence would seem to be effected through the local reporters so as not to disrupt their co-operation.

Advisory Committee Recommended.

It would be considered whether it would be advisable for the C.G.A. to establish an Advisory Committee consisting of two representatives of growers, one from each of the two main producing areas, to represent the interests of the growers to the Association, to act as a link between the base of the Association and its various purchases and cost price to be fixed from time to time by the actual fixing of prices by members. However, it would be impossible to do this directly.

This recommendation is also favourable, but it is important that, when the decision is made, it should be decided whether the proposed line will be adopted by an extended organisation necessitating a permanent dealing with the clove crop, which, in view of two consecutive short crops, may very well be the case.

It should be emphasised that racial issues have been raised by Government, for the writer.

It is conceivable that racial issues should have arisen in regard to the problems affecting the clove industry, but, if, as is the case, necessary economic adjustments adversely affect practically one racial section of a community by reason of racial financial and economic interests, and, as it is also evident that a racial question arises by implication, it is not necessarily a racial question.

If, however, this is so taken, and while the C.G.A. can be demonstrated to be directed towards the best interest of the clove industry as a whole, the racial question being in the best interests of the industry, even though they may unfortunately cause individual and racial hardships. The recommendations made in this report are based on economic considerations.

Conclusions.

The Commissioner concludes that "there is no actual excess production of cloves over the world's requirements, as over a period of years production has principally equalled the demand." There are however, violent fluctuations in the annual production of cloves and the problems involved of all sides appear to him to be:

"(a) To carry on strength, steady production of one year after another until, as in the past, supplies are adjusted to demand by short crop records, and how and by whom are the necessary financial resources to achieve this object to be found;

"(b) How to reduce the wide fluctuations in supply and selling price, and cause the price of a given quantity to fluctuate no more than to stand between within a reasonable limit;

"(c) How to obtain the best price for the grower, bearing in mind the needs of the foreign countries in commodity which has to be sold. India had removed practically all monopoly in overseas markets and reduced its total consumption. What additional services and expenses can be and should be eliminated in order to attain this result."

There is no doubt that the operations of the C.G.A. have steadily improved and cannot soon be improved in the direction of greater efficiency and economies. A certain amount of speculation and a number of mistakes when some of them were committed.

Its strong revenue base, arising from its own circumstances, local stockholders, etc., anticipates two to three clove crops, headed off by the Association with the result that it is now in practical control by holding a reasonable proportion of the local stock, while its production increases. There is no substantial increase

in demand, surplus stocks are held, and it is proposed to have a large one, the Association, in order to place the market and if enough of the local stock is then kept, the market does not rise to the level of the higher fundamental costs.

Local law, however, although this Association has not yet declared its aims, also makes the Association liable to obtain a portion of its profits by its stockholders, favoured circumstances, namely, attained stabilisation, and a situation of both buying and selling stocks. Nevertheless, the position may, by changes in circumstances in the future, become amenable, with time, to its control and possible losses.

While the likely question remains unanswered, is it unwise to proportion the surplus capital to go outside dealers and to those dealers remaining? This is a point to be very concerned about. As it stands, the C.G.A. will remain for the preservation of a number of local interests, but, if rates of interest, such as Roma Bearing, a minimum economic rate that can be fixed for present purposes, which might have to be reduced to meet similar rates, could not be established in the future.

Government Finance Essential.

The Government's policy in establishing the C.G.A. according to its financial support was unusual for a V.W.L. No one will be surprised if the Government only have provided the funds necessary to take care of the market and carry the temporary surplus stocks and will apply to C.M.C. while the C.G.A. is still in existence. Support of the Government has so far been able to do this completely and continuously. Independence is necessary to assure to the Association full and effective control, with a minimum of risk on the part of the Government; it is therefore its present operation should be continued but on a wider basis and with some

modification of the ports of the C.G.A. would enable the Association to export less under export levy, thus reducing its costs and the keeping by the exporters of a sufficient balance of sales to be able to discharge its financial assistance towards removing some of the complaints against the Association which, in a measure, are not justified. In some extent, these are misunderstandings, if, also, on the success which has so far attended its operations contrary to the expectations of its competitors and critics.

If, as is recommended, the Association bases its operative activities on the utilisation of the services of some of those middlemen already in business with growers in Ceylon, Mauritius and the services of exporters with concessions in overseas markets, in regard to sales, a number of middlemen will highlight the opportunity of justifying the continued existence in the perspective of economic stability, and only those who are uninterested in the industry will disappear.

The commercial importers who are also importers to leave the C.G.A. will be leaving imports to the Association of foreign companies which can be expected to be limited to 10% of the total with the Association taking imports in the remaining 90%. The importers will continue their activity in Ceylon, especially with the Association. It is their widely expressed complaint of possible uncertainties in overseas markets will force

Making Action.

If long-term debts are arranged over a period over where necessary by the government, a considerably low rate of interest, say 6% will be made removable. A small annual sinking fund, the same amount with their usual budget allocated by a compulsory debt service, will set a substantial limit to their interest rates, and should be acceptable to the C.G.A. as they have become a large-scale organisation with obligations of an international nature, and with surplus earnings which can be used to improve their standard of living. It may more easily be in the Indian sense. This is the strength of the Association, its position and provide the President of the Association with a strong agriculture and business community.

Will the African Tribes Learn to Walk?

By MAURICE

Afro-history has always been a short story in the mining epoch, when the tribes themselves are weakened because they come off best in the early periods, when the governors of the land are already beginning to sing their last song. The old message has been told, and the world has reached its zenith. God is beginning to pluck the fruits of gold and to scatter them about, while the leaves may still be on the trees. The trailer is to be found in isolated chapters of African Imperial history. Mighty were the times of the restoration, when the unification of Canada was attained; when Australia, under zealous passage through successive stages towards complete freedom; and when South Africa, only eight years after a bitter war between Boer and Briton, was able to break the chains and accept the independence. Constitution followed by a generous Mother Country. These acts, in the best period of African history, took an integral part in a period of enthusiastic Colonial expansion.

Rhodesia and Kenya now take the lead in East and Central African territories in which the settlement is most firmly established. Colonial control is at a particular stage. Old theories are giving place to new. The thrill of release is over; another British democracy is not what it was, and the average Briton is no longer sure that his presence in the remote parts of the earth must be a great and indisputable blessing. We have lost the certainty of human objectivity in politics, literature and science, and the sense of the actual staff age.

A New Look of Confidence

Where we have seen no openings within and without our borders, and quite apart from that grand range of amplitude, have been sufficient to end in failure. This has moved towards greater independence, with an acuity which has been deep appre- ciation of the benefits of British rule. The Union of South Africa has failed to convince the more intelligent of England of the serious lessons of self-government for the European. His broadening of his range of vision, or similar liberal principles towards non-white races. Rhodesia has been converted, in the dreams of its poets and scholars, without any such doctrinaire pragmatism. Great Britain preoccupied with a hundred problems nearer her doors, and the tensions, political, great areas of darkness from the days of economic conditions, not seriously disturbed by the pressure of her population.

As Kenya and Rhodesia stand, selected like immobile stations on the side of the service road, we can fly by their own native force and worthiness, with advantage. Harmony with ourselves, and having within the laws of one more great combination of the British form of civilisation.

The potentialities at present unforeseen in Rhodesia—what extremes are possible because other young white Rhodesians, though very full of good stock, are too much taken up with arraying themselves with superficialities in their sparseness, and in coquettishness, and kindredly, are not the best. The rest is far-reached, and the dim outlines of the country legitimate rather than inspired, but dim, rather than imaginative, limited by the constraints of present internal affairs, potential for the future, leaving a definite

vacuum, rather than summed up in establishing strong foundations on which something of lasting value can be reared.

What follows is not an attempt to state a new political orientation for Southern Rhodesia and Kenya. But it is a new standard of political values that the situation demands. Its justification is the total conviction that the fundamental change of society is necessary.

In the two Colonies there endeavoured to follow the lead of the other Dominions in attracting population, stabilising frontiers, and working for a greater share of the world. In comparison with Australia or New Zealand in a corresponding period, Rhodesia and Kenya, like these African Colonies, in this long more than half century, has not been successful, despite much hard work devoted to increasing the pace of immigration. It is not inconceivable where to turn and prescribe a orthodox line, if my increased European popularity in fact, the correctness of my immediate objectives of aiming at a white race will be left in the result of things not proven.

A Critical Period

A critical period has, however, been reached. It is the absence of far-sighted plan, or creative imagination capable of evolving the sort that has led to this crisis, which is constituted by a state of affairs superficially prosperous but actually drifting towards stagnation. The bias of past policy in these parts of Africa has been economic, and if you will, aristocratic. If the realisation here a community of the citizens of Africa is not wide enough, a spreading of the frontier, which can play a role sometimes insurmountable.

Such a motive, in Rhodesia or Kenya, would be a desire among the settlers themselves, unaccompanied by thoughts of ultimate freedom, even so far as than the Colonial masters, or by other agents now known to Africa, in organising government in such a way that the best elements in Native life would be allowed to grow, at the maximum rate compatible with sound development, into powerful forces for civilisation. Certain it is that the reader of the Old Country will regard this as a statement of the obvious, and equally certain that many a Colonial leader, even though he is willing to agree to the end of Feudalism, was groaning in hope, will regard his statement of the impossible. Both views can be forcefully stated.

Native Affairs

Through this is presided by a Colonial, the new is the state. Home Englishman is here preferred to the local. It is known that the process of genteel exploitation holds, which does often vulgarise the conscience of the thinking Rhodesian. The number of exceptions is not entirely absent. Its main assumption postulates not an assumed lack of intelligence in native affairs, but a utilisation of the social qualifications in this direction either homogen or Kenyan. Those qualifications, of course bring with them opportunities, as the man whose duty is to fully understand what is going on in his native country, and allowing this motive to be fulfilled. A colony which would be eliminating the natives, and giving place to the establishment of a foreign, European community. The present almost complete delegation of the responsibilities for the Native to the charge of one or two colonial departments is dishonest, inasmuch as it seems the lie that the interest of the two are inseparable. The native's dependence upon the white is potential for the Negro, leaving a definite

and widely acknowledged debilitating effect of the young Europeans in Rhodesia and elsewhere. If the need for a minimum of progress and development is to open other avenues for the Native, it is clear that the softening effects of the present system in the Colonial European's physical, mental and spiritual make-up were paid in the forefront of his "activity" methods of fulfilling that duty which would be found.

