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Principal Contents.

| | PAGE |
|--------------------------|--------|
| Matters of Sport | 603 |
| Letters to the Editor | 672 |
| Road Trips | Uganda |
| India | 666 |
| Culture and Press | 668 |
| Latest Mining News | 685 |
| International Conference | 686 |
| Obituary | 670 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE DEMAND FOR COLONIES will bear out the last few months. However, the ever and again reiterated slogan for four "sovereign, not power" colonies has shown the most densely populated country in a matter of course, its importance, and the fact, noted by Herr Hitler assuring the world on Saturday, when he declared that British opinion is unanimous in favour of his demands, he made it clear that he now counts as his most faithful advisers the Hitler Doctrines. All former German Colonies, and so begin the propaganda in its fiercest form.

His ambitions do not stop there, and the no millilitarist can be attached to the campaign. In his speech, he referred to the matter with a frank and convincing, and were addressed to the German public, which is being used to the most absurd statements of subjects, and not to the outside world, which have been well-spun binders can especially convert the still palpably inadequate claims.

Though to emphasise that Germany has never demanded colonies for military purposes is good, it is of no practical importance in the consideration of a matter like the proposed annexation to the British Empire, but objects to the German plan were easily accepted as farceable. Germany and South West Africa, mentioned only for two territories which most concern East Africans and Rhodesians — were selected exclusively for economic purposes.

The first thing to be noted is that Herr Hitler, who declared *ad locum* in his Mein Kampf, an unspurting version of which is still included under compulsion in the Reich, the Germany immense havoc could be brought into a war-blunted badly in seeking to establish a Colonial Empire, a strong added incentive to Germany to launch a before the war and should at all costs avoid such general war, at what seemed to be the most frequent top-line of this error — can now formally disregard the policies which the Reich achieved with the help of the League of Nations, of which Germany was a member, and which was responsible for the creation of that most propria vita State, the Union of South Africa, and Associated Rhodesia, ready to be in motion last year, and the formation of the Central African Empire, which was in the last moment postponed, and in the hope that his new Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. George H. G. Scott, might be able to make a successful visit to the South African Range, that could only stand the comparison with Germany's

One of the tragedies of this whole subject is that the German spirit has been increased by the persistent failure of successive British Governors to satisfy

British Indoctrination our evasions, that the German Government

Encourages Germany that these circumstances will they still be German

Colonial Indians Glad that been said years ago as we pleased ceaselessly in these columns and elsewhere, the leaders also realistic a Power as

Germany could have reconciled themselves to their loss, or the end of their power and strength. Encouraged by what they regarded as British indecision they have thought it safe to send up one leader after another, and, not seeing a short time included that it would be a fair risk to do so. The all is more definitely in the hope that this implied that would succeed with foreign policy as it was now complacently waiting the disappearance of one clause after another of the peace treatise.

This time, however, Germany will find that her confidence has been misplaced, particularly as it

as it has impeded the force of her propaganda by concentration upon the recovery of

South Africa It is quite clear that South Africa

Determined to afford in respect of those

territories the South African Ministers who are located in not in Germany

as vulnerable as in Germany have made it

stated that they will not oppose any change in the existing state of affairs.

In this arrangement Africa would be at the mercy of Germany's friends in East or West Africa and, for elementary reasons of self defence, will

have no truck with such a proposition. Hitler's speech will, of course, let loose a flood of

argument in this country in favour of the cause the states so far affected. But we have yet to hear of really the coming movement from Germans or

of Germans in Great Britain or any of other foreign lands, nor have we risk of presenting Germany with territories which have

any value in political view. We shall have an enormous advantage.

1887 In the Uganda and the Rhodesia honours lists published on

Monday last, to be accredited to the territories of

aparticular service to the State, given the

Colonial Secretary the following names

Colonial Secretary's Honours List in the middle of last year showed

self worthy of recommendation to

His Sovereign for some suitable mark of his

service. But in that form the complete omission

from the New Year Honours List of non-official

colonial offices of those Dependencies of England in

life as unsatisfactory from the public stand point. The numerous officers who have been recommended to be knighted, and whose services merit their work to live them worthy of recognition, will have no means of judgment in the official or non-official communities who claim as the last does, that it is only the salaried servants of the public who are rendering great public service.

There are many non-officials who, for years past, have distinguished their business and clients, and whose services contribute the general good,

Mr. L. F. Moore Knighted in leading the way to some important cultural, economic, educational, social, religious or other desirable goal, remains persistently unrecognized. A signal honour has, so long last been conferred upon Mr. L. F. Moore, who for more than a quarter of a century has been uniformly a non-official member first of the Advisory and then of the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia. His knighthood will please all Northern Rhodesians, for, although those who disagree with him may possibly recognise his unflinching adherence throughout his long career to the public life to what he has conceived to be his duty—which has always been put before opportunities of making money or gaining popularity. He has often been a thorn in the side of Government, but in demanding him for this distinction the Governor has his implication reminded other Governors that failure to share their views and the expression of honest opinion contrary to those of Government should not necessarily debar the critic from the knight of his country.

There will be a warm welcome for the knighthood conferred upon the Governor of Uganda, whose meteoric career in Tanganyika territory

was one of the features of the Governorship of Sir Phillip Cameron, and Mitchell, whose promotion to Uganda in 1915

was soon marred by constructive planning on large lines, and the proposal, within a few weeks of his appointment between Government and the European and Indian public, that his functions will

also be extended to include the districts of Thomas, formerly of Uganda and Nyasaland, now Gwethorh the Trans-Savannah Settlements. Let me assure you of the

Govt. G. to the Chief Justice of Uganda on being made a Knight Bachelor; to the Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State on becoming K. to Australia, who did excellent work during the campaign to

the African frontier, and to Dr. Finlay, Uganda's first Doctor, and to Dr. Edwards, the first medical man in many years of Tanganyika; to Messrs. W. H. Hamp and C. Chinnery, Chief Engineers to the Bengal Ranges, and to Mr. J. D. T. M. Macmillan, a research worker in the field of tropical diseases, and to

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Uganda to Day Street

MR. W. R. BAILY, who was formerly the editor of the Uganda Standard, had previously been assistant editor of the *Egyptian Gazette*, has been appointed editor of *African Week*, in which important London newspaper he at least will find friends who wish him success and happiness since leaving Part Africa he has engaged himself advertising and marketing sides of various industrial concerns, and he thus comes to his new charge with the distinct advantages of journalistic experience and a practical knowledge of the related arts—marketing and salesmanship. If he will seek opportunities of telling British manufacturers how and where he can much more East African and Rhodesian business they could attract if they get themselves so busy to the task of overhauling their marketing and advertising policies, he will bring the national interest deserving the thanks of all traders, and do his bit to increase the understanding between the Mother Country and the Empire with which his name is concerned.

R.C. to Finch

ANOTHER contribution to the discussions of Africa controversy originated in our correspondence columns has been made by Mr. W. W. Hind-Smith, who represents Great Britain in last year's silver jubilee celebrations in Barbados of the French Protestant Mission. Mr. W. W. Hind-Smith, who is the Rev. Mr. Maita III, of mission station Gowing-King's, a little village listening to the wireless-broadcast broadcast from London. As His Majesty's life was drawing to a close a short after the news of the King's death was received, he says, the great drum of the chief could be heard, rolling out its message, the news being taken up by other drums far away to be sent on to more distant parts. After a few hours the announcement had reached places over the frontier of Kenya. The example is a striking illustration of the power of broadcasting to a simple bush people, and stands as a reminder—but while it may be it would like to accept that the value, at least one old and distinguished African administrator who heard Mr. Hind-Smith's statement took it with a grain of salt. I think it highly improbable that any other than simple stock and probably anticipated messages could be sent from village to village, he commented.

Wankie Thomson

THE railway between four miles north of Wankie has been renamed Thomson Junction in honour to the great founder of Southern Rhodesia's great mining industry, Mr. R. Thomson, who after many years of service as a partner manager and the resident director of the opera company, died at M. I. for Mr. Wankie Thomson, in whose life is regarded by Europeans and Native alike as their guide, philosopher and friend. Whether there is a better mine compound in the whole Colony is doubtful and there is probably also no mine in which the relations between employer and employed are more cordial. All things considered, it is but bare justice that the junction should become possessed of the appropriate of the man primarily responsible for its existence, and so in recompence has been known for years throughout Central Africa as "Wankie" Thomson.

Clockwise by

SCHOOL and others, and the time to appreciate the social spirit of Uganda. No less than the young and what they probably described as a grander year with the celebration of birth and marriage, the movements to the East African Conference, the Old Father Time drag by were followed by another fine minute in order that a timely night with Kefya and ganda, a number of parades, and to ensure that Uganda, which amalgamated East Africa, should march along united, to greet the New Year. Coming as it did right at the peak of the New Year celebrations, this extra quarter of an hour of crowded life gave Tingantlike two of everything, two midnights, two Old Years, and two New Years.

Brevity of Wit

PROBABLY one of those who have heard the Bishop of Uganda speak recently at seminar meetings in South Africa will note that he is a brother of Sir William Balfour, immediate past Chairman of the East African Group of the Over-Seas League. The Rt. Rev. Peter Balfour Balfour is also personally acquainted with East Africa, as was noted in this journal a few weeks ago. And those who attend such things would find him an excellent speaker. At some future East African gathering for the reminiscences of a Bishop who saw some of the East African Campaign at the starters should certainly prove a good doer. The Bishop has the bearing as well as the brains which the layman associates with the hierarchy; and this is to a few witty exchanges at a recent meeting I may come to the long and the short of it. The chairman, introducing the Rev. Bishop, a man of modest stature, in the speech said something to complete the length, and then turned to the field. "You appear to have had a long of it. Shall I be brief?"

Advantage of Penitence

THE Bishop is responsible for an excellent story about a well-known South African missionary, the Rev. A. J. Crips, who found when he, on a visit, had to be working in a most extraordinary part of town the Bishop, ever so kind, asked him, "What had he done? His cousin, Mr. Crips—a man with a most engaging face! And he did not know. It was suggested that he had lived over the hill, his own quarters to some extent, and possibly in a single shanty, but he probably had a room or two, and abruptly he said, "I do not live in a community." Rev. Crips' reply, which was most frank and at the meeting, was that penitence was placed. The Bishop, however, and his members invariably wore cassocks and cassocks, added drily, "can cover a multitude of sins."

Wants

ONE of a recognition of shopkeepers, record from the Umtata district has on one side a group of Natives, and on the other the Tonga, a friendly community. One of the industries is the armband.

German Colonial Claims Hitler's Speech

BY R. MANN, LONDON CORRESPONDENT
AND, IN THE SEQUEL, WITH SO DEPRESSED
OPTIMISM AS A MATTER OF COURSE,
IN THESE WORDS, Herr Hitler, stylised Nazi
determination when on Saturday last he addressed
the Reichstag:

The speech, which had been eagerly awaited by the world in the hope that it would be of a constructive character, proved, however, to be a most testy, ~~hostile~~, and is generally construed as being specifically designed for internal consumption rather than for export to the non-German world. Before coming to the question of colonies Herr Hitler said—

"There has been a tendency to connect German sympathy with nationalist Spain [sic] and Colonial designs. Germany has no Colonial claims against countries which have taken up Colonies away from her. Germany, moreover, has suffered so much on account of the Welshick distressing Spain that she would like to see it take up something away from the unfortunate people in the hour of their agony or to oppose them in the future."