This would not be easy or easy hours and may make the inspiration of the existing aim of ultimate self rule means anything. It is quite clear that an appeal to Britain couched in language different from that of old fashioned expansionism must be made. Not only must it be different but it must be in line with the best phases of modern political thought. To foretell the consequences of the suggested change of emphasis would be impossible. But the present method of trying to attain greater independence by placing first therethat of obtaining an increased flow of immigrants from Great Britain is not succeeding and it will certainly be no credit to these Colonies to fail altogether without an effort to bring their policies more up-to-date. If they must have the economic incentive, they can study the benefits of a rich internal market, as evidenced in the United States of America.

A PLEA FOR ARTISTS

Another motive which should activate Rhodesians and Kenyans more than it does should be the desire to express something more characteristic of the lives of the settlers than the demand for better prices for maize or groundnuts. Prices are important, of course, and legislation will not produce artists, but there is insufficient realisation of the fact that it is impossible to maintain any sort of cultural life in a Colony or anywhere else entirely upon the exotic. There are artists and serious writers in tropical Africa who do their best to convey their vivid perceptions of the intimacy of their environment. But their small public is almost all applying purely European standards of taste and unfortunately they are seldom regarded as being anything more than interesting dilettantes. It is hardly possible to lecture a bright little community out of living too superficially, but the present situation is in part due to inadequate attention by the politicians to the artistic side of education in the Government schools.

The bulk of this message is that the majority of Africans who have been sent to educate them have too much of the past and have not understood the needs of the people for thinking for which their position calls. Two important directions of advice have been indicated. Others will have to be left for another occasion.

The first is in North Africa with welcome American settlement within its scope — The Negroes are not Soaking in the Nylsand. Let us

The Prime Minister both is aware of the need and endeavouring to expedite it when white men in this country will still less rely on the Native and more on themselves. — *The British and German*

The second is in South Africa with the latest move towards establishing the Transvaal and the Union of South Africa as one great Federal Commonwealth, either into the one country, or separately in that the Union has so far herself to bind the two areas together.

Missionary and Witchcraft

This Discovered by a Rover

By J. L. Findley, M.A., F.R.G.S., author of *Travels in Central Africa*, and *Journal of the African Society*, and other works. Told by a native who has contributed to Father D. G. Dennerlein's *Witchcraft*, which occurred in the town of Nyanga, in the P.E.A. about half-way between Nyasa and the Indian Ocean. He said:

"I was in charge of a team which had a certain number of pails of stuff in which a bound blossom from the Native, or just rock, was to be found to be the best quality. Varied as above, we obtained the three Native Series in ten minutes, and led the team back to the village. We were to reduce the blossom to powder to be used in their *Meza*. They taught us that if any one came and heard of us, who had a stick to hold him lost or stolen, could bewitch him. I gave instructions for one man to go and on the 18th to return accompanied by the sorcerer."

"I thought that, like many of these sorcerers, he would rely on his power to frighten. This was the concession. He is a man of medium height and thin build, looks intelligent, his most remarkable feature being his eyes, which, so far as I had an unaided vision, the appearance fitted the role, and one could imagine how he might hypnotise a frightened Native."

"At the scene of the theft he put a white bone on his head, arranged it so that the point stuck out between his forehead, and to the point he fastened a few feathers. He took off his hat, a little coronet made of plaited hair, and placed it on all kinds of animals. He also wore a cap which was a similar plaited material, and decorated with animal teeth."

"He fastened the whole affair on a coat, and stuck it over his right shoulder. Then he armed himself with a bamboo about two inches thick and four feet long. In the middle of the bamboo was a hole into which he inserted a portion of his own making."

"With his staff he grasped a gourd in which were a few pebbles, and struck it violently so that it produced a sound like a bell; at the same time he recited a short dawning song-song voice: *Kalonola, Kalonola, kalonola, kalonola, Meza* (Come, help, help, guide, Meza). Meza was his name."

"The sorcerer had brought a couple of people with him. One grasped one end of the bamboo; the other end was left resting on the ground. He began to knock the ground, then gave a sudden twist and scattered under the acacias round the spot. The sorcerer followed apparently in no hurry and swinging steadily. *Kalonola, Kalonola*."

"The bamboo set the earth all round the shed and back to the trees whence it had started. The forester announced that this was not true; he was a stranger to the Negar, but melancholy, and, presently, the bamboo (still in the hands of the acolytes) was seen to be tracing lines and circles in the dust. The sorcerer judged these and said: 'The tide went towards the west. There will be two rivers to cross before we reach his village. He takes the staff and repeated his refrain."

"Suddenly, the bamboo went off at a great pace, striking the earth in front and leaving a visible trace, which was 10 feet long and remained parallel with the ground for a while. Then came a river, and immediately the bamboo struck again. They reached me and made two more marks. The sorcerer stopped and began to knock on the ground."

"The bamboo stopped, he said, probably because the staff burned out, and he had to renew it with a minor incision in the travelling timber. Then, during the course of an hour, he recited his charm, and, to constitute a more powerful remedy, took out of his bag a small bottle-shaped gourd spouted, a remedy into it and covered it at the spout where the stopper was sound."

"Now we can continue," he said. "On went the bamboo until they came to a small village. It went straight to a woman in front of which a man was sitting. That is the thief," said the sorcerer.

"The bamboo then burst into the air and struck a bed made of reeds. The man jumped out, and the Native started in alarm around. 'This is the thief,' said the sorcerer. A moon below the surface of the pond the pale light caught it back to me at midday. It was the girl whom he had seduced."

"He then confessed.

German Colonial Claims.

Mr. Amery's Strong Opposition.

Colonel J. S. Amery, who has rendered so many excellent services to British Africa, added another plus contribution to the discussion in *The Times* of German Colonial claims. The former Secretary of State for the Dominions and the Colonies writes:

It is really hopeful that Colonel Meinerzhagen, following Col. Socio-Bouton, should insist on re-opening the question whether German Colonial administration before the war justified the hard things said about it at the time. No doubt the statesmen who framed the Versailles Treaty did not emerge from the conference single-witted, but in a spirit of general agreement. In this connection, as in others, a wise compromise had to be found. It was argued, with reason, that German colonies were not self-governing; all the same, if they could not be converted into a colony, they must be given a form of self-government.

That question is, and always was, entirely irrelevant to the issue. The German Colonies were retained by us primarily for reasons of their own security. General Smuts, under whom Colonel Meinerzhagen served, who had as good opportunity of appreciating German Colonial Administration, and who throughout remained a party to a policy of mere revenge against Germany, was the champion in urging their retention. I need only cite Col. Meinerzhagen to the series of speeches and memorandum quoted by Mrs. Milne in her life of General Smuts to show how he occupied himself with the fundamental problem of communication by sea and air. Germany was allowed to occupy territories which she had never regarded as and for themselves but as points of vantage for exercising world power. Under the acquisition of a far greater African Empire. And it was General Smuts who proposed the voluntary handing over of the colonies, and who declared that, under no circumstances should any part of German Colonies be restored to Germany.

Wartime Objections to Colonies.

What is nothing happened since either the development of the technique of war, or in the situation of even in Germany's own attitude towards the use of force to secure far-reaching ends, to diminish objections to restoration which were then felt to be serious?

It is true that Natives were not consulted in 1919. But two wrongs do not make a right. For 18 years the people of our mandated territories have lived under British rule. They have become accustomed to old ways, have been trained in the rudiments of self-government, and, in fact, live as British as those in any other British territory. The more objections to handing them over in very different kind of rule and today as strong in the one case as in the other.

Colonel Meinerzhagen repeats the old fallacy to which ever Dr. Schacht lends his authority, that Germany can only buy raw materials with her own currency. Identity of currency with the mandate is a convenience, but unless it is enforced by protective measures, either direct or indirect, by such a depreciation of manipulation of the currency, it constitutes protection. It has no appreciable effect in securing trade for oneself or denying it to others. Germany in the years 1933-35 sold to British East Africa £1,400,000 worth of her goods, and if she could not buy only £1,000,000 of East African products, it would not suffice that way because she prefers to buy the balance of her imports in other purchases. She does not care the head or tail of such a coinage.

It is steadily increasing the balance of trade with East Africa in any case, though those who are so high-fidelity about meeting Germany's wishes in these respects will tell us precisely what her forces are. We perceive perfectly well if we may believe that such a surrender would not give any appreciable influence to Germany's economic position, or do anything even to restrain more ambitious colonial aspirations.

Are we to coerce the Dominions, who have made it appear beyond all doubt that they regard any cession of their mandated territories as unthinkable? Are we to disregard the clearly expressed views of South African statesmen that such a cession of Transvaal would be a menace to South African security, set aside the passionate attachment of our settlers throughout East Africa, dismataining what the Governor of Uganda has declared has summarised as an act of insanity? Is France prepared to

surrender the Cameroons? Is it conceivable that possible the retrocession of the small States existing in those territories and now under control of the Germans?

I write, as one who sincerely believed that a plan of Germany can and should be friendly. Let me repeat that Natives are absolutely opposed to any colonial policy whatever, either the status quo, or to adherence to the Treaty of Versailles. There is no settlement in a system of colonies which will satisfy them. It would be suicidal to the whole of Germany, or to Germany's colonies, to bring into the hands of the German people a population which is

so furthered in racial matters, that it has done the manager, soldier, but also the civilian, to make sacrifices, by leaving our lands under the favoured-nation clauses or under colonial treaties, in order to enable Germany to secure preferential mercantile conditions from her European neighbours and in the Colonies belonging to those neighbours. But do not let us say well, nothing. Stronger utterances encourage in a man's belief that there is in fact any possibility of bringing a reversal of the territorial settlement of 1919, which is itself fully the facts of the case and not by lack of

Colonel Meinerzhagen's View.

Colonel Meinerzhagen's letter, to which Mr. Amery disposed so effectively, reads:

Germany's psychological warfare over Colonies is intensified by the insulting manner in which she was deprived of them. Her claim being put to us, those who enjoy first-hand knowledge of German Colonial methods know that we were excellent and inferior to our own. Thus General Smuts's Intelligence Officer during a long period of the Great War, and was often struck by the excellence of their administration, which was reflected by two remarkable facts. Large areas of German East Africa were depopulated during the campaign with no resultant Five million Native deaths. More than that when disgraced certain German soldiers in Kenya. Anybody who is informed is certain, that if the Native population had been asked to-day whether they wished to remain under German government they would have said "No".

The second fact is equally remarkable, arising from any non-German soldier issue that she cannot pay for him except in sterling or dollars. To repeat the fallacy that Germany can get raw material at the wishes from our Colonies displays lamentable ignorance. Germany must be paid in marks for her raw material.

Let us drop the dynastical doctrine that we can hand over colonies without consulting the Native inhabitants. Have we ever asked a single Native he wishes to be ruled by us? Did we consult these of our German Native in 1919?