A little later in the speech he said—
If it is to be the task of the League of Nations to guarantee the existing state in the world and to safeguard it for all time, then we might as well entrust also with the task of guarding the high tide in the low tide, or of propelling for the future the ejection of the Churchillites. But the League of Nations will not be able to fulfil its constitutional functions if the world does not furnish itself with a code of law, and that must be considered and put into practice."

Colonial Empire Taken Away.
The German people once built a Colonial Empire, without troubling anyone, and without any help. This Colonial Empire was taken away from us. Now we say that the Negroes did not want to belong to Germany, that the Colonies were not administered properly by the Germans, and that these Colonies had no true value. If this is true, this valuation must also apply to the other nations. For there is no reason that they should wish to keep them."

Moreover, Germany has never demanded colonies for military purposes, but exclusively for economic ones. It is obvious that in times of和平, security and peace of certain territories may shrink. In fact just as often than in time of distress such values change, and today Germany is at the end of a fierce battle for foodstuffs and materials. The balance of imports is only conceivable if there is a continued increase of our exports. Therefore the demand for colonies will ever and again arise for the sake of a densely populated country as a means of course."

In no other country except Italy has the speech been favourably received. In Great Britain, France, Belgium and the British dominions, which still administer some of the former German Colonies and in the United States, which can regard the situation more objectively, there has been general criticism of the Führer's emphasis on the Colonial question, without any recognition of what may be called the typical British viewpoint in the matter.

The Times wrote recently: "Albert Hitler expects that the German Government will be able to

economic only, and Germany is absent from the international audience, into the distribution of new mandates which have been set up in Africa. Two governments, Britain and the United States, are participants, and it is difficult to see why Germany should be absent from the investigation of these mandates to-day."

The *Morning Post* presented itself with the comment that Herr Hitler "cannot under no illusion as to the reception in this country of his references to Colonies."

The *Daily Herald* pointed out that, having decided that Germany is equal in status and has been secured, and that that part of the Treaty of Versailles which "degraded her" was at an end, he defined for Colonies an immediate raised.

Nor are we told how, or in what manner this demand for restoration of the lost Colonial Empire is to be put forward? As a peremptory claim, to be backed one day, if opportunity seems favourable, by threat of war? Or as an item in some general and probable settlement of the world problem of Colonies? We are left to wonder.

Key to Economic Co-operation.

The proposed wish to seek armistice and cordial cooperation with the British Government is the only chance of peace in Europe demands precise proposals. And the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Times* call attention to the economic elements which must enter in any more significant elements in German recovery than could be the Colonies. In which Herr Hitler again made a claim.

The *News Chronicle* wrote that "Without doubt the Colonial question must be used as a factor in the near future; but here again, nothing can be had by threats and bribery. The Colonial question is part of the general problem of world appeasement, political and economic, of which disarmament is one of the indispensables."

The *Daily Mail*, of course, which has for several years out-Hilleted Hitler in this matter of Colonies, took a line of its own.

In this statement, it wrote, "will it not be considerate to demand which Germany's Leader made for the return of her former Colonies. There is no doubt as to which quarter this passage in the Reichstag speech was directed. Some of Germany's Colonies were allotted after the War to the South African dominions and are outside the British Commonwealth. But the British Government and the people of Britain are serious to wonder the future of those former German territories now under the dominion of Britain."

Colonial Demands.
Accordingly, Hitler has demanded colonies for Germany, not only for economic reasons. The demand for colonies is a demand for a densely populated country. Germany is one which, however, and again be raised.

It becomes, therefore, more plain than ever that this is not a problem British statesmen can evade by leaving it alone. It is not one of those aspects of international relations which can be allowed to slide in the hope that the matter will come to rest of itself. On the contrary, Germany's position requires the most exact and careful thinking.

It is strange that among those British politicians who

will not give any consideration to Germany's claim to her former Colonies are many who have imposed

reparations. Their confused counsels on the vital subject do not enable them to adjudicate with authority on the new problem advancing swiftly over the British horizon."

The *Daily Express*, which declares that an official slogan and drive to make Germany a colony country is to be started immediately, and that the first vigorous demand will be made for the return of Tanganyika territory, the South-West Africa, and possibly, or at any rate, more or less prominently, a division on the African parts of Africa satisfied. Thank you for nothing, Mr. Hitler!"

—*Continuing*

Great Britain could and should do nothing but return the Elmer's Colonial claim.

The German Dictator has spoken. He has demanded his last Colony back. Now he gets no answer from the democracies who left him. His answer is NO!

The German Colonies were created from out of battle. They surrendered, and settled there, not merely as the German Army had gone. Their loss to Germany was as much a part of the war as Britain's loss of her Thirteen Colonies, which have become the United States of America.

Hilferich may say what he will, and the German Government that yielded up her territories. Nothing new in that. No foreign country has ever ceded possessions until it is beaten.

Most of the Versailles Treaty that was imposed on Germany has been already repudiated by her. The open door principle, however, still operates, and it opposes Hitler's claim that Germany can stand alone because she was deprived of the raw materials necessary to her industrial development.

Germany can no longer get all the raw materials she needs from Tanganyika, Togoland, or the Cameroons—if she can pay for them, which is what everybody else has to do. In fact Germany used to obtain 65% of her imports from her colonies, and had to give up 100% of her colonies put together out of British industry.

What would Germany do if she were given a similar Colonies? She is a member of the League of Nations, and a member of the League of Nations operates on the basis of "all or nothing." Otherwise there is no sense in being a member for anything.

This kind of talk gets nobody any further. The point is that even if we wanted to hand back the German Colonies we could only make a partial surrender.

International Administration.

The Marquess of Gordon, before his recent statement, that simply took over the Colonies to Germany without giving Hilferich a hot peroration to solve the problem of the slaves and the other political colonies.

He should make up our minds to please the object

of the League of Nations, not merely of the League's aims taken from Germany—but of the Colonies which are at present under only national authority. It will be our duty in this to take the best possible sacrifice in order to procure a general settlement and establish peace. Clearly such a settlement as he holds can be fulfilled if Germany returned to the League, it would be part of settlement which included that dynamic reigning power in the League which Germany demands—a free use of international trade, and a similar arrangement, less Salford air. These aims, if they may be said, are impracticable. Germany and probably some others will not look at them, and the main depends on Germany's being willing to treat Russia as she has sixty uncharitable. Any way for a British and French Government, they are a foolish policy, and one better postponed, unless it is not.

Let us respond to the same offer which is evident. Well acquainted with European affairs we should be with Great Britain against the folly of making colonial concessions, since Germany is responsible for her own economic miseries, and not being foolish in the part of others we restore Germany's colonies. Germany first removes the letters which she has imposed upon herself.

Germany, as declared, was in 1931 one of the most populous countries in the world, and without abortion or exchange restrictions, which are the essential condition of human control over every branch of economic life, and to that comparative plenty is attributable. The Englishman is now showing a disposition to compare Germany and this boasted economic system, nothing could be more natural. England can hope to Germany by seeing through Germany's hypocrisy when it comes to lack of power. I think it is her own fault that she can be such a time a lack of power. As Germany, the Government leaves yards and yards behind. There may be a temporary advantage of course, but in a country where confidence in political stability and the continuity and stability of industry is well established, this cannot last, correct itself. The extraordinary German complaint of lack of joint exchange based on common economic basis, whatever other countries to which it is addressed, must realize that in the final analysis, until Germany has her own institutions, she can never be the collapse of the whole of Europe in a system of economic planning, as

she is unable to do more than temporize, and talk of economic reconstruction, positive or negative.

It is not in the power of England to help Germany but the whole world cannot. Through discussion of the Comintern, and the gift of influence to Germany sufficiently to move area of that. Such a disillusioned by German economic policies can be attained only by a return to the open door in colonial possessions. A free trade country with the largest contribution to the economic development of the world, have clear lands, this is important for the self-governing Dominions, shocked them to an extent only dimly realized by the English themselves, and unless the policy of Empire exclusively is reversed the rest of the world will have sufficient ground for getting the Imperial possessions.

Statement in Nairobi.

Addressing the Nairobi Rotary Club last week, Mr. Robert Bernays, M.P., one of the members of the Education Commission now visiting Africa under the chairmanship of Prof. De La Poer, said that the British people's position of living in peace with the new Germany and assisting in the solutions of their economic and political problems was not prepared to the like interests of the Nations of the Mandated Territories and in the African game. He was convinced that the British Government had no intention of abandoning the Mandates, and that no Administration, of whatever political complexion, would survive any proposal to do so.

Telegraphing from Nairobi, *The Times*' correspondent added: "A report of his speech was shown to Lord Lothian, who was in Nairobi, but was not present at the meeting. He commented: 'It is obviously neither the time nor the place to make any official pronouncement, but those who heard Mr. Bernays' speech would realize in most realist that he was speaking for the mass opinion in Great Britain. His attitude is well known. Will realize that the British attitude is a very easy one to adopt in a speech we have real force behind it. It is important that countries should realize that we possess it."

Angola and Germany.

There is a further evidence that the Nazis had little new days ago passed great hopes of a favourable arrangement with Portugal for the leasing of large areas in Angola for settlement purposes. This of extravagant reports were so farcical, and it was said that Portugal had agreed to lease all her colonies, and it was even suggested that the announcement was to be one of the main points in her Hitler speech.

So intent were the rumors that Dr. Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal, hastened it desirable to issue a statement in Lisbon flatly denying the truth of all the speculations. His *disposito* was very much to the effect that contrary to the rumors, he said, "we are not selling, ceding, leasing or sharing our colonies. Our Constitution does not permit it, neither does our national conscience."

Nearly two years ago he exposed the absurd idea floated in London that the Germans should be given an opportunity of acquiring Portuguese East Africa and Angola. He said then that Portugal would suffer almost a depopulation rather than part with her African Colonies, and that afterwards our words were corroborated by the then Portuguese Minister for the Colonies, who in statement made to us in a publication declared categorically that, whatever the circumstances, his nation would not part with one inch of land of his national territory. He drew attention to Article VII of the Colonial Act, which said: "The State will in no way alienate the least portion of Colonial territories and rights of property without prejudice to the rectification of boundaries which is approved by the National Assembly."

Sir Herbert Stanley

Secretary of State for Great Britain

THE Secretary of State for Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, were paid Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, who presided last week at a luncheon given by the British Empire League in honour of Sir Herbert prior to his return to Africa. Mr. MacDonald said:

"Our guest is a man whom we all delight to honour. Throughout a long and distinguished career he has proved a fine servant of Empire."

Sir Herbert Stanley has served most nobly in Africa. Indeed, he has been here so long that I have sometimes suspected that he is the Stanley who travelled through Africa to deliver himself of the famous phrase, 'Dr. Livingstone, I presume.' Laughter. And now it is not so long afterwards that we shall see him on his journeys.

Sir Herbert began a few small posts in the Colony of Bechuanaland. Then he served as private secretary to one of two Cabinet Ministers—and so, of course, became a Cabinet Minister. He was an extremely popular young fellow, full of energy, a colonial administrator who might have to deal with wild men whose thoughts and actions it was extremely difficult to understand, even liable to burst out into fits of violent tribal warfare. (Benedictus laughter) In 1900 he went to South Africa. His career since then reads like part of the legend of some schoolboy romance, and will compare better than that. First he was secretary to the Governor-General of the Union, then Resident Commissioner for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, then Imperial Secretary in the office of the High Commissioner for South Africa; then first Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Northern Rhodesia. Afterwards, as a sort of soldier from Africa, he took over the Government of Ceylon, and when the holiday was over he came back to Africa as High Commissioner for the South African Protectorate, then Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, H.M. Government in the United Kingdom. After that he became Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Judging by the many messages and resolutions which have come to me recently the people of Southern Rhodesia hope that he will continue there as Governor for the rest of time.

A great Colonial Administrator

I have said enough to make my point that our guest, one of the great Colonial administrators, is a man with the natural qualities of a great Colonial Governor. He is a man who works extremely hard himself, has a very wise sympathy, a man who is very patient and tactful in his handling of men—whether, if he handle Natives or pompous Secretaries of State in the Dominions Office—but above all, he is a man of commanding experience and surpassing wisdom. As Secretary of State it amazes me to reflect to have had the opportunity of conversations and discussions with a man of so great experience and wisdom.

He has been engaged during perhaps the most difficult years problems which we have to face—the problems concerning relations between European and Native populations in Africa. Quite apart from these qualities, and apart from the fact that he is three or four distinguished Governors rolled into one, there is one other thing: he is also an exceptionally charming man, and can be a very witty man.



SIR HERBERT STANLEY, G.C.M.G.

Sir Herbert Stanley's reply.

The toast of his health having been drunk, Sir Herbert Stanley said in reply:

"I am indeed highly honoured to-day. This is not the first occasion on which the British Empire League has invited me to be its guest, but it is the first occasion on which the Secretary of State has taken the chair, and on which I have spoken before a dozen or more of myself in former days. I feel immensely, but of course I feel together unutterable."

It is an honour and pleasure indeed when one's ear is drawn to a edge of a No, no!

Well, I am 64—that is the friendship and esteem of the department for whose frown one trembles as far whose smile one basked. (Laughter) Somehow I seem to have managed to throw dust in the eyes of the Comptroller Office, which sees me through a haze in which I appear larger and more beautiful than I really am.

You have come to do honour to that great and beautiful Colony in which I serve, Southern Rhodesia—a country which those who know it best love most. I have seen much of it in the last ten years. I was received twice to the greatest friendliness and kindness from the very day I crossed its borders, and that kindness and friendship have been equalling, even surpassing, and are responsible for the achievements which I have reached. The Secretary of State is a man of great charm and wisdom.

Kindness and friendliness are creatures of Southern Rhodesia. They are a lovable people, people with faults, no doubt, but who has not faults?—but a very friendly people, friendly to those among us and friends to the stranger within their gates. I hope soon to go up to Cape and see the country, and learn something of its problems and difficulties."

"You will see something of the great work started by the British South Africa Company without which there would have been no Rhodesia. Sometimes we in Rhodesia are a little oblivious of our duty to the Company, and possibly we think they have not done so badly. From the purely commercial aspect they have perhaps not made a good bargain, but they have made a name in history as the founders of a part of the Empire of which the whole Empire will be proud. They will look back on that with satisfaction."

The Chartered Company made its mistakes, but the main thing was an excellent administrative system, and of course the present system has developed with the two substantial changes. Coming into being, it brought great material resources, railways, and all the foundations of the present amenities of life. In the course the people got a little restive of being governed by a company, and thought they could manage their own affairs.

Recommended the Grant of Self-Government.

I was Colonial Secretary at the time. My opinion was asked. I said I thought they were fit and could be entrusted. They were trusted, and anyone who knows the country will agree that was right on that occasion, at any rate.

Some people will say we are too small. We may be on paper. In practice a really good success has been made, and I see no reason why it should not continue. We have got many men of leisure for political work; but there have always been enough, and as time goes on we shall find less and less difficulty in making our Parliament and our Cabinet.

There has been immense progress in roads, and buildings and telephone and other services, in agriculture and so on; indeed, the country is very well equipped especially in education. It is one of the few countries in the world with free secondary education to everyone.

A good deal has been done for the Native, and more is going to be done. We have a long way to go to make happy Native communities. The Natives are not yet a majority in civilised land. Christians are scattered among them. This has been only partially due to past and present consumption of considerable numbers of Natives. Most of our recent conferences have had to do with the advance of the liberal attitude of Native questions since the days when memory fails. Native rebellion was vividly in the public mind. There is no reason why it should not continue, and why Southern Rhodesia should not play a very useful part in working out in its own way a system of dealing with the Native system which might perhaps be used elsewhere.

Southern Rhodesia's Key Position.

I think the grant of self-government will prove a very useful step forward. Considerable difficulties still remain. The most important is the difficult question of the obvious royal prerogative of assent. Condomisal, it is very apparent when you consider the case. The White, the Native, the Coloured, such as alternative the right of each to his or her species, and the Native must be forced to accept them into a foreign policy. This is not the individual policy. It is a policy of the State with direct dominion over the Native. Sometimes it is laughable just as the White often need not always be consistent with their

influence, and the Native can help himself, and can make other people understand him, and arise in an impartial and effective manner.

Rhodesia has a very important and a great promise. It is going to play a very important part in Africa south of the Sahara. It holds a key position, and it may be possible for us to render really useful service to the Empire. Rhodesia shall have achieved what Rhodes' work have wished more than anything else.

Among those present with East African and Rhodesian interests were: Sir Henry Birchenough, Sir Bernard Bourdillon, Sir Edward Grove, Colonel Marshal Hole, Mr. F. S. Jellicoe, Lord Lloyd, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. J. M. Macmillan, D. O. Malcolm, Mr. A. H. Maxwell, Mr. Melchett, Lieutenant-Colonel E. G. Murray, the Hon. S. M. Langton O'Keeffe, Mr. C. M. Penman, Mr. C. J. Saywell, Captain G. W. Simson, Sir Herbert Stanley, Major F. M. Sturz, Mr. Samuel Stoer, M.P., Mr. D. Sturz, Mr. Donald Sturz, B. F. Wright.

Colonial Cases—The Facts.

Lord Meston's Committee.

Lord MESTON, Chairman of the British Coordinating Committee for International Studies, has made known the interesting fact that an international body is now studying the problem of German claims to Colonies, in preparation for a conference to be held in Paris in June.

The body in question is known as the International Studies Conference, and is an unofficial and autonomous organisation which was founded on the initiative of the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. Its objects are to secure co-operation between institutions, governments, universities, and particularly to promote co-operation in international problems, and in general. The institutional representation in the conference is of the national committees, each to finance the work in the different countries, and take up, study, and prepare for the discussions of the conference, as far as possible, the particular problems selected for discussion. The body which is supervising the work in this country is known as the British Coordinating Committee for International Studies.

The conference—and it is desirable to stress that it is a scientific body which escape propaganda and does no resolutions on policy publishes a series of deliberations. After the conference, the preliminary documents will be available to those interested in the subject upon application to the relevant national co-operating committee.

City Council's Thousandth Meeting.

The thousandth meeting of the City Council of Salisbury took place on Saturday evening last week. The formal opening and the first session of the Local Government Board, Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and other members of the Corporation, were present. The new town hall, which is situated in the south end of the city, was officially opened.

WHAT LIKE EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA?
The
Subscribers
Grosvenor Beach, corner or subscription form.

The New Year's

Honours List

East African and Central Africa Awards

THE following awards have been made by Her Majesty's Government to members of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, and to other members of the Forces, and to members of the Civil Service and other public servants, in recognition of their services in East African and Central African waters during the period of the war.

ROYAL NAVY

Personal Honours-de-Sainte-Claire-The King:
KING, CAPTAIN, R.N., THE DUELLORY K.C.V.O.
C.G.C.

THE FRENCH ARMY

CONNAUGHT AND BERWICK, R.A., B.E.M.
DURHAM, K.T.
GLOUCESTER, COLONEL G.H.R., M.C., C.B., D.S.O.
LONDON, C.G.M.G., G.C.V.O.
KENT, THE DUKE OF, K.G., G.C.V.O.

MONTGOMERY, FIELD-MARSHAL, G.C.V.O.
NEWCASTLE, THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O.
SOMERSET, THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O.
SUFFOLK, THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O.
WINDSOR, THE DUKE OF, G.C.V.O.

CHIEF OF STAFF, GENERAL FEDERICK LEE.

Colonel-General N. D. G. M.G. G.C.V.O. is

granted a Commission in the Royal Artillery.

Colonel-General Sir FREDERICK MARSHAL and is

granted Personal Address de-Sainte-Claire to His Majesty.

COLONEL-GENERAL H. R. G. G. M. G.C.V.O. is

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The British Colonisers.

Colonial Government.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

BEATLEY, MARY, EDWARD. Assistant Surveyor. Member of the Staff, Royal Engineers, and Member from 1919 to 1925 of the Surveyor's Department.

BELF, COLONEL, E.M.C., E.S.Q. Commander of the Royal Engineers and General Manager of the Royal Engineers Southern Rhodesia.

BUXTON, LEONARD, DUNN, STEWARD, A. P. Assistant Surveyors. Served 1919-1925. British Army, Royal Engineers. No. 117, Squadron.

CARLTON, PERCY, EDWARD, LOVELL. Assistant Surveyor. Director of Civil Aviation. Served 1919-1925. Royal Engineers. Was engaged in exploratory work in South Africa. In 1925 he joined the Surveyor's Department as Assistant Director and Surveyor. Appointed to the Director of Surveyor in 1926.

CARLTON, PERCY, EDWARD, JR. Director of Surveyor. Worked on the Gold Coast. Served in 1919-1925.

CARRINGTON, GEORGE JAMES, E.S.Q. Financial Secretary to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia. Served in the campaign against the Germans in East Africa. Appointed to the Finance Department of the Colony in 1921.

CARTER, GUY, ALLEN. District Officer. Kenya. Served 1919-1925. Participated in the Northern Rhodesian campaign against the Germans. Appointed to the Finance Department of the Colony in 1921.

CARTER, HENRY, ALFRED. Financial Officer. Formerly District Officer. Served in Southern Rhodesia.

CHARLTON, JOHN, EDWARD, E.S.Q. Financial Officer. Director of Surveyor. Worked on the Gold Coast. Served 1919-1925.

WADDELL, MRS. CONSTANCE. M.A. Kenyan. Served 1919-1925. Worked on the Gold Coast.