Our present inexplicable inaction in this matter must be fatal. The history of Anglo-German relations during the past four years is the story of lost opportunities. Must this policy of suspicion and this atmosphere of suspicion prevail forever?

Colonel Meinerzhagen's Way to Germany.

Sir Alfred Pease, who has recalled that Germany regarded her African territories as military bases from which to attack Germany during World War, wrote:

"With German troops in Africa, we could not be surprised to endow our enemies with a base achieved by so vast a sacrifice of life. We could afford to surrender territories taken in 1919 in Africa, but there to be necessarily for the Germans to antagonise the victors."

I have had experience of the German colonies in South and East Africa, and in the right opinion of God, but, knowing the type of German official administration, I trust we shall never see white population and tea-estate, all the Native estates, all under the German military control, as that's a dictator.

I think Lord Esher must be alluding to the public works harbours, railways, buildings, Botanical gardens, all ways, all works which he alludes to, extremely good administration. Certainly they did all this on a magnificient scale, but has he seen the German attitude to the Native? I have not, but I can well imagine why the "irreconcilable Boers" who were here, fled from German rule, took hundreds of miles with their families into Kenya to live under our flags. When I was farming in Kenya with my family, with two regiments, in my district were these Boers living.

If the object of the African Versailles is to be war, what will suggest this to her? Following Germany's return with the concession that they have been "rearmed," and since Sir Ernest Swinton says we are forming appraisals of a surrender to Germany, to form military and naval bases in Africa, it is sometimes suggested that Germany drove our shipping out of East African ports as a deliberate policy to deprive our country of enormous subsidies to her own ships. This made our friendship with Germany as high as desirable, but I fear will not make her a nation to see. "Schland über Alles," or in faith "Blood und Eisen."

Mr. Lloyd George asked:

"Is it possible?" could only be asked by Germany which has been testing, among all its other unsavory policies, rebels and Streicher would conduct us off Africa, another crime? So far he is not good, according to the abominable cruelty with which Jews have been treated in Germany, has not damaged tactfully, in the statement of other African Peoples. Nazi Germany claims to treat the black-skinned peoples; it has an "African" to prove that Englishmen, Frenchmen and Belgians are congenitally more fitted to govern Africans than Germans would be imposed very likely we are now, but a question of racial touch that our people do govern at home, whether under a King or a Republic, more liberty than the German Government can now do similarly ill-treatment of the weak."

V. THE CRUX OF THE WHOLE QUESTION

After European Armistice, agreeing that "to divide the British Government is satisfied that no retribution of German territory would entail the further militarisation of Africa, or, duty to uphold the *Natives*," wrote:

The crux of the whole question is whether Germany is prepared to give her *friends* in bringing peace and civilisation to Africa on the basis of a trusteeship in association with our neighbours. Will she accept whatever critics—the members of Angola, or some other place—is to be on the side of the Mandate principle?"

Mr. Joel of the Foreign Office said the difficulty will be to get that assurance, have the European nations with whom in Africa that Germany would not use her African territories in time of war as bases for submarine raiding or for aircraft or submarine attack? What binds the undertaking of Germany to willing to give that would allow her to practice neutrality over the whole basis of trusteeship and thereby fail to prevent the militarisation of Africa?"

And if Germany were minded to effect the separation of African territory in accordance with the principles of the *Natives*, other Colony owners, such as in South Africa, including Egypt, he willing likewise to apply to their African territories?"

In concluding article, quoted: "The German Colonies." The *Natives* pointed out that:

"The German, having scientific objectivity for his cause, supports a claim to colonies on material, with regard as selectively and especially, and statistics can, but the heart of his contention is that the maintenance of the existence of the German people must be ensured by political-commercial agreements of some kind, whatever it is to be measured not by economic and political give and take, but by one-sided negotiations. Colonial War, which after Peiping and Nanking, would not stand up to German military settlement, and, probably, to push to unlimited heights the power of German armaments. Economic conference and co-operation are to be ruled out as disfiguring German political freedom. Proprietary rights will be lost in politics and another, a national, will be gained, more than bearable strain upon the argument designed to show that sure access to raw materials is not enough, and that only territorial ownership will do. But if, for the Fuehrer means what he says, the German rejects completely the idea of partitioning Africa, Europe founded upon mutual co-operation."

The Attitude of France.

On the following day its Foreign Agent in Paris recapitulated the French attitude of co-operation. "I understand that the French attitude is that for the new and simple world, in which, if Germany is prepared to say the word of agreement and lasting alliance in Europe, the whole of Africa should be for her, have them. If, however, we consider that there was prestige, another important reason against giving France, for one

or two, colonies, nothing in which, instead of giving, could possibly satisfy the German one, for the Colonies question. Hence that is a certain settlement, formation of one part of the problems which could be had in the short run. Unlike the proposed West African, it is not definite which the French Government is prepared to do this, it is a gradual step toward settle."

"Because one of the main points in disputed territory stands committed to French control, the whole orientation of German policy. It has appeared, French men will have to be changed. Instead of threats there may be assurances. Instead of colonial rearmament there will be reduction; oral communication and control. Instead of a census and taxation, instead of economic mobilisation, there must be a general relaxation of international effort which would involve, first of all, desire to seek peace and ensure it."

That is the French attitude.

To the possible charge of unbridled dictation which these conditions may call for, France here finds refutation in the very terms of the German claim. If that claim were based upon considerations of prestige alone, French opinion would understand it and spurn it; not because prestige in itself is held to be necessarily a bad thing, but because it would confirm the suspicion that, for Britain, it is a drag required with unceasing energy and effort, and that others will have to pay the German bill. And, it is contended, by their own admission the German *Natives* Colonies because their country needs raw materials, cannot live without them, an explosion is inevitable. Setting aside the obvious hindrance that fewer men and less money for more paper and more raw materials, Frenchmen, are prepared to accept the German premises and to argue from it that, if the *Natives* colonies were to be given away, the whole of Africa would be lost, since there would be ready to take advantage of this opportunity, though it must be admitted that her colonies would be governed by collaboration with Great Britain and by the readiness on the part of others to make up for them without them an explosion is inevitable.

That last sentence correctly presents the position. It means that the German politicians who have indicated their desire to "redivide" the Cameroons have failed in their propagandist endeavours, and that what recently appeared to be a rather serious danger has receded. That is of great importance to the British Empire, whose semi-colonial possessions offer tempting prizes to German subversives operating from the African bases.

It is perhaps significant that in a recent decree of the French Government the post of Commissioner of the French sphere of Togoland is henceforth to be combined with that of the Governor-General of French West Africa.

Colonial or Polish Jews.

Colonial Back, Foreign Minister of Poland, in a general view in the Secy. of Polish foreign policy, on the problem of Poland's Colonial requirements which shall have to the League will be divided into two parts: first, a field for Jewish emigration, and, secondly, a colony of supply. The first was mainly an economic question, the solution of which was fraught with considerable difficulties, while the second was one which made free Poland from foreign exchange difficulties, in particular, the *Madagascar* plan.

It is stated that the Polish Government recently opened negotiations with the French Government as to the possibility of settling its "surplus" Jews in Madagascar, and was told that, in view of England, and other conditions, that it could accept only a few hundred immigrants from European countries. The French Government was willing to admit a limited number of immigrants from Poland, but on condition that they were not exclusively Jews. It is thought that the *Madagascar* plan will therefore be given up by the Polish Government.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

East African Gold Shares.**Room for Great Capital Appreciation.**

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

The advantages of the African savars from the point of view of the ordinary man is that he can get almost on the ground floor. Of course, some of the more African mines have a wonderful history behind them, and extremely competent mining and financial management; but they have usually been immensely heavy capitalised, and many of them have reached very big prices.

In East Africa, on the other hand, most of the companies are still in early days, capitalised at a much lower rate, and a number of them offer enormous scope for capital appreciation. In our last year meeting the most recent views in answer to a recent inquiry, indiscriminate buying was dangerous.

I am glad that you are providing guidance for your readers, for nothing will do better for the industry in the long run than sound independent advice, which, if followed, will mean satisfied investors who will be the people most likely to provide new funds for further progress.

Yours faithfully,

J. BRUNNELL.

L. ROBBINS.

The Drums of Africa.**Bush Telegraph at Mysa.**

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 inconceivable rapidity over large tracts of desert, bush, or tropical forest—primitive, usually the word. In one very successful film yesterday's edition was copied drumming out this message, the words of which were flashed on the screen, the latter giving the impression that the message was spelt out 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 in an African town thousands of miles away before the use of any known means of communication known to the white man. The news of his latest and death said a Press message from an imaginative correspondent was flashed across Africa by means of this mysterious "bush telegraph."

The sole truth is that the ordinary way and best way is served by the modern means of communication, not among primitive African tribes, but among those who can travel by camel, pony, or foot, or than the human voice carry from hill to hill. It is true, of course, that amongst savars news travels from mouth to mouth, and from tribe to tribe, family with remarkable rapidity, but the news is usually bad news, and worse.

During my residence in Central Africa I frequently revisited the subject with various administrative officers, and save for one or two who hinted vaguely at "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, a bush fire, or a tribe taking to the warpath—news of all these may possibly be transmitted by the sound of the tom-tom. But even so the hearers are able to gather the import of such a message only by an intelligent consideration of the probabilities of something's being done, the drums say. The question is, What is it most likely?

There is no well-authenticated evidence of the existence of an elaborated code of signalling, such as enlightened chief in the heart of Africa, who happened in to be given to operators the message to the coast asking for the latest test match score, or where the flag go in the winter time, would stand as black hope of getting a reply as would of seeing a performance of the Indian rope trick.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE THAMES.

GEORGE WELSH.

An African Order.**The Example of Belgium.**

The Example of East Africa and Rhodesia.

SIR.—You have repeatedly invited—and many of us think with good reason—that this time has come for the creation of a special African Order. One of your readers has been that if India deserves two Orders, then East 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 *Ordre de l'Étoile Africaine*.

If Belgium, with only one African Colony, given though it is in area and population, has created a special Order of the African Star, the existence of which was hitherto unknown in the Great British Empire, how have we no African Order?

Yours faithfully,
W. L. BANDON, S.

EDWARD HOMER.

S. Rhodesia and the Veto.**Suitability for White Settlement.**

The Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—I should like to call exception to two remarks in the otherwise admirable article of Mr. Mansfield Hodson in your issue of November 12.

He states: "Most Rhodésians 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 Native, we need not worry about the veto. That will disappear when we arrive at Dominion status.

Another element is . . . doubts as to whether Northern Rhodesia is suitable for permanent settlement of white people. The only ones who can doubt this matter are those who know nothing of Northern Rhodesia. Those should visit Northern Rhodesia with men and women whose whole life almost has been spent there, and see also their children and grandchildren.