WADDELL, MRS. CONSTANCE. M.A. Kenyan. Served 1919-1925. Worked on the Gold Coast.

WADDELL, REGIMENTAL SERGEANT-MAJOR RICHARD, D.C.M. Royal Rhodesia Permanent Staff Corps. Served 1919-1925.

WADDELL, MRS. CONSTANCE. M.A. Kenyan. Served 1919-1925. Worked on the Gold Coast.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

African Drums

And African Music

A Letter from Africa and Notes

The following letter was written by Mr. D. Lyle, a teacher in a school at Kaffraria, South Africa, and is reproduced here with his permission.

In reply to your article "African Drums" I would like to say that I have been in Africa long enough to know what drums are and what power they have.

When I first came to Africa I was told that the power of Native finding a native drum-beating. They said that it was a native's birthright to do. In other words, they were in fact in opposition to a Native who had never said there was anything in the world worth drum-beating, and it is a pity your correspondent mixes up the two subjects discussed in my letter in your issue of January 7.

Believe me yours faithfully,

D. LYLE.

Drums of Africa.**By Telegraphy from a Native**

Body of African Peoples

Editor, "Africa and Rhodesia":—

I would like to add the comments made under the heading "African Drums" in your issue of January 7, may I add my own personal bush and native Native dwelling. The savanna and sub-tropical areas in which I have been born, worthy of drum or vocal sounds even though in the circumstances in which civilised man has to necessity employ either mechanical or primitive means and systems.

During the time of Matabele War, when Sir Allan Wilson's forces cut off on the Shangani River without supplies by disparted riders from Fort Jameson reached the garrison at Fort Victoria in Masholand, until sometime afterwards supplies were persistent among the Matabele tribes and there about one hundred white men had been killed by the Matabele.

Another instance this was from near the Murchison Mountains in Uganda, where related to the battle of M. M. M. Uganda, the Uganda Government Civil Service who stated that when he was in London he had been advised by a local native to go to the death of the Murchison Mountains for more than a month and to get supplies from the people of the Murchison Mountains, and to go to the western and south Central Africa to meet me to support Major C. G. A. who stated that bush warfare is not a primitive system of war, but that it is an improvement upon the savanna and the plains. We have a diversity of systems in the savanna and the plains, simple antecedents applicable to savanna or primitive savanna. That some such system is more or less prevalent amongst Native peoples and from the savanna in fact their drums, bows and arrows, and the like instruments of combat, the instruments are more or less prevalent in other parts of Africa.

With reference to the preceding point of Africa, I would like to add that it is a well known fact that the British Empire has suffered that is well known that the British Empire has suffered from my grandfather who had served in the "John Company" in the British Indian Army, was also not unknown during the early Kaffraria War in South Africa, and in my memory serves here as an example during the Boer War of strong incitement to incite native parts of a young child with such incitements to turn aside the bullet. I am very sorry to say that my grandfather, like many others, has not been able to fully understand, rather he demands that the enlightened people to the extent to which crudity will bind common sense.

Yours faithfully,
D. LYLE.

Zanzibar Clove Controversy**Services of Trade**

To the Editor of "Africa and Rhodesia":—

The criticism levelled against your paper by the Chairman of the Clove Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce has served the useful purpose of causing you to recall the history of the controversy between the trade and the Zanzibar Government, and anyone who has read your recapitulation must see that the unmeasured denunciation amounting almost to contempt, poured publicly upon the Clove Growers' Association by the Chairman of the Clove Sub-Section in 1935, compares very favourably with the strong recommendation of the C.G.A. recorded by Mr. Bindes in his report, and needless curiously with the present attitude of the C.G.A. spokesman for a clove trade who seems to an apoposideral mind to have been defeated on the main issue, and to be concealing himself with the concessions on minor points about which the Zanzibar Government has since, C.G.A. probably if not fully, strongly.

But whether they tell strongly or not the main desideratum is obviously to get the trade established on the best possible basis, and to encourage the maximum co-operation between the C.G.A. and the producers on one hand, and between the C.G.A. and the exporters on the other.

The C.G.A. appears to be the fulcrum upon which everything is balanced, a much more honourable position than its critics in London and on the spot can have foreseen, and certainly one which has satisfied to the point of ridicule the prophecy made in 1935 by Mr. Stamford that the C.G.A. was built on sand and must suffer.

I hope, as I am sure many of your other readers will do, that you will continue to support the C.G.A. through thick and thin. Yours faithfully,

London, S.C.

On the sever sympathetic we might feel towards any organisation we could easily undertake to support it amounts tick and that the stronger our support of the C.G.A. in issue, the more strongly must we consider in our duty to criticise缺点 of important in the C.G.A. in that they were becoming obstacles to the achievement of its original goal. For instance, we throughout advocated the principle of the abstraction of the income tax in Kenya, but we did not do so in the case of the C.G.A. in that they were not so successful in their efforts to do so. We believe that the demand of the C.G.A. is difficult only when we consider upon the main issue, that the money of the public interest is not to be given away, but on the contrary of other countries, the work of the C.G.A. and Rankine, the president, has in itself indeed been abundantly justified. — S.C. and R.

Tanganyika and Bechuanaland

The Status of the Territories

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—I would be very happy to comment on the remainder of your relations as far as the will of the late Mr. Alfred Beit and his important discovery of gold in the territory. It would give me great pleasure.

My trustees have, I believe, absolute discretion to dispose of the land they see fit to provide funds for the State. So far as the present Government is concerned, it has no right to interfere with the disposition of the land. This would meet the letter of the law.

Young African Offenders

The Need for Reformatory Schools

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—

SIR.—I hope you will be reading your paper every day. I am glad to see that you have given a good deal of very real social criticism which has been well received by editor and missionary alike. I should like to add that this matter has frequently been the subject of much earnest consideration on the part of missionaries working in East Africa. We have even faced with the difficulty of trying to find a way in which we might profitably co-operate with the powers that be in a wise endeavour to establish reformatory education for young offenders. I have in mind an offer that was made not very long since by the Bishop of Central Tanganyika to bring up from him a missionary school trained by the Church Army in doing reformatory work among young criminals in Tanganyika Territory, but I understand that his offer was not very sympathetically received by the prison authorities probably owing to the lack of financial power of the Prison Department's budget. If such a thing as, indeed, you suggest,

As to visiting Police Courts, as you are aware, Court formalities and procedure in East Africa take in a great deal of time and mystification. Very busy people would have to waste hours before lighting upon a case where they might be helpful, and even then they might not be welcomed; but they do visit prisons in the course of their work and are very conscious of the number of the most hardened criminals whom quite ordinary people meet no more criminal-minded than the simpleton who tries them or the missionary who visits

them. I presume then that one missionary society at least would be ready to help and we have seen a few hundred pounds sent annually to the prison warden who attempts to improve them, though thousands of them vainly attempt to effect a change. Shrewdly the time has come when reformatory schools should be a place in which the sons of other tribes, as well as our own,

Africa in the Melting Pot.

Major General E. M. P., on Colonial Needs

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—Your editorial comments upon my speech address to the Rhodesian Group in London deal with one aspect only of the problem under discussion—an aspect concerning which we may agree to differ.

But the real purpose of my address was to ram home the necessity of a greatly increased pace of development and settlement in the Colonies and Dependencies. In face of the demand for expansion by countries like Japan and Germany, and even the relative decadence of the new British Empire, statements can no longer afford to adopt a attitude. The huge Colonial territory of Britain in particular awaits justification by action. Let us get on with it. Official discussions will cluttered with jibes and "but" and "alas" and "never"

and collective chatter. At last, however, let us get down to the business of developing our colonies. What we have done so far is to wait and let a Foreign Power, which could still hold an empty population, get on with it.

We heartily agree with you that there is a need for better political organization, but we have also a very strong case, and by accepting only one question of the whole African situation, you are closing your eyes on certain problems common to all the Colonies. We are, we believe, justified in our view.

Yours very truly,
E. M. P.

British Fascists & Germany

Strange Ideas About Tarnyka

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—

SIR.—The funniest thing in the world is to find the British Union, Hitlerites and National Socialists, who not only have had tacked on the Nazi flag words, notwithstanding the fact that they are split into affiliated Nazis, no less than white German Nazis, and in the previous issue of "Livingstone" the name of the world's 12 menaces in the Roosevelt administration, had mentioned Germany as one of the 12 open powers threatening the world. Undoubtedly Nazi-People's ideas about the State motto of Tanganyika have been regarded as a bit of meaningless rubbish. In a subsequent letter from the Fascist camp, which you also quote, occurs the categorical statement that "the British Union does not consider Germany in Tanganyika any more of a potential danger than the French in Madagascar." That is not queer, which makes it obvious that it is impossible to hold any serious discussions with British Fascists on German Colonies and Africa.

London, 5 Jan.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

No. 6555 Date Feb. 1937

Editorial Office

SHORT STORIES

Strange Safari.

By GRETA BLOOMHUL

BRADSHAW motioned the leopardess to stand, and his hand grasped his rifle. "I have seen the leopardess led to the pool," he called out, "but where the Nyakamby spearlet struggled into the water of the maze. There sheer rock walls would make it difficult for the beast to escape."

"Thus," mused the aged chief. "With the death of Para and Nyamita, can give a child be avenged of this great white hunter?"

Only once had Bradshaw seen the animal, and then also near the pool. Outlined by vivid green, a magnificent leopardess had stared at him, and suddenly disappeared into the cool depths of the undergrowth.

As they now approached the pool the heart beat a trifle faster, for the two being near the water of sun, a bag of stone steps were noiseless; only the little bubble of a spearlet and a single gurgle in the mud indicated the secret of the water. All the all the pools there grow upon the ears the unceasable rhythmic beat of a drum.

Bradshaw stopped in amazement, while his native muffled an exclamation of mingled awe and horror. The white-skinned woman, visibly pained, pressed one of her attendants' flowing redoubts. Then in a few words he ventured they had lost strange significance.

On a small rock in the centre of the pool lay the leopardess, with the child unarmed beside her. The sound of the mournful cry of a悲哀者 (mournful) she seemed to notice the approach of his men. Her mother Bradshaw was at his side, and as he advanced took the infant girl and the spearlet into the waters behind the rock.

Determined to skirt the pool, Bradshaw could not notice in his excitement that the afternoon had flown, and that he might at any moment be a single-handed by the leopardess. A likely look was necessary to trace a shore on the rock wet with recent rains. After an hour he returned, as evening fell, only that again his efforts had been fruitless, and remained to camp.

"Nyamita, Paramount Chief of the Wanoe, my

dear child, passed away. The tall figure was unbowed. But the features bore token of suppressed grief. The child had been the first of his favorite wife.

"It is still well with me," said Bradshaw, reassured. "To-morrow we will help other men—not cowards like that last one—and we will surely bring the spearlets to bay."

"Nyamita of Wanoe will do," mister spoke the chief with stoical resignation. "The child Nyamita."

Bradshaw could only stare at him.

"My lord," he said, "you explained clearly that this belief is not as others. I learned it, when I remembered that for three seasons the spearlets found prowling around our huts, and were known to be an cub."

Bradshaw realized he was going to tell him which spearlet had been his. But before the words came he heard a faint, mournful cry from the camp.

"Was it not my own sister who told you?" he mournfully continued. "Many ages past, he came to us with his spearlet, Nyamita. He was the paramount chief of the Wanoe. His spearlet, Nyamita, was accused of God, her name a reproach. We

her, childlessness, witch-doctors, and medicines were also unavailing, and sorely she suffered pain. One morning as the woman arose forthto thorns with their bows, she begged to be given her brother's child for a while. But he would not. So I wish my others." In the shade of a large tree she lay down, her face to her hands, and so slept until the sun had set.

"I am up then, bairn," she said, smiling. "Dost thou not know a woman's voice? Come, shout canst thou?"

"I am old, Nyamita," she said. "I am old. In Nyanza, here I am old."

Straining the child close, we fended, "I will not yield her to thee, with the mouth full of teeth and the heart empty of pity!" "Keep her! O thou, the brother, her female slave, and she with the child on her back."

Her father-in-law ran his fingers through his hair, as the chief was listening to his wife's complaint. And now came a faint sound from the camp, growing every moment louder. Loudly the people held still, his son and wife, the greater.

"Son, the dawn at the camp was cheering the Wanoe tribe drum, summoning the people to war. But the women fled; for in the folds of the camp, a bairn, with a drum, was beating. In the middle of the pool is the bairn, Nyamita, who is more my lord son than any man. I will go with my Son, and see Nyamita with my child, and after her, I will have beaten the drums."

Onwards, with a heavy tread, went the chief, his arm about the back my son. To what I offered I will give that the two speak henceforth of Nyamita."

"I have no need of your bairns," replied Nyamita, "I do not want your meat; but for a son, I am not unkind to me, though the food is bad."

"Nyamita, Nyamita, safe spoken. For the bairns."

"Swing him in the trees, the spear and the drum into the water and before the eyes of every man among the Wanoe, still hanging, the chief's son, dyed in after."

"So that cubless leopardess will be Bradshaw ventured."

Nyamita's *ma wa o* (wife) included Chongwe. It happened that he had a good knowledge of the history of the Wanoe. That year, during the famine or leopardess hunting, he had been the only survivor. When the village lasted no more time in the camp, and were afraid that all had come would now be cast in jail.

"But to-morrow," he paused, "to-morrow my virgin daughter, of whom I cannot yet tell, will escape with a black calabash and open her mouth, and drink water from a broken vessel, so that the water will be pure. And this must be done before the moon begins to rise, for the moon begins to rise before the sun rises." "Well, my friend," said Chongwe, "you have them ready to drown the spearlets?" "No, no, no; coldness Nyamita, heat, no, no, no; in the Nyakamby River."

Symmons' Party Notes.

reacts have their own industrial associations, the Royal Society.

Over 200,000 of Africa's insect pests now is probably the limiting factor in cotton production in the British colonies.

Sir Herbert Stanley Johnson placed before the Royal Society the finest Establishment which had been sent out to service in Africa.

Albarts' sailing date.

Civilisation is rapidly spreading in the N.W. mountains.

The Rev. J. S. P. Petmawar, The Church Missionary Council.

We must ensure that the cream of the labour force is given a position among the working classes of Africa's people.

Mr. A. E. Kalmus addressing such gathering.

Dar es Salaam harbour could hold a whole navy and its gate are open to the east. Germany still has Dar es Salaam in her grip.

The Rev. Osmond Foster, speaking at the Wesleyan Church meeting in London.

As a bridge is being established between Rhodesia and the work finished by Mr. J. A. M. and Mr. N. W. all eyes are turned on the case of Mr. J. E. Rhodes.

Rhodesia. Rhodes.

Five years ago the holdings were negligible, now they are the largest in the world.

What was in Rhodesia five years ago is now a large company under white control.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in London.

One of the lessons which I developed in Africa is that I need to be a peaceful collector.

It is an enormous space devoted to sparsely Colonial material, and on high level of competence which is what the accounts are generally written.

Mr. J. M. Watson, Vice-President of the Royal Society of South Africa.

The British and Unionist Isles are friendly countries in that there is a very great future in common. They also both played a great part in the development of Rhodesia.

Mr. G. H. of special services, Ambrose Hartigan, editor, *Review of Books*, University of the Union.

Castle Line.

An Englishman's Colonial Claims.

An emphatic attack on Germany's Colonial

propaganda was made last week in Melbourne by Mr. T. C. Hughes, Commonwealth Minister for Repatriation and former Prime Minister, in participating the recent German demand.

Talk about Germany's right to the materials in return of her colonies is old and uninteresting.

Her propaganda is aimed to distract attention from the failure of nations to adapt to economic problems. Germans are making the best of the losses they incurred through the expansion and the settlement in her new overseas dominions.

In fact, however, Germany ceased to develop her pre-

Our Henry Wellcome Will.**Business Profit for Public Good.**

It is a loss to the will of the late Sir Henry Wellcome, whose benevolent foundations for the cause of medical research was so great, that they will not be able to continue in the immediate future any applications for assistance to research undertaken by him.

It is proposed that the Wellcome Foundation, Ltd., will be wound up in August, 1924, to take over the business activities of Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., and the various scientific research institutions established by the late Sir Henry Wellcome, who gave the whole of the share capital in the shares of the Wellcome Foundation are now vested in the trustees. The activities of the foundation will be carried on by a board of directors.

Subject to certain plain charges, including a weekly sum set aside for death duties, the remainder of the permanent profit will be utilised in accordance with the original instruction for the maintenance of the British Empire Undertaking Charity, founded

for the advancement of physical and scientific research work, for the maintenance of the Museum and Library Charities, and for the Royal Anthropological Institute.

It is proposed to conclude "We believe this to be the most suitable use of the assets in the estate, in the country at least, in view of the fact that the assets of the Wellcome Foundation, the whole of which is from a great number of individual trading firms, are permanently dedicated to the promotion of knowledge for the general benefit of the public."

It is proposed to give to the Rhodesian Rhodesians, amounting about £100,000 to contribute to the sum being raised for the Rhodesian Museum in Bishop's Stortford has been made by Mr. S. M. Landman Keef, chairman of the English Committee, who said that about £100,000 would be required in the U.S.A., in Germany, and elsewhere scattered throughout the British Empire, to enable him to see the name of each of them on the roll of subscribers.

The semi-detached house at Bishop's Stortford in which Rhodes' home has been acquired, together with the adjoining land, is to be stocked with Rhodes' relics as a permanent memorial. It is also required to acquire the premises and to provide an endowment fund for the support of the museum, which has been raised.

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PERSONALIA.

Mr. J. C. Robinson, M.P., of Lusaka, is on holiday in Europe.

Colonel T. S. D. Sturges, M.A.R., commandant of the Royal Engineers, has been promoted to the rank of colonel.

Major G. E. and Mrs. G. E. Smith have returned from South Africa, where they had been on a tour of inspection.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gibb, managing directors of the Uganda Wireless Co. Ltd., are on a tour of inspection of the wireless stations in East Africa.

Miss S. S. M. Kinnaird, present director of the Uganda Aircraft Co. Ltd., is shortly leaving for Madras.

Mrs. A. de la Ville has accepted the Presidency of the Kenya Association of Kenya.

Mr. F. H. McFarlane W. Heron, who has been visiting Kenya, has returned to Broken Hill by car.

Miss Margarette Fletcher, daughter of Colonel Charles Fletcher, M.C., is on holiday in Kenya.

Mr. R. J. Thompson, son, has been appointed to the British Probation Service Board in Adults' Branch.

Mr. F. Felder, a Spaniard, recently shot an elephant in P. E. B. with fuchs's weighing 230 lbs.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Roe have left Tabora for England, travelling by road via the Western route.

Mr. E. O. G. Hall, Assistant Comptroller of Customs, Kenya, has been transferred to Nigeria in a similar capacity.

Mr. G. C. Clarke, M.B.E., has joined the staff of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. T. D. Doherty, who has been visiting Rhodesia, has now returned to London.

Mr. J. D. Wyndham, formerly part of what was the Spm. in Switzerland, is now in London.

Mr. W. J. W. R. Cross (F.R.S.), of the Bermuda Administrative Service, has been promoted to District Officer.

Colonel G. V. Knaggs, Kenya Agent in London, last week addressed the Bristol branch of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. J. C. G. D. Hart, managing director of the Copper Museum, is visiting East Africa to obtain specimens for the museum of the country.

His friends will regret to hear that Mr. A. B. Parker, serious illness having necessitated his removal from the hospital.

Mr. J. H. Morris has retired from the National Trust, Kirby and Co., Ltd., of London, after 25 years service in England.

Mr. D. G. Hess, managing editor of the *East African Times*, will leave Beira in March.

Mr. D. G. Hess, managing editor of the *East African Times*, arrived in London on Monday to leave.

Colonel Vines, managing the Daily Mail, the Mail and the Motor Mart, and Exchange, is returning to Kenya on his overseas leave.

Mr. J. Ingram, the Northern Rhodesia District Commissioner, who has been on a tour of inspection, is shortly returning on pension.

Mr. M. Avestegui, managing director of the Deutsche Overseas Trading Co. Ltd., has been summoned by his firm to East Africa to inspect their interests.

Mr. J. L. Lomax, a director of the East African Industrial Bank Co. Ltd., of Kisumu, will return to the U.K. in the middle of this month.

Sir Richard Rankine, British Resident in Zanzibar, and Lady Rankine, are due to leave Zanzibar on March 1st, arriving in London on April 1st.

Mr. F. D. Gabby, the British Game Ranger, recently received injuries in a motor accident near Dar es Salaam which necessitated his removal to hospital.

During Colonel J. S. Morris's absence on leave from Southern Rhodesia, Major G. W. Watson, the Adj. O.C., is in command of the Southern Rhodesia forces.

The Rev. H. Carter, of the Methodist Church, will be shortly leaving Southern Rhodesia for England. On his return to Africa he will be in charge of the Salisbury church.

Mr. J. D. Wyndham, who is now completing a series of oil sketches made during his visit to the Sudan, proposes to hold an exhibition in London in the spring.

We regret to learn of the death of Mary Elizabeth, the only daughter of the eighth Viscount Cobham, a member of the present peer, who has interests in East Africa.

Lady MacMichael recently visited a number of Indian Jadiis, near Government House, Dar es Salaam, an invitation cordially extended by the East African India Press.

Colonel C. G. Alstone, managing director of the France Trading Company, has arrived here from one of his periodic visits to Angola, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, son of the late Sir John Wilson, formerly Mr. J. S. Wilson, managing director of the African Administrative Services, has arrived here from Paris, France.

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Mr. J. Anderson, a member of the Council of the University of Edinburgh, has passed his book "Celtic Civilization through the World," has been published in Rhodesia.

The Belgian Congo hunting dogs are to be exhibited at Craft's Show next month by Mr. E. H. Elham, Kent. They run for miles without water and are said never to bark.