Yours faithfully,
WALTER E.

Statements Worth Noting.

"The King trusteth in the Lord, and through the mercy of the Most High he shall not be moved." —
Ps. 37:31.

"The farmer is looking for a type of assistant he cannot get. A Furbidge farm school would supply this type." — Mr. J. R. Parker, speaking in Colombo.

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

"Let us rejoice in multiplying a course of opportunity—opportunity to live, to work, to build, and contribute to achieve." — Mr. P. R. Phillips, speaking in Nairobi.

"From an economic and financial standpoint, Uganda has been scrupulously nursed and skilfully trained." — Mr. J. E. S. Merritt, Chief Secretary speaking at the Uganda Legislative Council.

"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 apart, self-respect should make us insist upon its being a source of pride and joy to the eye." — 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 Livingstone Mail.

"The ties we have, for better which divide us from our neighbours in the part of the world, generate power to serve both countries, and not to dig trenches on the banks or to pull up wire entanglements." — Mr. R. E. Macher, Governor of Uganda, speaking at the opening of the Kagera port station.

"The amazing Nyasaland Emigrant Survey Report has been in the hands of the Government for close on ten months, and as far as nothing has come of it except this agreement, now suspended because the signatories do not understand it."

The Nyasaland Times, referring to the labour agreement between Nyasaland and Northern and Southern Rhodesia.

"Whenever an major issue crops up, the first action on either side is to consult with each other, but to march and re-consult the Government, and securing the backing of the Foreign Office and the officials by appealing to the economy and summing Convention, etc. Then when both sides having maximum strength, they agree to compromise and talk things over, a thing they ought to have done at the start." — The Kenya Weekly News.

WHO'S WHO.

384. Capt. Leslie Tester, M.C.



Copyright

In the three offices of Treasurer, Controller of Customs, and Comptroller of the Colonies, Zanzibar, and at the end of 1935 Captain Tester was closely concerned with the controversies regarding clove marketing, the general agricultural industries, such precious the impartial Binder inquiry, but he was never accused of being an unscrupulous or unsympathetic attitude. As an official member of the Legislative and Legislative Council he was also Chairman of the Lake 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 these capacities his relations with Indians and Arabs, as with Europeans, were friendly. He has the social instinct strongly developed, is Vice-Chairman of the Zanzibar Club, 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 despatches. After the Armistice he entered the Colonial Service and was sent to India to the British Indian Army, serving in the Second World War as Captain, 4th Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles, and in 1945 he was demobilized.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

DECEMBER 1958

CLOVE GROWERS

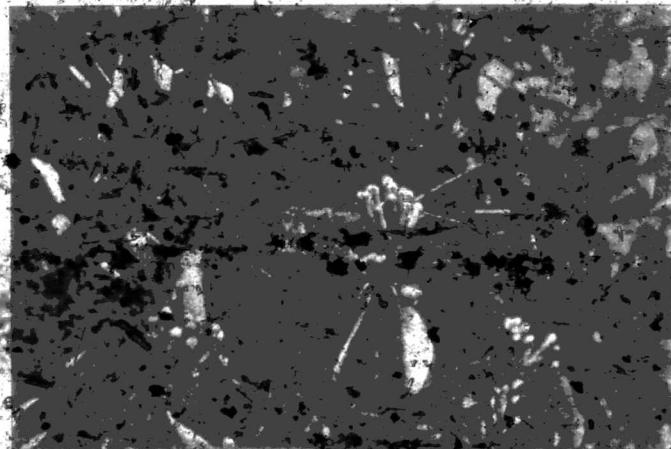


20 NOV 1958

MANY

CLOVE TREES

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CLOVE SPICE FOR FLAVOUR

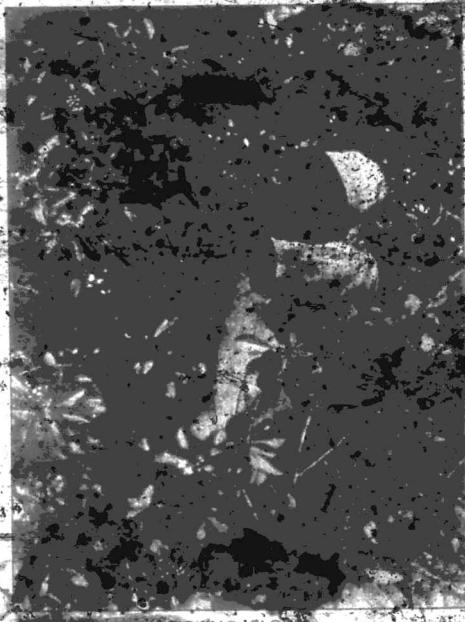
THE CLOVE ASSOCIATION OF ZANZIBAR, TANZANIA, UGANDA AND RHODESIA

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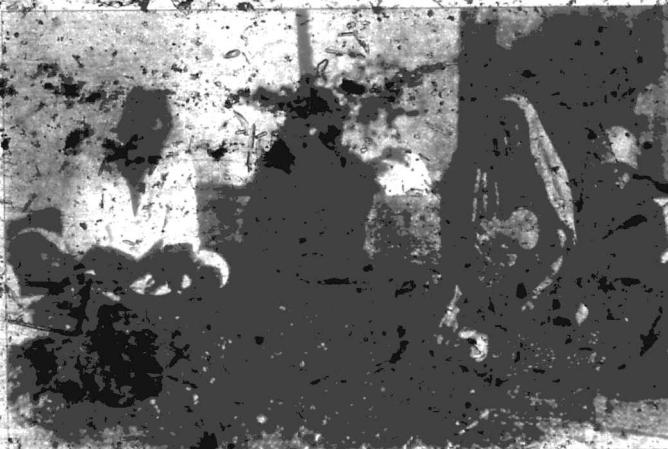
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WORLD'S MOST
VALUABLE SPICE



PICKING CLOVES



DESTEMMING CLOVES

OUR COUNTRY AND A MULTITUDE OF USES!

PERSONALIA.

Mr. H. Allen is now Acting Legation of

Sir John and Lady Wardlaw-Milne
in Egypt.

Lord Dufferin has just returned home to
East Africa.

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

Mr. F. J. Soulard has left Nairobi for a short
holiday in South Africa.

Mr. A. P. Lewis, the Tanganyika Agent
for the Territory on holiday.

Dr. L. S. B. Leekley and Miss M. D. Nicol
have married on Christmas Eve.

Prince Naradra of Siam and his family have been
touring Southern Rhodesia.

A fund is being raised in Northern Rhodesia
in memory of Frank Manning.

Mr. H. H. Hammett has been elected Chairman of
the African Tea Planters' Association.

Dr. T. C. Ponsonby resumed duty in Dar es Salaam
as Assistant Director of Medical Services.

The Rev. G. S. Hamer has been appointed
Archdeacon of Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

Mr. T. McLeod has been appointed to the board
of the Zanzibar Cove Growers' Association.

Among European residents on overseas leave are
Captain H. R. Wehrle and Mr. E. J. Morris.

Mr. Robert Tait Blackwood of the Nairobi
M.C.C. recently celebrated his coming marriage.

The death has occurred at Maroet (Miss
Nyavasha) of the Rev. F. W. Crockett, U.M.C.

The death has taken place in Harrismith, South
Africa, of Mrs. W. W. Clarke of the Transvaal
Customs.

Mr. Paul Speirs, who made the "Africa
Spears" is returning to Kenya on a film-making
expedition.

Miss A. Municali, ascetic author of "A Year in
Tanganyika," has left Tanganyika, leaving behind
her retirement.

Mrs. J. S. Bennett has left Uganda
where he will remain for a week before returning
to England.

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

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Hetherington England from
Kenya on May 1st. They have travelled home via

Ms. A. M. Russell has returned to the Tanganyika
Legation after a short spell of duty in
Kenya.

Colonel F. A. Russell has just been elected Presi-
dent of the Harare branch of the British
Empire Provincial Engineers Association.

Mr. W. W. Parker, the well-known author of
"British Provincial Engineers," is settling
near Weston-super-Mare.

General Sir Hubert Gough, who has interests in
Kenya, also presides at the annual dinner of the
Tanganyika Legion on January 15.

Colonel Snowdon, member of the
Tanganyika African and Massai Constabulary,
has married last week.

Sir Percival Marling, V.C., C.B., who
was the first of the cross roads of 1888
with a salary £249,772.

Mr. W. J. Urry, of Nairobi, and Mr. D. E.
Thornton, also recently, have been elected Fellows
of the Royal Society.

Mr. A. J. Jackson presented to the London Zoo
two young African bush pigs, brought from the
Sudan near the Ethiopian border.

Mr. G. H. Bentinck, a former British Consul in
Ethiopia, was recently appointed Ambassador
ordinary and Plenipotentiary in Chile.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi at the
age of 60 years of Mr. Frank Buckley, assistant engineer
of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

During Mr. G. E. Swindish's absence from
Kenya on urgent private affairs, Captain Pritchard
Bennett, Acting Commissioner of Police.

Mr. N. R. Knight has been appointed to the
Livingstone Plantation Council, taking Mr. C. H.
Knight's absence from Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. Mottey has taken up residence in Moshi
and has attached to the Tanganyika Agricultural
Department, on behalf of Kenya.

Mr. G. V. Miller, managing director of the Motor
Roads Garage, Ltd., has been on a short
visit to South Africa from Nairobi.

During Sir Godfrey Rhodes' overseas tour
A. E. Hamp, Chief Engineer, is Acting
Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Among recent arrivals overseas are
Mr. R. H. Driffield, Agent-General, and Mr.
G. J. Partridge, First Assistant City Secretary.

Captain C. M. Flora Hetherington has lived in
Montauk for many years and has taken an active
interest in public affairs; has moved to Dela-
ware Park.

Colonel W. Thompson Elliott, Vicar of London,
accepted an invitation to preach the Gorham
Memorial sermon in Kibworth, Leicestershire,
January 15.

Mrs. W. J. F. McEwan, who was born in Kenya in 1913 and was the Colony's first Rhodes Scholar, recently took up a Foreign Office appointment in Khartoum.

According to appreciation of Mr. R. Gauthier, who as Chief Veterinary Officer the Solaraner, has expressed the hope that every effort will be made to retain his services in Kenya.

At Vice Admiral C. G. M. S. Air Officer Commanding No. 8 & F. Middle East Division has just concluded a contract with Mr. P. E. Dutch, of Nairobi, for the supply of 100 tons of coal.

Messrs. H. J. Wright and J. G. Macmillan have been appointed to the District Commissionership of Lusioye and Mongi-Lendu respectively in Northern Rhodesia.

Messrs. H. H. Low and J. R. Young, District Officers in Kenya, and Mr. J. C. B. P. Llewellyn, also a District Officer in the Colony, are on leave pending re-arrangement.

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

Mr. D. O. L. Scott has expressed his interest in new and mainly Kenyan and Uganda sites, will shortly leave England for another tour of East Africa. He expects to return in April.

A. J. Mrs. Melby, who is the English Red Cross unit in Ethiopia, about whom died in Addis Ababa as a result of injuries received during the famous land estate valued at £2,000.

Major G. J. M. Forrester, the rising Government architect of Kenya, whose death has taken place in Nairobi at the age of 41, was for many years associated with the Kenya Rifle Association.

The Rev. A. G. Vodden, whom many of our readers will remember as a favorite padre, and who now lives at Bingley, has returned to the local church of the U.C.C.A. on leave from Kenya.

Mr. E. B. Bennett, former Prime Minister of Canada, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia during his Compton's tour. He expressed his surprise at the extreme appearance of the Colony.

Among the members of the executive committee appointed to consider the preparations necessary for the Coronation ceremony are Sir John Hope, Sir Edward Hardinge, Major Ulrik Aarøe.

Mr. R. A. Stockdale, Agricultural and Technical Secretary of State for the Colonies, left England on Christmas Eve for East Africa, where he is investigating the problems of soil erosion and overstocking of cattle.

Mr. F. W. Davidson, whose death has occurred in the Fort Jackson 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.

W. H. Skinner, F.R.S., Keeper of Mammalogy in the British Museum (Natural History), has retired after 32 years' service, during which time he made a close study of many East African animals. Mr. M. A. C. Hipkin is his successor.

The Rt. Rev. M. B. Furse, Bishop of St. Albans, and formerly Bishop of Plymouth, may attend the forthcoming Ugandan independence. Bishop Furse served during the East African campaign and is a brother of Sir William Furse, Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Gutteridge, who has been appointed to command the Rhodesian contingent of the General Organization serving in German South-West Africa, commanded the 1st Battalion of the Rhodesian Regiment, is now District Commandant of the Salisbury Military District and a member of the Council of Defense of the Colony.

Mr. G. V. O. Bulkeley, who is Port Manager of Mombasa before his transfer to Nigeria, is recently described as General Manager of Nigerian Railways, whereas he is in fact General Transport in that Colony, the first to establish a departmental control railway, marine, road, air and inland-water services. The Rev. George Manager of the Railways, like Mr. Bulkeley, is a member of the Legislative Council. Mr. J. H. McEwan, who before going to Nigeria in 1934 spent some time in Kenya, latterly on the personal staff of General Manager of the Kenya and Uganda Railways. Mr. Bulkeley's son, who was educated at Kenton and Grahamstown, recently joined the Nairobi staff of Messrs. Mitchell Cotts (East Africa).

**DRUNK
EVERY DAY
HOT BOVRIL**

Forthcoming Events

- Dec. 31—Royal African Society dinner to Lord Halifax.
- Jan. 1—3 p.m.—Executive Council of John East Africa Board.
- 1 a.m.—
- Jan. 7—Mr. G. A. Cowie to address Plants' Group of Royal Engineers Society on "Potash Manufacturing as a Factor in Crop Production."
- Jan. 18—Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa, Nairobi.
- Jan. 20—Sir R. D. Roberts and Mr. G. G. Davies, Designate of Rhodesia, attend meeting of the East African Section of London Chamber of Commerce.
- 12.30 p.m.—
- Jan. 21—Annual general meeting of East African Group of Overseas League, 3 p.m.
- Voluntary organisations are invited to make arrangements as far in advance as possible.

Captain A. T. A. Ritchie. His Service to East Africa.

FEW promotions from Kenya in recent years will have been so widely regretted as that of Captain A. T. A. Ritchie, who is to become Chief Game Warden of the Federated Malay States.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he is the friend of everyone who knows him, and it is at friendship, combined with his deep attachment to his duty, that he has achieved such a great measure of success since he was made Game Warden of Kenya at the end of 1923. Public opinion was not then adverse to the desirability of game preservation, but it was now, and to Captain Ritchie much later, that East Africa's game preserves have been established, and a like number of thoughtful men in public service soon won and retained their support for the cause of game preservation. The settlers and the mischievous collectors, thus achieving support for a policy which a less wise preservationist could have failed to establish.

A first-class photographer and cinematographer, who has films of some animals which probably no other amateur has, taken at the time of annual reports, which have reached a high standard of interest and have been of great public value to the Colony and its game, a direct and persuasive speaker, he has, in his own emphatic, the right manner for the job, and he has made advantage of a wife who shares his enthusiasm and was always ready to make the frequent journeys by which alone Captain Ritchie can efficiently discharge his duties.

Archie "Archie" as he is popularly known, spent much of his head of the school while his father was resident on the British Common Room, and as a cadet, Officer Cadet at the outbreak of the War enlisted in the Royal Flying Corps, serving in France, and which released him in 1918 to take a commission in the Grenadier Guards. Serving with that regiment he was wounded twice in 1918, became a Gentleman in 1919, and a year later was promoted to the rank of lance corporal and made a chevalier of the Legion d'honneur.

First going to Mombasa where he worked on the land for a year, he then spent a couple of years travelling in Burma, Algeria, Spain, and England. When the Game Wardenship of Kenya (then vacant) in 1923, he was appointed to a post to which he has given really distinguished service, and the enhanced status of which is supposed a valuable factor, and indeed an advantage to the two territories whose simultaneously sought to raise in the esteem of the public the Game Warden of Uganda and Tanganyika.

Are You a Nursery School?

The nursery school recently opened in Mombasa caters for children between the ages of three and six, the first of its kind in East Africa.

Eric Minster and Kenya Coffee.

A present for a lb. of "Pithon blend" coffee for the Minister's saloon on the South African Railways was recently received by the East African officials at the Empire Exhibition.

Massai and Administration.

Asked by Mr. F. J. Anderson how many changes in the personnel of the administrative staff of Massailand have occurred in the past three years, the Chief Secretary said in his reply to the Colonial Office that during the last six officers had served in the district, the establishment being which was three.

8.80. Talks on Test Areas.

East Africa figures prominently in a series of talks to be broadcast to stamps by the B.B.C. on Friday afternoons, beginning on January 22, 1936. Dr. V. G. C. Yule is to speak on Nairobi on January 22; Dr. H. E. Hart on Lake Victoria on January 23; Dr. F. Hart on the coast on January 25; Dr. T. Swaine will speak on British Somaliland; Aden and the Red Sea on February 2, and Mr. F. G. Sargent will on February 10 describe a tour of the Northern Sudan. Each talk begins at 8.80 p.m.

Uganda Gameinner.

Lord Hailey will call the attention of the members at the monthly dinner of the Royal African Society on January 26, when the chair will be taken by Governor-General Sir Samuel Wilson, formerly Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The dinner is to be held at the Headquarters of the Royal African Society in Northumbrian Avenue. No tickets are required, but it is necessary for members of the Society to notify the Secretary before January 10 of their intention to be present, and to remit the cost of the dinner (10/-) for themselves and their guests.

Uganda Memorial.

The Uganda King George V Memorial Committee has under consideration a suggestion that a monument should be erected to the Servicemen who took command over the Empire during the Protectorate's history. The suggestion would in no sense derogate from the memory of King George V, but would lend itself to greater architectural and artistic simplicity and beauty. Two sites are under consideration—the source of the River Nile, or the point where the Rimpizi River joins the Shire River, or other appropriate landmarks in Kampala.

Memorial to Padbury.

A memorial stone, which has been returned to the Government, was removed last year. Minister of State for the Colonies, Mr. J. G. Jackson, the widow and family of the late Sir Edward Padbury, and Lady Padbury, and the members of the Royal African Society in Kenya and Uganda.

An Offer to Subscribers

When you are writing to us, please mention our name, and if possible enclose a stamp. We are grateful to every one who uses our services, which, we often say, ought to be free. Every word is ever spoken with intelligent interest in East Africa and the Indian sub-continent.

We think the same—and in the hope of truthfully now, surely, we will do our best.

To the Public
East African Publishing Co.,
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.I.

If the undersigned friends are not members of the Society, I should like them to be admitted. Believing that the best way to increase our numbers is to be generous to our friends, I would, after I accept your offer to send me a sum paid for one-third of the usual rate for that period, and attach to my such copy.

SIGNATURE.

In capital letters.

ADDRESS.

At Addressee's address.

How Tanganyika Spent the Budget

THAT Tanganyika is a country which very largely stands to lose in revenue of the year working of only £1,000,000, and some £2,000,000 at least in excess of the estimates was revealed in the annual statement of the Hon. D. G. M. Sculphin, M.P., in the budget debate in the Legislative Assembly.

The sampling of the good we often see in Government has already been attained at the end of November, and the immediate pinch will surely come when the loan will stand at the end of December, upon which it is proposed to be transferred to the contribution to a reserve fund which is to be built up gradually to at least £100,000.

In the course of his interesting speech concluding the debate Mr. Sculphin said:

"Your Excellencies will note the available provision in this Territory for public works of ordinary shape is approximately a two-yearly sum apart from other factors, and the depression has brought many extra expenses and difficulties. Moreover, the public debt is now £1,000,000, and about twice that amount. There are in these circumstances no small difficulties in raising further sums to finance the creation of assets other than productive assets of a self-supporting order, and it is difficult remuneratively to pay all out of their earnings the interest and redemption charges on the capital expended upon them."

It would, we feel, be most unwise to put fresh loans into bricks and mortar, roads and bridges for some time to come. On the other hand, there are a large number of highly productive and in most cases virgin works, the estimated cost of which totals £700,000, and new wells are equally productive. As a start a 24-months' loan set aside for public works is probably

the net revenue if no expenditure is made on buildings, etc. This is the true initial adjustment of the civil and military to each other, a period of stabilization, and taxation and economies will follow, with the ultimate loan of £100,000.

The Public Works

Outline the intention of the Government regarding public works they have a Secretary said:

"At the moment (Major Sculphin is about to go) I am in touch with the Director of Public Works, and I am going to see him again to discuss the strength and organization of the department, and the extra to which it can be fairly taxed. I am also going to see the head of the Technical Survey, and I am going to see the Director of Public Works again to discuss the collaboration of the technical knowledge of the Survey with the Survey of Public Works and the organization of the Engineering Administration."

He will also closely consult the Economic Advisory Board, Provincial Commissioners, the General Manager of Railways, and various mining, industrial, and financial men, and they will endeavour to

to obtain for His Excellency an complete picture of the services presently provided and of the needs of the medical, commercial and administrative departments for incision by him, and consider other of priority in that list of public works to which I have already referred." It was further stated that Sir Edmund Teal, mining consultant to the Government, has submitted proposals for increasing Government's share in the development of the goldmines in the Kafue and Kanthaluk, the distinguished engineer, who advised the water supply and water conservation, is to submit a general water supply recommendation to the whole territory to be carried out by an association of local authorities.