Mr. Owen Webb, who has been Northern Rhodesia's representative in charge of conferences in the northern districts, has left the country to take up an appointment in England.

Earl De La Warr, who is at present visiting East Africa as Chairman of the Education Commission appointed to report on the Makerere and Gordon Colleges, expects to drive back in Kenya at the beginning of March.

Colonel J. A. Gardner, who has been appointed Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Dar es Salaam Railways, was in the German colony of Tabora to carry out war damage surveys there before he joined the staff of the railways.

Mr. G. S. Markham, a young settler who has succeeded his father on that estate, Mr. Charles Sharpe Kirkpatrick, is now Major. Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Kirkpatrick, his father, is also a half-brother of Mrs. Evelyn Markham.

Colonel J. S. Wilkinson D.S.O., M.C., who has been appointed Deputy Director of Movements and Quartermaster at the War Office, served in the K.A.R. during the East African Campaign, and afterwards in British Somaliland.

Sir Wilfred Edward Francis Jackson, who served in Canada from 1902 to 1914 and who is now Governor of Mauritius, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana in succession to Sir Geoffrey Northcote.

Among those outward-bound by plane are Mr. and the m.v. Langley, Captain C. S. H. and Mrs. R. R. de Grey Worley; Misses M. and Mrs. F. Stowell; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Vicar-Harris; and Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Burgess, of London.

There were 24 entries in the conchoring competition and 10 received awards and sympathy in New York. Captain Paul Bowden, winning from Mr. W. V. Hart, was the final. An excellent display was given by Miss Sheila K.

Mr. B. F. Macdonald, well-known Kampala bank manager, and chairman of the Executive Committee set up to consider the Uganda Memorial Fund, George V, will leave for London in February and, travelling by train with his wife, land on the latter's birthday.

Commander N. J. Garmans Williams, M.B.E., who is to become executive officer of the cruiser "Emerald" on the east coast, started to serve in H.M.S. "Lion" from 1910 to 1912, was commendable in dispensing justice to the crew of "Lion" at the battle of Jutland and awarded the Victoria Cross.

The mining industry of Rhodesia has been stimulated by the discovery of tin in the South African border areas, and the British Government has issued a Royal Charter to the British Tin Corporation to develop the mineral resources of Rhodesia. The company had previously surveyed several areas in the Far East.

The tablet is inscribed "In memory of Mr. T. W. L. Swinsford-Dixon, who died in the Umbasai Mebaria Camp, 22nd July 1936." Mr. Swinsford-Dixon was in command of the medical unit of the Rhodesian Health Commission which, like the Coast, Mr. Swinsford-Dixon was a retired British Resident in Swaziland, where he died.

Miss Lilian Ferguson, whose health has been poor in Bristol, was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ferguson, of Southern Rhodesia. She educated herself at the Girls' High School, Bulawayo, and afterwards became a sister in the Lady Fellowes Ministry Home, Salisbury. She was the author of a book on nursing.

W. G. Steer, who reported the death in London as that of his wife, Mrs. G. B. Steer, special responder to the Times in Ethiopia, died at Lake Tana, Ethiopian, on January 1. Mrs. Steer was at the time of her husband's marriage to "Le Journal of Abyssinia" in the Abyssinian capital and he accompanied her in the accomplishment of their tasks of arranging breads. Their honey moon was spent behind the barbed-wire defences of British London park.

Colonel G. E. Stuart, M.A., A.R., who recently retired from the Union Castle Company of steam fleet, was Commissioner of Customs and Excise to India in the House of Commons by Mr. Google Courtope and Captain of a passenger boat travelled on the "Shirley Castle" last December in her final voyage since the command of Captain Stuart, to whom Sir George presented a engraved silver box and a cheque as a token of esteem of the passengers.

Mrs. Ethel Shinn, President of the Society of Gardeners, who has introduced to Nyasaland many flowers and shrubs from other countries, and Mrs. Ernest Brown, affectionately known as "Mabel" in the light circles in which she has resided for some 40 years—took most of the prizes at the recent show. Mrs. Brown being ranked first in the fruit and cut flower contests, while Mrs. Shinn won the Grenenger and Wilshire Cup and the first prize in a bowl of carnations and a decorative bowl. Mr. Woodward won the rose sections.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. G. Goss, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. W. G. Steele, V.C., as Sergeant-Major of the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, joined the National Army in 1914 and eventually became a sergeant of the Royal Garrison Artillery. He became a captain of the Royal Engineers in 1920, retiring in 1926, when he was appointed general secretary to the Automobile Association of Rhodesia. He took part in the Jameson Raid, saw service in the Matabele Rebellion and the South African War, and commanded the 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Death of Mr. W. H. Lewis.

(Continued from page 1, East Africa.)

All building activity in Nairobi's broadest streets still for a day after the death of Mr. Lewis, the well-known Englishman, whose death at the age of 65 has been deplored throughout East and Southern Rhodesia. His death was due to heart trouble.

Born in Newfoundland, he went to East Africa in 1897, and, after serving in the army, joined a firm of Southern Rhodesian contractors, during which time he ultimately became head. He served as a member of the East African Pioneer during the Mau Mau rebellion, was awarded the D.C.M., and remained in Kenya until 1922, when he returned to England, where he clerked in the Indian, Malta and British Civil Service at the Empire Commission at Cobholt.

When he returned to Africa in 1924 he undertook the building of practically the whole township at the Bwana Mitiwa mine, and two years later he went to Mombasa to lay the foundations of the business which has since extended its ramifications throughout East Africa. He had also been responsible for some of the mines owned in Uganda.

He is survived by a widow, three sons who were closely associated with him in the development of his business, and a daughter, Mrs. Gunta Hall, of the residence in East Africa.

The Dean of Nairobi conducted the Maundy Thursday service in Nairobi, Mr. Lewis having been a member of Lodge Scotia.

Obituary: Sir Percival Phillips.

Sir Percival Phillips, whose death last week at the age of 59 will be widely regretted, was known all over the world as a journalist of great versatility. He accompanied the Prince of Wales on his East African tour of 1920, and in his book,

"East Africa," he retold many of the newspaper stories he had sent home from different parts of East Africa. He was present at the Coronation of the Emperor of Ethiopia, and when the Emperor was broke, but was sent to Addis Ababa by the "Daily Telegraph." Though an American by birth, he had spent most of his life in London newspapers. He was knighted for his services in the War Department during the War.

We regret to learn of the death in Kenya of Mr. L. Mohr, general manager of consolidated Estates Ltd., of Tanganyika. Mr. Mohr was born near the Kigoma district, and, on reaching a flooded river swam across with a gun, taking a bundle with him. On his return back across another parcel, and so avoided drowning. The river again. On attempting a second crossing he suddenly disappeared. Mr. Mohr had been interested in the general management of the company by Mr. W. R. Aldowes, formerly of the Gold Coast, and Mr. J. G. Moore.

At the same time we regret to learn of the death of George Room, whose name has taken high rank in Central Africa, having gone to Nyasaland towards the end of last century, and, during the first African Campaign he organised carrier transport services. After trading for a number of years he returned to England in 1902, and there he made large investments in cattle and stock from South Africa.

Archbishop's Proposal.

(Continued from page 1.)

Archbishop H. B. Stoeberl, for a time the representative of the Anglican Church in Rhodesia, has now returned to Africa. After his visit to Rhodesia he came to South Africa last week, on "The Trustees of Baldwin's Services in Africa" proposed the establishment in Africa of a permanent board of representatives Powers to relieve Government of its excessive burdens.

Statesmanship, he argued, among the colonists here at Berlin, later at Brussels, and last of all at Geneva. "A greater measure of justice for the Natives was secured, and peace was guaranteed for a time. Why not try one more to unite an agreed, instead of disputing over, other people's property and agreeing only after the disaster of a war? A permanent round-table is to be preferred to a battle-field. Agree with the adversary becomes."

The

Agreement to pay a sum for East African by the Monday. It impressed upon his community in Zanzibar that they should make Aga Khan their home and devote their lives to his Adoration. According to a wire telegram from Nairobi, a communal dispute has broken out in Dar es Salaam, the result of which a Hindu newspaper editor and a Hindu painter are in hospital, the editor having been assaulted by followers of the Aga Khan after the publication of a comment which they interpreted as offensive, and the painter attacked by Hindus who objected to his being employed to paint street scenes of welcome for the Aga Khan. His Highness telegraphed from Zanzibar that he was distressed, pained, and shocked at these incidents, and ordered that the law-abiding principles of Islam must not shall be violated in immediate restoring friendship with the Hindus.

Education: Schools.

The work of the Cambridge Education Fund, which secures his idea of education, Sir M. Macaulay, M.P., said in the House of Commons last week:

"There is no doubt that the Fairbairn Farm schools are the best and most national institutions I have seen. I have just visited the recently established school there, and I want to say in tribute to the wise and diligent work of the children in such the children are very good. The children are put in charge of a woman, the house-mother, the whole school is under a very competent and sympathetic individual, and people in the neighborhood take a keen interest in the children. They have an inclination to the games and I have never seen a happier and healthier looking lot of children."

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By Appointment

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Having a car of your own is not only a convenience but an economic necessity for all men, all trades, and professions. Purchase it now. Hire it for a moderate rent. Cars readily available. Half-day, weekly, or monthly rates quoted for shipping cars to nearly every port at end of holidays.

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Shooting Dangerous Game

Mr. Martin Stephens, a Rhodesian sportsman, said yesterday that at least 50% of the killing in the hunting of dangerous game was done by natives.

"At present," he said, "I hunt in the same positions as burglar and householder. I have occasionally read of a wounded tenant or his wife which has lain in rest for 10 years. The treacherous beast caught poor Blame, I am sorry to say, and forced him to seek shelter. I am sorry Blame, I cannot agree that it was a trumpery excuse. The beast and he were two opponents fairly facing each other and the beast gave him the opportunity that he had every right to do. If Blame was not prepared to accept his master's offer to the salve of his double-barrel high velocity rifle, he should have stayed at home. After all, there is no need for any body to stab his own countrymen."

The idea that shooting dangerous game is just one gory succession of hair-brained escapades is equally absurd. The ordinary man who shoots big game has, perhaps, one shot incident in 10 years—let us say, a hundred. In the 10 years in which I have been shooting, I have had just one. There have been plenty of occasions when the heart beat quickly and one held one's rifle rather tighter, but I have had just one experience that nearly ended in a funeral my times. On that occasion a wounded buffalo charged me at full power and was stopped about two yards from me and my companion.

German Students' Tour

What a party of German students they touring Africa are! An entertainment in Lusaka, the young Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Dundas, addressed them in their own language, expressing appreciation of their enterprising way of seeing the world.

European Members and Friends

A tribute to the humanity, considerateness and support extended by the European members of the Standing Finance Committee in regard to the reduction of the basic tariff for Indians from 40s. to 30s. was paid by Mr. J. B. Vandy, one of the European members in the House of Parliament.

Native Native

Native taxation, though this year it is proposed to increase it considerably, is still designed mainly for local consumption. The increased burden anticipated is only likely to affect the mercantile middle class, because of the tremendous growth of population where there has been resistance, either open or tacit, to the spread of the tax system.