Occupation of Ethiopia

Sir Giuseppe Signor Mussolini's claim that the occupation of Abyssinia is virtually "complete" was dispatched from Addis Ababa describes recent operations in western areas, during which two sons of Ras Kassa were captured and executed as an example to dissident powers.

The Swiss Federal Council has declared its recognition of Italy's sovereignty over Ethiopia. The Belgian Legation in Addis Ababa is to be withdrawn and a Consulate-General substituted.

Signor Mussolini states that 120,000 Italian workmen are making roads in Ethiopia.

When a boiler burst a few days ago in the 8,000-ton Italian steamer "Alessio" at anchor in Massawa harbour 25 workers going out to Ethiopia were killed and 100 injured, and all the ship's papers were destroyed.

At the same time a passenger silver in 1000m. bars was melted down £2,500 realised. Gold and silver plates, each inscribed with gold and silver coins from various countries brought over £1,000, one with over 100 coins and bought by British d'Urlands for £100.

In a Christmas message to Christians in Africa the Bishop of Addis Ababa then to remember Ethiopia in their prayers for peace and thanksgiving, and in their supplication for spiritual succour among the nations of the world.

The Institute of Abyssinia (Ethiopia) League presented to the Emperor of Ethiopia a Christmas greeting with thousand signatures from every nation.

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FROM THE PRESS.

Poachers in Africa

THE following is how a William found out about some of the 100 of confiscated ivory in Transvaal African Game Reserve:

A game scout and porters were rapidly sent out from Johannesburg to collect six tusks lying buried in the Athi-Kwai valley, being confiscated from Native poachers who had only recently started. In dense bush, on the way, the porters found a number of elephant skins. Not unnaturally, the porters declared that the animals had been killed at all possible speed.

An exciting drive followed, and the porters were soon made off to the game reserve, 100 miles away, to turn in their tusks, during which time the poachers struck several times to load up always with a ready and venturesome heart appealed in a most earnest manner to two complete strangers for permission to keep the remaining ivory.

Broadcasting to Africa

The incredibly illiterate savagery propagandised throughout the world is reflected in Mr. F. G. Moore's letter to *The Spectator*. He says:

The German Germans themselves are far from satisfied with the simple German propaganda and shall never be. Oldsmar Nazis, passing with rage because of the lack of a headbutts' link on domestic science, the lecturer will, in time, correspond to his listeners' tone of voice. If any of you journalists write about our broadcasts to write to us.

When the same and most powerful B.B.C. station, a complete fool would strongly recommend that the audience listen to a German Fennel, I, who had been a Hitler follower until in 1924, found that no Germans even the most ardent Nazis, could intense interest in their broadcasts. Most of the world's people, they know, of self-educated immigrants to get news unclouded by Nazi propaganda from their own Press!

Broadcasts for English listeners should start early in business then in England have sufficient energy to attend twice in the evening, but the aged East African settler would prefer to be about 6 o'clock. Most listeners in Africa would appreciate if the transmission could start at 6 p.m. (M.T.W.F.O. C.M.T.), instead of at 7 p.m.

Poisonous Lizards in Africa.

No poisonous lizards exist in Africa. This statement is raised by Mr. W. Lillian MacRae in a letter to *The Times*.

Mr. MacRae's "General Rights" B.M.A. letter, dated from May 10, 1930, repeatedly (so far liberated slugs) refutes the far inferior imagination that a poisonous lizard was in existence in Africa.

Some 35 years ago, while I was supervising workmen at Dr. A. A. Schatz's Hospital, at Lambaréne, in French Equatorial Africa, I found a lizard which had fallen into one of the hills. The men were desirous of planting young trees, so we secured stones from the village, where a cotton cloth was later fitted onto like the Arizona lizard, with large black patches, and the skin glassy smooth.

The distribution of cotton was like that of the Arizona variety, except which I had long been taught it was greatly snake by the different types of the skin and brighter hue.

When I was about to jump into the hole in the ground where near were cobra and adder, I heard a sound distinctly like that of a lizard. One asserted that it would not last to hold until morning, as it had grinded the bone.

I devoted to help the natives and worked hard to dig out the hole to such a small portion long enough to get the surface it made only a shrill shriek.

Recognise the Medicine Man

LEARN that the medicine man is an aborigines who has been educated in *The Morning Post*, writes Mr. Julian Mount, who writes:

In India, the man should be given simply an opportunity to work in body social, shown by one who realises his worth there, and the one is an opportunity. When native in his sister he could not be expected to do his best, as his actions are not made.

He grows and improves, not playing the detective, but native companion, as it is, as he is educated to be on terms of personal and social food care to be seen in health, as well as medicine and the like, the Indian will be given to his country.

As the Indian Officer's social recognition increases, so does the person who is not *ex officio* a criminal, but a possible trouble on local affairs, whether itself begins the whole situation. The news, as it spreads, will operate in three directions.

It will free the witch-doctor from a false position in his own and other people's eyes, and alter his whole meaning. It will make all the difference in the world in the operations of the relationship between district officer and the chiefs, whose influence is directly the influence and prestige of the District Commissioner.

War for Education

The lightness of the Native working in the copper mines is a feature of the Copperbelt to-day. Sitting under lamp-post at compound corners, usually in the shade round a tom-tom, you may see them reading, writing, torn, torn, and sometimes grown up to be seen sitting, as the seat of a child, with a book in his hands. The Rev. F. L. Moore writing this week:

When Light Weight Delivery is Essential



This Bedford BXCV van will increase your business prestige and widen your selling area.

Its powerful 27 h.p. six cylinder engine has a steady high speed, yet fuel consumption is refreshingly moderate. Light engine, controls, synchronesh gears and straightforward access to all parts make the vehicle very easy to maintain, while the spacious body, built on a low chassis, gives a great degree of loading space, and the full length rear doors make loading and unloading easy.

May we demonstrate with your usual load over your daily route?

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MADAGASCAR: B. T. H. Agents, Ltd., Antananarivo (P.O. Box 100).

*Labour on the Land.**General Conference Disputed.*

The report which we published some little time ago of the visitation of Mr. George E. G. Permanent Mandates Commission of the League on their visitation of Tanganyika Territory in 1935 was well received and caused discussion in the East African quarters.

The Tanga Gold Diggers and Miners Association has indeed addressed ultimatum representations to the Tanganyika Government by letter in the following terms:

With reference to a report of the visitation before the Permanent Mandates Commission published on pages 20 and 21 of *East Africa and Rhodesia* October 1, I am instructed by the General Committee of the Tanga Gold Diggers and Miners Association to record their emphatic dissatisfaction with and disapproval of certain statements and conclusions made by the Tanganyika representative before the Permanent Mandates Commission when dealing with matters concerning the Luma Controlled Area.

The substance matter of this letter is approved by the General Committee and is as follows:-

Lord Lothian is reported to have remarked that wages paid in this Colony were shocking to view. In replying the Tanganyika representative said that the only complaints advised were those concerning the wages where remuneration had been unreasonably low in the past.

He failed to point out that the 14/- per available here is only the first in the whole territory. Once in the mines and consequently years paid less than more efficient and older miners would receive. Now did the representative take the opportunity pointing that during the first wages and food about 5/- of the gross value of the alluvial gold recovered was paid to the native miners under the fixed system. My Committee took up the matter seriously and

even though later on the representative did mention a certain bonus, as price according to the amount of gold won, it failed to make up.

Under these statements made by the representative no one could expect that Native labour came to the area from surrounding territories. In my opinion as such this without foundation. The native miners in the area found themselves forming to go to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland simply because of conditions and wages there were better than that could obtain in these territories.

Furthermore, the representative failed to inform the Permanent Mandates Commission that the provision of labour camps and medical attention and facilities for natives who have indeed now been provided by the Government were only so provided after continual pressure by the Tanga Gold Diggers and Miners Association. It is apparent to us that it was the former Natives in particular which formed the whole local community and which culminated in a Government providing such facilities.

My Committee feel that the following statement implies that the Permanent Mandates Commission's opinion of the Tanga Native community on this field is that the Tanga Native is lazy. This is evidenced by the statement of Mr. Denevay, whose impression of his local tribe community was left unchallenged. The representative had the opportunity of informing this body that natives who come from adjoining territories invariably remain most of what they earn to take back with them to their homes and do not spend their money locally. As there is practically no local labour in this field it is felt that the Permanent Mandates Commission might have been fully informed on this matter. This good lady might also with great justice have been informed that the standard of living of white people is certainly not set by the amount of money their Native servants receive.

An Epic of Modern Mining.

Writing of the Northern Rhodesia Copper belt in the *Rhodesian Mining Journal*, Professor C. W. B. Leppé says:

"This great copper belt contains over 100 million tons, or one-third of the known copper of the world, and in the mining states one of the principal mining units."

It must be remembered that the whole country is covered almost entirely by thick forests and the average sandstone averages from 30 to 40 ft., and the copper-bearing rock, when found, show considerable resistance and in general, low values.

Nevertheless, by a systematic intensive and sustained drilling campaign the extent and value of the new mines were proved, and they have been opened up in spite of great initial water difficulties, into workings which compare favourably in size and output as efficiently with any mine in any other part of the world, nor excluding the Witwatersrand.

It can hardly be without shadow of a doubt that the production of 100 million of metallurgical copper can be considered complete unless this green mountain land has been thoroughly studied and worked over by the miners."

Territorial Units.

The mineral production of Uganda during 1934 was as follows: Gold, 11,941 oz.; tin, 1,160,000 oz.; tantalite, 1,100 long tons.

Base metal output from Northern Rhodesia in November was as follows: Copper, 11,111,000 lb.; electrolytic copper, 1,111,000 lb.; zinc, 1,111,000 lb.; 30,143 lbs. lead; vanadium, 1,111,000 lb.

Copper production in Africa during November totalled 1,000,000 lb., a value of £28,000. During the same month the first eleven months totalled some £1,177,025. Comparative figures for 1933 were 1,000,000 lb., £28,000.

Details of production for November were 1,000,000 lb. of steel, 1,000,000 lb. of iron, 1,000,000 lb. of red, and 23,000 lb. alluvium. Total production from Central African Republic £1,000,000.

Mining in Uganda.

Some people think mining in Uganda is not a vital industry. As Uganda is a British colony we are truly thankful that the Government (Mr. P. F. Mitchell) thinks otherwise. "My Government," said Mr. P. F. Mitchell, "will not let us down in our efforts to develop our mines, at the expense of the other great power station."

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Dar es Salaam
TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga
THE DAN ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRICITY BOARD
Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Tanga, Kigoma
LONDON OFFICE: 60 Queen Street, London, E.C. 2

Masvaba Rhodesian Asbestos

The manager of Masvaba Rhodesian Asbestos Co., Ltd., at Mwambo, said September 20 that the asbestos towns played a part in the very enhanced value of asbestos in those areas and as such was reflected in the last annual accounts. Owing to the fact that shareholders did not receive dividends considerable credit was given to the company's managers, and to the failure of underwriters to complete their underwriting in connection with the offer, it has been necessary to purchase the machinery so urgently required on temporary basis as negotiated to meet immediate needs pending the annual meeting, when more permanent provisions were to be made by shareholders.

A cablegram report from the technical adviser states that the Mwambo Hill property alone 45,000 tons of asbestos are already shipped, and that at present stage the life is estimated at 10 years. Regarding another property purchased last year the cable describes the ore bodies as prolific and states that they also have a life of 10 years.

Since the date of the accounts the 1,340,000 shares allotted to underwriters have been forfeited. The accounts further state that the public accepted the shares in ample numbers, and that 1937 was certified as the company's first profitable year in Southern Rhodesia, except in so far as the directors have capitalized a portion of the mines' expenses under the heading of development, amounting to £14,000.

The annual meeting took place yesterday.

Thiabana Gold

The directors of Thiabana Gold Mines announced that, in order to bring the date of the annual meetings to a more convenient time of year, accounts will be drawn up to March 31. The next accounting period will therefore be for the two months to March 31, 1938. It is expected that the meeting will be held some time in June.

Trade Miners

Mr. H. G. Smith, managing director, assured at the last meeting of the shareholders in London that the Government will consider the matter of providing increased feeder roads and mineral roads or existing roads in the new provinces to assist in increased agricultural and industrial development.

Desarama

Desarama Mining Co., Ltd., has been registered as a private company in Kenya with a nominal capital of £30,000 divided into 120,000 shares of £1 each. The directors are Mr. S. C. Ghersi and Mr. Rex Morgan de Saussure.

Monte Carlo

Monte Carlo Mining Company, Ltd., Alberto registered in Tanganyika, has been registered in Kenya. The company is one of the Belgian group operating near Mwanza.

South African Gold

A meeting of shareholders of South African Gold was held in Nairobi on August 27 to consider the voluntary winding up of the company.

Northern Rhodesia

The manager of Northern Rhodesia Copper and Zinc Co., Ltd., at Chingola, said September 20 that the company had been granted a concession to mine copper and zinc in the Chingola area, and some of the old mining areas in the Chingola district are now being developed. The company's total ground, unclaimed, is 100 square miles and a pit has been struck by the drill-hole in front of the mine, hospital, the drill is to be removed to the west of the bowing greens. A second drill is working near the mine compound offices.

In Rhodesia.—Mr. Dufour and his partners, Messrs. Smith and Elvidge, are actively developing their prospect near Nkanga, from which no commercial payable copper has ever been recovered during the past year. This recovery has been obtained from the alluvials, and intensive prospecting is now being carried forth here and there. Mr. Billings, who has much experience of the mining in the Belgian Congo, is now joined the staff, a team has been constituted and pilot plant started, and it is hoped the production of present suspended will begin again after the next season.

Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation.—Mr. Kanthak, consulting engineer for the Northern Rhodesia power scheme, has just made a hydrological tour of Broken Hill by air from Johannesburg. Dr. J. E. Davis, the resident assistant engineer, who has been making frequent trips to the Limpopo River near Mikush, in connexion with water flow measurements.

Mining Parochialism

The Earl of Caithness, a member of the executive committee of the Eldoret Mining Syndicate of New York after a prolonged illness. The Comptess of Harrick followed him out of the U.S. recently.

Mr. G. A. M. Senior, Senior Provincial Commissioner in Nyasaland, is investigating conditions under which Nyasaland natives are employed in the mines and elsewhere in Southern Africa.

Colonel H. G. Fenwick, the owner of Willoughby Consolidated, Ltd., and a director of the Rhodesia Bremen Syndicate, left London on Christmas Eve for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. G. Woolston, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has been elected president.

Lionshaw Mining Wisdom

Following another attack on the miners in Rhodesia's port-forces, South Africa, the Workers' Union of miners of Lionshaw, workers rejected a proposal to establish a branch of their union in the country before votes to four.

Portuguese Gold Fields

Mr. Maurice V. Ghersi of Timbavati has applied for an exclusive prospecting licence over approximately 200,000 acres of the Portuguese Fields, situated near Kavirondo, Kenya, for mining.

The erection of a refrigerating plant near Kavirondo to supply the power requirements of the south-western area of the former Rhodesia's telegraph is under consideration.

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Largest Low-Yield Gold Producers

Zulu Sunlight (5s.)	18/- 6d
South African (20s.)	17/- 6d
Can. & Eng. (15s.)	8/- 6d
Goldfields African Selection (5s.)	8/- 6d
Barlow Gold (10s.)	11/- 0d
Goldschmidt Goldfields (5s.)	11/- 0d
African Mining Syndicate (5s.)	11/- 0d
Orani Consolidated (5s.)	10/- 6d
Gabor Goldfields (2s.)	10/- 6d
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	10/- 6d
Gold Fields Federation (10s.)	10/- 6d
Barlow Mining Ltd. (5s.)	10/- 6d
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	10/- 6d
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	7/- 0d
Kenafit (4s.)	7/- 0d
Anglo Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2/- 10/-
Anglo Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2/- 9d
Shinghli (10s.)	2/- 9d
Duangwa Concessions (5s.)	2/- 9d
Leviors Corporation (s.s.)	10/- 1d
Lomah (5s.)	10/- 1d
Abdo Nazim & Co. (5s.)	10/- 0d
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	10/- 0d
Gold Fields (5s.)	7/- 0d
Aboba Goldfields (5s.)	7/- 0d
Kenya Gold (5s.)	7/- 0d
W. M. Bishop's Hill (5s.)	7/- 0d
Anglo Minerals (Africa) (2s. 6d.)	2/- 10/-
Nataline (5s.)	7/- 0d
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	10/- 1d
Rhodesian Corporation (10s.)	10/- 1d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	10/- 0d
Khokana (4s.)	10/- 0d
West Antelope (5s.)	10/- 0d
Kenya Gold (5s.)	7/- 0d
Selwyns Transvaal (5s.)	7/- 0d
Schwood Steel (5s.)	7/- 0d
Tanami Gold (5s.)	10/- 1d
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s.)	10/- 1d
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	10/- 1d
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	10/- 1d
Sights Goldfields (5s.)	10/- 1d
Kenya Gold (5s.)	7/- 0d
Cambria Ridge (5s.)	10/- 1d
Robert Mining Synd. (5s.)	10/- 1d
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	10/- 1d
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10/- 1d
Kenya Renta (5s.)	10/- 1d
High Gold Mining (5s.)	10/- 1d
Kenya Gold (5s.)	5/- 0d
Ex div.	5/- 0d
Lands Prospecting Discretion	5/- 0d
The above figures are based on a gold price of \$21.90 per ounce. The shares of all these companies... and the two others mentioned below have been struck at a premium of 20% over their nominal value.	5/- 0d

MACHINERY

The "Clan Line" makes express passages from the

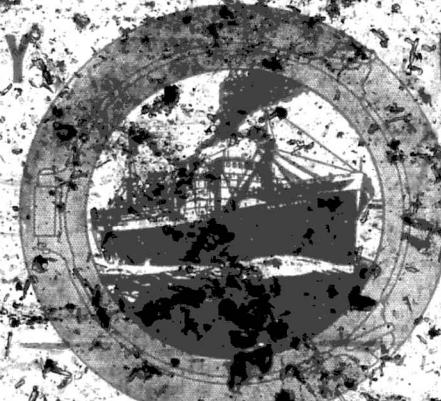
United Kingdom to Durban,

Portuguese Marques and Beira,

also via Cape and Homai-

Tanga and Dar es Salaam and Da-

nizibar. The vessels on these runs are specially equipped for
dealing with all classes of cargo,
and have derricks capable of
dealing with heavy loads
weighing up to 20 tons.



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Homedward services include
passages from East and South
Africa to the United Kingdom
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chambers for handling the
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CLAN LINE

Cold Options Syndicate, Ltd.

Major Willis's Address to Shareholders.

The annual meeting of shareholders of Cold Options Syndicate took place in London last week. Major W. H. Willis, chairman and managing director, presiding. The shareholders were invited to view the general assets of the company. On December 31, liquid assets of the company totalled £7,500, so that the break-up value of the shares was much over par. The balance in profit and loss account was £1,000, in addition to the replacement of £8,000 transferred from general reserve and depreciation reserve account. That was sufficient to show a 5% dividend had been paid, without keeping this份於 future dividends.

The company's fund amounted to approximately £100,000 of the share capital. In last year's accounts £6,000 was transferred from share premium account to reserve for depreciation of shares and general reserve accounts; this sum has since now been put back into share premium account. The amount necessary this year for depreciation of general reserve (£500) had been taken from share premium account.

Pluto Publishing Company.

With regard to their assets, the Pluto Publishing Company, owning the *Gold Mining Record*, of which they held all the Ordinary shares, was doing exceedingly well. The Nigel Van Ryn Reefs was doing brilliantly. Gold Corporation, Ltd., was doing well.

During the 12 months under review they had not been compelled to go to come across any reconstruction work or company formation work while. Many propositions had been received, and where they seem promising some investigation work had been done. Some mining in various parts of Africa had been referred to their friends, Mr C. G. Anderson, who, on the company's behalf, had made the necessary investigations sometimes before the company had been formed, and they were very fortunate in finding men who would help them to part with the information.

Dealing with the flotation of the company, Major Willis said that they had been in this endeavour for two years, and had been successful, and it had become a revenue-generating, or a large state. Their present capital was still sufficient to warrant their making an application to go on the Stock Exchange with a prospectus of shares, and as their business was now larger, or less confidential, and security becoming more difficult, they could do without capital without reducing the amount of the dividend.

In connection with the flotation of £5,000 per share, Major Willis said that, as far as he could see, the factors, divisions or company formations came along, and the first test proved most payable (they had paid £100,000), and the shareholders' dividends were £100,000. They were not able to do anything else, not on that case, but in their case, due to the connections of the board, and the influence of the gold mining, minute business. They could not be quite sure, do this business and pay out the same amount of dividend on a regular basis, and in the circumstances he thought the best course of action for the shareholders' dividends about £50,000 per share from the £100,000. This was due to the enormous increase in the shape of a reduction of capital, and it would, of course, have to be approved by the Court.