Employment Bureau for Rhodesia

The Central Patriotic Council, an organization for retired Rhodesians, has organized an employment bureau to help ex-members of the public service, alike to themselves and members of the public departments with whom, particularly in employment as managers, they have had capacities. The bureau's latest statistics show details of a database which will be first available to the unemployed. It is estimated that every family in Rhodesia will be entitled to twenty years worth of the services of the bureau, so that in this connection there is no limit.

Entomological Survey

Mr. S. J. K. Mather, a member of Human Geography and Ethnology Department, the United East Africa, is to go under the auspices of the British Association Research Committee on Entomology, to the interior of French Africa, to study the insect fauna of the interior. A journal of the African Entomological Institute, "Entomophages and Culture," will be distributed among native populations. This is the first work of its kind in Africa, and it is intended to publish results of the work in general annals of modern entomology.

Hake Scolaris's Protest

To His Majesty

Hake Scolaris, the resident in the Empire of Abyssinia, and the Swiss Federal Council's decision to regard the expeditionists to the Ethiopian General of Horn as void, and the Consul-General of non-existent, and that the action constituted a violation of the international understandings assumed by the Swiss Government, and that the attack of Italian troops in the region of the great Lakes "Ras Dista" is reported to have caused towards the Kenya border.

A new town, modelled entirely on European lines, is to be built in the rich Ethiopia province of Sidamo and will be named Cesaria. Its features will be a government palace, Local Fascist headquarters, a bank, hospital, schools, a Catholic church and enormous squares and gardens.

The Pope is to present the sacred golden rose—the Order of Cesaria—and the title of "the Holy Savoir" in memory of special papal favour since the 16th century.

New Route to Ethiopia

Representatives of the British and Italian Governments last week signed an agreement in Rome concerning the grazing and watering rights. It also provides for a number of tribes and the organisation of transit traffic between Italian East Africa and the British ports of Zanzibar and Beira.

Natives have been sent across the Somaliland border when water and pasture has been scarce certain times of the year, and the right is now being exercised by the Italian Government.

In regard to the improvement in communications, the new route through British Somaliland will prove of mutual benefit for the transits and through the British territory will afford the Somaliland Government certain advantages. Italy has for some time been congested and Italian commercial concern anxious to expand trade in Ethiopia welcome the opening of a new and easier route by which they can despatch their goods.

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The Use of Road Strips

Results of Uganda-Darwin Inquiry

This paper will review the first to suggest that the use of strips of Dependencies should relieve the road strips which have proved so successful. Southern Rhodesia, after consultation with the territories, sent her Director of Public Works both to Southern Rhodesia and to South Africa to investigate their methods of road construction.

Captain Charles Darwin's report has now been published by the Uganda Government, and very interesting.

The average annual maintenance cost of gravelled roads in Northern Rhodesia is given as £3 per mile, and the determining factor is the Government's decision to adhere to the policy of strip construction. It has not been the case impossible, as speed and cutting time motor traffic increased, of keeping an earth or gravelled road in a good condition without any strips.

In Southern Rhodesia, in spite of very dry weather, followed by very heavy rain, it was found that all the dry weather roads either became corrugated as to be practically unusable, or so deteriorated by the rains that they were no longer fit for other than light traffic.

It was suggested that the use of strips of the same material as the main road would be an answer to this being shown to be the case. It is claimed that this strip construction has reduced annual maintenance costs from £35 to £17 a mile, but I think it is open to doubt whether, given more normal weather conditions such as prevail in Uganda, the Southern Rhodesian Government would have felt justified in embarking on a capital expenditure of £1,000,000 in view of the comparatively small amount of traffic which the roads have to carry.

Conditions in Rhodesia and Uganda

Both countries have surface roads over which travel in the camp or in Southern Rhodesia were seen to be slow. In the Kampaingia road, which is admitted to be one of our rougher roads, and compared unfavourably with the Lubefebazapala or Tororo roads, the speed was less than the assertions of distributors of road strips. After trying to fit conformity, it was the consensus of opinion of local road engineers whom I met that the two-grade roads were doing more harm than good, and that their use while economic was in fact that the gravelled road should stand alone.

What such "elastic" treatment is not yet required in Uganda is apparent from an inspection of the Kamala road to Mbarara, which was graded by an expert engineer, and which when I travelled over it in mid-November still presented a perfectly smooth and comfortable riding surface, and this in spite of a certain amount of heavy rainfall.

Field appraisal of the Darby system suggests every two or three miles of the surface of the Uganda roads could be very much improved without a great increase in the present very reasonable cost of maintenance.

The Southern Rhodesian strips—imposing partly for the sake of European piercement—were originally constructed in concrete at a cost of £1,000 a mile.

Excluding a brief mention, there appears to be no prohibitory, and suitable strips fit width 22 ft. in road, 20 ft. long to day, from 200 to 500 ft. mile, were accepted in their place. It is interesting to note that since over the last three years we know that even a traffic density of 200 vehicles a day, including heavily laden tractors with trailers, there is no appreciable strain on the sub-grade; there is practically no rutting or wash, and the extra portion or shoulder of the road, and no disturbance by inexperienced drivers caused by vehicles turning on and off the strips.

Regarding the efficiency and convenience of strip roads in comparison with an 18-foot soft-surfaced road, it has been proven by practical test that a car travelling up to 50 m.p.h. does less than 12 ft. in turn half as far compared with 100 ft. and turns with an

hourly traffic of 100 vehicles moving at an average speed of 20 m.p.h., and that all turns involving the use of strips are made in a single turn.

In the case of the Darby strips, the strips are laid on a dry clay road, and a layer of sand is laid on all remaining surface to form a heavy drainage road 20 ft. wide at a final cost of £1,200 a mile.

It is difficult to say whether it is possible and practically there would be no difficulty in adding the "wet" strip required to provide a dry way traffic, but it would require very great labour to lay out all of the intervening ruts to piece together neatly the four independent strips. It is to be found true and properly made as a whole, and I am doubtful whether this could be done to the satisfaction of the Uganda Traffic Department. The cost of strip construction, once established, is a mere piffling item.

Cost to Country and Saving to Travelling Public

The road construction in Uganda will probably be the same as in Southern Rhodesia, i.e. £1,200 a mile, and a construction unit consisting of an Asiatic or African overseer and a European foreman. European labour is about twice as expensive as Asiatic, anything from 10 to 15 shillings per hour, and the wages would amount to about 240 miles per annum. Special plants, other than the ordinary road maintenance plant, would cost £200 a unit.

It is believed abroad in America that the saving in the life and cost of running of a car on smooth sealed surfaces amounts to 100 per cent. Southern Rhodesia might well be expected to be at least as good as Uganda.

Assuming a car to be owned for 10 years, the annual saving to each car owner is over a large number of motor vehicles calculated for the 12 months under consideration, making 1,000,000 owners of £72,000.

To the 12 months of 1936, something like 16,000 motor vehicles registered in Southern Rhodesia, and the programme of strip construction includes 1,200 miles of roads which may have already been completed. Conditions in the two countries were clearly very different.

Whatever Government can do in the matter of road surfacing, two or three improvements to our road system should be initiated, immediately: (a) the re-aligning of our main roads, and the introduction of road-grading machinery on appreciable scale.

(b) The majority of the main roads in Uganda, still primarily for bullock transport, are unsuitable for use by motor vehicles. The early gradients, typical of the former are entirely unnecessary for motor vehicles, while the constantly recurring curves, which are inseparable from them, are a perpetual source of danger.

Capital in Skillman's deduction

Colonel Willmott has chosen a novel way of encompassing his deductions, as will be seen thus far:

My deduction from the information collected during my tour is that unless it is desired:

(a) to mitigate the dust nuisance during the dry seasons, the longest of which unfortunately coincides with the cotton crop,

(b) to avoid certain types of dust which are injurious to health, which will to some extent be eliminated by systematic grading and rolling;

(c) to provide amenities in the way of smooth travel along the roads;

(d) to rescue the cotton industry from the public enemy, there is no very good case for the construction of any form of road-surfacing, or strip construction in Uganda at present except ad towships, and possibly within a few miles radius of the more important towns.

The number of vehicles, approximately 100,000, is negligible compared with conditions in Southern Rhodesia, and would, in my opinion, too, or more probably ever, be relieved of the roads, and not be adequately maintained by the improved methods suggested. I regard such inconveniences as would occur within any reasonable period of time as the result of the

reconstruction and re-alignment of 1,200 miles of main roads and re-alignment of 2,000 miles of secondary roads, two-coat asphalt treatment of 1,200 miles at £200 a mile, strip construction of 1,200 miles at £200 a mile, and the purchase of 1,200 miles of

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ED FROM THE

New Resident.

Describing the "wrestling matches" which take place along the cave-dwelling communities in India, Mr. J. W. Domvile, he says, in a letter to me:

"The best known men in each community are usually expert wrestlers, and they frequently develop quite unique forms. One native village often challenges another to come into the ring, some men to wrestle. It is 'catch-as-catch-can,' and the matches take place in presence of the and enthusiastic crowds."

"Perhaps one of the most noteworthy facts about Nubia is the contrast which both sides exert over the savages. It is not very seldom occurs that one of the wrestlers is killed or at least mortally wounded by the communities, notwithstanding the fact that most of the combatants are armed with long spears. The wrestlers and their friends then turn to mourn the loss of their brother, and under the tremendous strain which these funeral scenes are able to put forth and endure."

"Only the competitors have been seen to bleed, the spectators, though they may be gory, have not, giving them the appearance of savagery. Except for these curious deceptions they were completely naked, till, their muscles shrank in view of the gaudy appearance of a night before a number of monotonous crepuscular birds."

"Several matches take place at once. As each pair called forward and surrounded for position their tails of fur and feathers rise up behind them, and together with the extended claw-like fingers form the scene the grotesque appearance of a night before a number of monotonous crepuscular birds."

"One long muscular arm darted out, and the extended fingers secured a grip on the imminent grey fog. In one of its first moments the two bold giant wrenched in an effort which would have bared any ordinary white man."

MANDATES IN EAST AFRICA.

By
NEIL M. CANNAY,

With a Foreword by
SIR EDWARD GREGORY,
M.A., F.C.S., D.D., M.R.C.P.,
late Governor of Kenya.

An interesting book on a topical subject. The author takes Tanganyika as his text, but his survey is general in scope.

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New Resident.

It will be a welcome day to read a tribute to the author of the *Journal of the War* and a salute of Mr. Domvile's name to the scenes of strife of Middle Africa, where he was in the British residency in Zanzibar, and those who have removed from so far a position in India to rejoice to learn that his knowledge of Arabs will add to his talents to his post in Zanzibar."

"Much of the work which he has had to do in Palestine during the last two years has been very ungrateful, but the burdens and responsibilities in Palestine during Macmillan's tenure of the post have been unprecedentedly heavy. He has done extraordinarily well, and he will be sadly missed."

African Warfare.