At meantime, he was anxious to say that, again, while the present report was being drafted up, they had successfully concluded a large and most important business, the details of which he could not disclose, until the conclusion had been through the usual formal and initiatory stages. During the year, he was very to say, he had been engaged from the board, and his place had been taken by Major P. R. Rivers, who, he understood, was a remarkably good judge of the value of gold mining shares.

The chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts, which was seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Mariano Hooper.

A long discussion ensued, during which shareholders expressed their approval of the proposed flotation of £5,000 per share. On the motion of Major Rivers, the meeting adjourned, and the chairman, Major Rivers, moved a vote of thanks to the auditors. The Chairman thereupon declared the resolution carried, and the auditors having been thanked, the proceedings terminated.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

Major Willis's address to shareholders was followed by a question by Mr. C. J. C. Lupton, 10, St. James's Street, who asked: "What is the position of the Gold Exchange at the moment?"

"The Gold Exchange is not in a very healthy condition, but the market is not furnishable, and as such, the price will not be given out."

"Shareholders should make inquiries at the Gold Exchange and address them to the manager, Mr. J. A. Lupton, W. I."

"A. J. Lupton, 10, St. James's Street. Too bad to give a general scope. See you at W. I. R."

"C. J. Lupton, 10, St. James's Street. The manager of the Gold Exchange is Mr. J. A. Lupton, KINGSHRINE, OXFORD AVENUE, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, E.C. 1. Consolidated in November, 1923."

"I. R. KENTON—Yesterdays' visit the manager, Mr. J. A. Lupton, KING, Kenya Consolidated and Standard, AJAX, BRITISH. The manager of the Gold Exchange is Mr. J. A. Lupton, KINGSHRINE, OXFORD AVENUE, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, E.C. 1."

"T. S. V. F. DODD.—For report, see Chairman's address to the shareholders at the recent annual meeting of December, 1923."

"C. S. SOUTHWARD.—Should not expect an earlier rise of couple of shillings, if we buy at present, but it is possible to freeze up."

"C. M. H. COOPER.—Do not think African Gold Exchange, or Araya Consolidated, can be sold at least half." (5) Have just told me."

"C. G. FOLKESTONE.—The shares are well secured, and might be good for dividends, but not for capital gains."

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LEEDS, ENGLAND

Of Commercial Concerns

The Imperial Hotel, Kimberley, is to open its doors to the public on December 1st, after a long period of construction.

It will be run by a company whose members include Mr. J. C. Smith and Mr. G. M. Goss.

A compulsory third party motor insurance was not introduced in Southern Rhodesia until 1933, but it has 88% coverage at present, the during the same month last year 30 thousand cars were being driven on the roads of the country compared with

20 thousand in 1932. The number of registered vehicles in the country has increased from 10,000 in 1931 to 25,517 in 1935, the increase in the number of vehicles and the number of drivers is estimated to be 10% per annum.

Mr. W. H. D. Sturges, managing director of the Central African Transport Company, has been appointed chairman of an association of all the chief port of the South African Republics.

Mr. Sturges, who recently returned from a tour of the 200 million acres on the continent, said that no port is under consideration for the opening of a new port.

Mr. Sturges said that the port of Durban is the best port in Africa and that there is no need for another port.

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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 export withdrawal of tobacco of foreign origin for consumption within each Empire country each year shall be reduced to 5% of the withdrawals in the previous year. This could be met by an adjustment in the tariff and the like, or, if necessary, by an annual reduction in the export tariff in accordance with the increased volume of Empire tobacco.

The Association also expresses the disability under which Empire tobacco suffer in comparison with foreign tobacco. In connexion with the drawback (Customs) duty placed on manufactured tobacco re-exported from the U.K., the Association believes that the British Government should find it exceedingly hard to refuse a concession to its representatives of Empire countries.

Delegations 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 its original origin, are to be supported by the Association's representative. In this connection it is pointed 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: *Flue-cured tobacco*—Bright, medium, dark; *Fired tobacco*—Wrappers, filters. *Air and sun-dried tobacco*—Virginia type; Turkish type. All grades and types to be further sub-divided into Leaf and stem. It is recommended that this classification should be adopted by all Empire tobacco-producing countries.

Delegates showing interest in Empire tobaccos should, the Association considers, be available to produce the suggestions made that such information should be issued monthly by the Imperial Economic Committee.

Better Share of British Market.

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

Controlling the manufacturing side of the industry, the Association recommends that no quota allowed to dealers from the rest of Empire tobacco products should be raised; to the level of profits accruing from the sale of foreign tobacco products. Delegates are urged to suggest to the appropriate Minister that a meeting of the principal tobacco manufacturers in Great Britain should be held without delay of industry time 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 motor cars are used by the majority of tobacco growers, and suggests that Rhodesia could very well take a fixed annual amount of specific

types of Rhodesian tobacco. This is done under the Customs Agreement with South Africa, so the case of Australia, whose agreement is also recommended.

The Association recommends that the Congo, Ruanda-Urundi should be given, as an alternative, the right of Rhodesia to withdraw from its Standard Trade Agreement at the Conference, 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 enter into barter 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 has been quiet, but it is expected that the opening of the cotton season will bring an early improvement. Trade at Kisumu is brisk and elsewhere is reported to be 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.

YANANGIKA.—The groundnut season is over, but owing to cotton picking on the Central Line, and to the arrival of the coffee crop from the Kibwezi area, business is unusually active.

EASTERN RHODESIA.—Trade levels generally have been unchanged and the Christmas season indicates no considerable increase in turnover compared with the corresponding period of last year. Building trade is still languid.

WESTERN RHODESIA.—The completion of the railway has brought business slightly to life, but this in the copper section is quiet, apart from some activity in the motor car section.

MALAWI.—European trade is not well maintained, but business in the Native section is appreciably quieter, and there is in the tea area no revival is expected until the end of the new tobacco-biting season.

Rhodesia Sells More 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 if the world would respond accordingly. New markets had been found in Hong Kong, Ceylon, Germany and elsewhere and it was hoped that foreign buyers would be attracted to the country.

Kenya Soda.

The Kenya Soda Company of Kenya has added to the East African quota of the Imperial Institute an exhibition showing how soda is won from Lake Magadi. Though 30,000 tons of soda products are exported from the lake every year to Japan, India and elsewhere, the supply is not being depleted, for the thermal waters which feed the lake are replenished in fresh supplies which exceed those the company is removing.

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Passengers for East Africa. Late Steamship Movements

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Anderson, Miss M. H.	Long, Miss M. G.		Almada
Baird, Mrs. G. C.	Matthews, Mr. E. H.		Almada
Baird, Mrs. J. S.	Martinez, Miss E.		Almada
Barnard, Mr. A.	McLellan, Mr. G. C.		Almada
Berwick, Mr. E.	McLellan, Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Berwick, Mrs. A.	McLellan, Miss G. C.		Almada
Blakely, N. E.	McLellan, Mr. G. C.		Almada
Coningham, Lady	McLellan, Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. W.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Dowding, Mr. & Mrs.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Ferguson, Captain, The	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Gordon, Lord	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Hengist, Mr. R.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Hamaker, Mr. F.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Hawley, Mr. L.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Hawley, Mr. P.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Hawley, Sir John, Lady	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Kimber, Sir Henry and	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Laycock, Miss A.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Le Moine, Mr. & Mrs.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Maguire, Mr. J. H.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Madgwick, Miss T. R.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Marshall, Mrs. F. V.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Maxwell, Mr. & Mrs.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Minchim, Mr. G.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Morton, Miss H. E.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Muriel, Mr. J. B.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
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Rae, Mr. & Mrs. W. R.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Richards, Mrs. E. J.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
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Smith, Mr. S.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Southall, Mr. & Mrs.	McLellan, Mr. & Mrs. G. C.		Almada
Passenger's marked	unmarked at Marseille		Almada
INDIA-ASIA			
Coningham, Lady	left Lourenco Marques for Durban		
Coningham, Mr.	left Calcutta from Rangoon, Dec. 20 th		
	left Pimpinga for Durban, Dec. 26 th		
	left Durban for Beira, Dec. 26 th		
	left Beira for Bombay, Dec. 27 th		
	left Bombay for Durban, Dec. 28 th		
	left Durban for Beira, Dec. 29 th		
MESSAGES FOR MASTERS			
Coningham, Capt.	left Mombasa bound for Durban, Dec. 23 rd		
	Comptaine, left Port Said bound for Colombo, Dec. 21 st		
	General Metzger, left Colombo bound for Durban, Dec. 22 nd		
	Legate, left Durban for Colombo, Dec. 20 th		
AUSTRALIA			
Dromore Castle	arr. Beira from New York, Dec. 24 th		
Dunlure Castle	left Las Palmas for Beira, Dec. 25 th		
	Dunvegan Castle	arr. Funchal from London for Beira, Dec. 5 th	
	Durham	arr. Las Palmas for Beira, Majorca, 2nd outwards, Dec. 3 rd	
		left Las Palmas for South Africa, Dec. 24 th	
		Derby	arr. Cape Town for Beira, 3rd outwards
		Llanmadoc Castle	arr. Las Palmas for home, 2nd outwards
		Llanstephan Castle	arr. home 2nd outwards, Dec. 5 th
Refrigerated Space on B.I. Steamers			
			Additional refrigerated space is to be provided in the "C" class of Birmania-India steamers serving the Suez Canal route. Owing to heavy passenger bookings during the few months the alterations in the decks will not be completed immediately, but it is hoped that the additional space will be available in homeward sailings during the
INDIA-EGYPT			
Hammond, Mr. G. W.	left Alexandria, one of the older Impetuous		
	steamer		
Robertson, Captain, Civilian, and Mr. J. A. Yer, from	arrived at Alexandria, having been used on the Mediterranean stage of the Suez Canal route, was damaged during a storm on		
Nairobi, and Miss A. I. Westcombe, from Mombasa	January 1 st , while it lay at its moorings in Mirabella		
	banks, C. 1912.		
INDIA-AFRICA			
			The new Suez-Mediterranean line, Pretoria, which left Southampton on Christmas Eve, on her maiden voyage to South Africa, and again January 1 st , 1913, was delayed for nearly a week before she could get off by this

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Copper	£2,873,583
Silver	£589,002
Mica	£385,305
Other	£461,200

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1928	2,000,000	1932	12,770,000
1929	4,095,000	1933	8,519,000
1930	5,062,000	1934	9,300,000
	5,322,000	1935	10,089,000

For full particulars apply to
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA,
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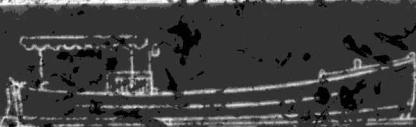
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