"A great deal of the fighting is played by aircraft in the air, and the methods described in the Central Services Review."

"Not only in the air, but divisions and army corps march huddled white roads were being built, that means an enormous quantity of supplies and equipment had to be transported every day, a task rendered more difficult by the lack of roads. This problem was met in Tigré, where the road was never fully solved."

"Capable of 3 planes, with a wide range and capable carrying loads were used, and by reducing the weight factor from 65 tons, the carrying capacity was doubled. There were no emergency landing grounds, so the task had to be carried out without any stops."

"The air alone made it possible after only months of warfare after the arrival of the first aircraft. Scarcely a single battle had been fought in which supplies had been brought by road. The Ethiopians would have had a chance of organising a resistance. This, however, did not happen. Marshalled in a pocket before the battles, and by the time the ground was won, the replacement had been made by transports."

Mr. Nouell in Africa.

MR. WILLIAM NOUELL, until a short while ago Director of the chemists to the Justice, has contributed to *The Standard* a most interesting article on soap production, the course of which is as follows:

"The extension of the crop in East Africa is limited by the supply of favourable soil, the want of machinery for factory purposes, and especially the difficulty of getting the effects of weather. Grown under normal tropical conditions, it has required little cultivation, and it has often said of its economy, 'If you gets it, then plant it again.' Its tolerance to establishing its cultivation at high altitudes, the rate of growth is materially retarded and the plant is not nearly so well able to take care of itself. Under these circumstances, a higher standard of cultivation is necessary."

"With this in mind that almost fool-proof and simple to build a soap-boiling and soap-making apparatus. The mechanical handicrafts consist of a large group of waste transports which are extracted from the raw material less than 5% of the harvested leaf. The rest is water and, at present, waste. Amongst all items of food, decoration have been taken from time to time, but for various reasons are not likely to succeed in replacing the central factory for soap."

The article concludes with a plea that manufacturers using soap should, at the earliest possible moment, define their preferences as regards its properties, since the market now exists for meeting them.

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ATLAS

Problem of Overstocking.

Statement in House of Commons.

THE import of cattle or overstocking of native cattle in East Africa was dealt with at length in a written reply by Mr. Ormsby Gore to Sir G. G. Ammon. Mr. Ormsby Gore wrote: "Though it is not possible in replying to a Parliamentary question to give a complete account of all the measures being taken in East Africa to deal with overstocking in Native reserves and so forth, especially as these problems require direct attention to the various areas affected, I may mention that, in pursuance of a policy laid down by the Governments of the East African Colonies in which overstocking is prevalent are attached to the problem the following general lines:

(1) Education of the natives with regard to the value of livestock and to by-products as produce for sale rather than as food to be provided.

(2) Encouragement of the native to adopt meat as a normal constituent of his diet, so that livestock may be regarded as a means of food supply, with the object of reducing the numbers of cattle and raising the general standard of the health of the Native.

(3) Establishment of markets for the sale of cattle and of factories for the manufacture of by-products and development of stock trade routes through markets and territories from overstocked or overstocked areas.

(4) Extension of suitable or stock conservation of water, afforestation and reclamation of land.

(5) Encouragement to native to improve the quality of their grazing.

In addition, the forests have been manipulated with a view to reducing the numbers of cattle, sheep and goats in various areas which were overstocked. It has, however, not yet been thought convenient to proceed with compulsory culling of stock. In 1935 a grant of £23,500 from the Colonial Development Fund was made to the Kenya Government for the erection of a by-products factory to afford a means of

disposing of surplus Native cattle. This scheme, however, has been held in abeyance owing to the Government having been approached by a well-known company with proposals for the establishment of a meat extract factory in Kenya. It is hoped that, in the course of the year a factory will be erected and will take minimum of 30,000 head of cattle per annum.

A by-products factory was opened at Mwanza for a number of years, but it was closed in 1929. The Kenyan Government has recently reported that the number of cattle for Native was rapidly expanding rapidly and that the pastoral tribes are utilising the available grazing to their fullest stock capacity.

The estimate of the woodland area of Kenya was given by the Chief Veterinary Officer in evidence before the Royal Land Commission and refers to the whole of the main stock areas of the Native reserves, and clearly has no reference to any particular area in which the carrying capacity is as low as 100,000."

Replies to Mr. Ammon, who asked what steps were being taken in Kenya in regard to the conservation of Ormsby Gore replied that an extensive campaign was being conducted by the Department of Agriculture, with the active co-operation of the Forestry, Veterinary and Public Works Departments, with the assistance of numerous Indians. Demonstrations were given of methods of terracing and afforestation was carried out where possible.

Referring to Lieutenant Commander Fletcher, the Secretary of State for the Colonies said that the question of African chiefs attending the Coronation ceremonies is under consideration. He added that several Africans had in any case been attending the Coronation as official representatives of the Colonies in which they reside.

Increased Customs Revenue.

Tanganyika imports increased in value amounted to £88,000, bringing the total value from this source to £1,698,297 and increased £83,000 on the receipts in 1935. Excise duties amounted to £4,500, compared with the estimated sum of £1,000. Receipts from the sugar column in 1935 totalled £14,139.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

The Itigi-Lupa Road.

Government and the Goldfield.

In consequence of a report from the Tanganyika Government, has decided to sustain expenditure on the Itigi-Lupa road by about £18,000 already allotted from local funds for the construction. The Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce has presented to the Government a memorandum for submission to Government setting forth arguments supporting completion of the programme as originally planned. The memorandum estimates the present volume of inward traffic on the Lupa at 7,000 tons annually, and the cost of the Itigi-Lupa route represents a saving to the mining and marketing community of over £1,000 a year.

It is reported that Government's decision was caused by a failure so far of re-development throughout the Lupa to provide the transport economy previously estimated, but the Chamber states that the progress of reef developments, by the maladministration on the Lupa has not been definitely or postponed, and says that Government should not consider the question purely from the stand-point of the larger companies, and should not withdraw the assistance which is now required more than ever by both the larger mining industry and the small man. It is also argued that it is a mistaken policy to spend £43,000 on the road, and then to lose the benefit of that expenditure for five months of the year when another £10,000 would make it an all-weather route.

Attention is drawn to the increase in railway revenue resulting as a result of the Itigi route, and comparison is made of the respective values to the country of the Itigi-Lupa and the Kibos-Hakara road projects, the memorandum stating regard to the latter that the rice traffic of 700 tons in 1936, and probably a similar tonnage for 1937, can in no way compensate the country for the expenditure of £72,000 on that road. Even if the rice production was quadrupled in the next few years the expenditure would still be unjustified. It is also claimed, however, that the Chamber does not indicate a desire that construction should cease, merely advancing the arguments for the purpose of comparison, and submitting that the decision to entail expenditure on the Itigi route is of great detriment to the country generally, and one which no economic grounds alone may be required.

Mining Personalia.

Mr. C. A. Harvey has been appointed Warden of Mines, Kisumu.

Mr. Sidney Hayden, a director of Chunya Goldfields, Ltd., left England last week for South Africa.

Reference to Mr. A. R. Thomson, Mr. G. E. Holder and the Warwick Colliery Company is made under notes by the Way.

Le Comte du Nuoy has resigned from the board of Minetours, Ltd., a private mining company operating in Kenya.

Mr. A. W. Clark, Assoc. Inst. Mdg., has been transferred from Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia, to the Johannesburg office of the Gardner-Cover Company African Proprietary Ltd., Transvaal.

Mr. T. Wilson, of the Southern Rhodesian Geological Survey Department, is shortly leaving for his annual return to Salisbury. He has spent his holidays during his stay in London at the residence of Gawthorpe and Dewsbury.

Mr. H. G. G. Seppen has, we understand, resigned from the board of Alouor, Ltd., a privately owned company operating in Kenya. The directors are the sons of Le Comte du Nuoy, Major J. D. Dugdale, and G. D. Dugdale.

Mr. R. C. D. Clegg, of Selukwe, Southern Rhodesia, Mr. R. Harrison, of Nakuru, Mr. G. H. Hobson, Nairobi, and Mr. A. T. Frey, of Bulawayo, have been elected to associate membership of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

Eldoret Mining Syndicate

Report to December 31, 1936

The annual report of Eldoret Mining Syndicate reports a loss for the 12 months ended December 31, £10,355, a large proportion of which is accounted for by the fact that the investments of the company are shown in the balance sheet at their values.

After deducting £6,300 transferred from reserves and £3,000 brought in from the previous year's profits, a debit balance of £3,000 remains to be carried forward.

The report states that in order to provide for future capital expenses, and for the development of the property in which the company is interested, the directors realised certain investments, and also obtained from Butcher Bank, Ltd., a loan on the security of other investments.

In February last the directors purchased the 51% interest held by the East African Concessions, Ltd., in the Wyoming and associated properties, and the company became the sole owner. It was decided to bring the Wyoming mine to the producing stage, and during August mining operations were begun. From August to December the output was 307 ozs of bullion, the total estimated value being £1,000, and the estimated value of gold in the sands and slimes being £1,700.

The company holds a 66% interest in exclusive prospecting licences in North Masa, Tanganyika, covering seven sq. miles. These properties are being systematically prospected, and the results obtained are very distinctly encouraging. The 35 sq. miles concession and other properties in Kukumaga have been abandoned, and all rights in certain other properties have been surrendered.

On account of the reduced activities of the company the agreement with the managing director, Mr. T. J. O'Shea, was terminated on December 31, 1936, and compensation of £1,800 was paid to him. The managing director, Mr. C. W. Arifield, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. G. G. and Mr. G. C. Holder resigned their positions as directors and a provisional board consisting of the Chairman (Mr. S. A. Ghersie), Mr. J. R. Martin and Mr. J. H. Phillips was appointed until a new board was elected at the general meeting. The three members of the old board re-elected in 1936 were invited to continue in fact until the general meeting, and the new auditors would more conveniently serve the interests of the company. Colonel E. M. Ley resigned his position as managing director. The Prophet were appointed until the general meeting.

Kagera Mines Ltd.

ADDRESSING the annual meeting in Holland of Kagera Mines, Ltd., Mr. W. H. M. Sim, Deputy Chairman, said that the net profit for the period ended June 30, was £3,425 after general provision had been made for writing down the prospecting and development account, over £1,000 having been charged for this. Losses against the profit and loss account, which sum was in addition to £1,400 applied, for the same purpose out of the capital reserve account.

As a result of visits to the property by three members of the board, plans had been formulated to increase substantially the rate of output of the Mwirisandu with by working three shifts per 24 hours instead of two. By spreading overhead and other fixed charges over a larger throughput, it was hoped to improve considerably the revenue-earning capacity of the mine.

The cost of the hydro-electric power plant (£1,000) had greatly exceeded the estimates, but they hoped that its efficiency and the large reserve of power it would afford would greatly benefit future operations, and justify the high hopes for it held by the general manager.

During the year the company produced the largest output of tin in its history. Proved ore reserves indicate a sufficient life of well over five years ahead of the date at the present rate of output.

On the Lulu property, gold production had increased from 1,000 ozs in July to 1,600 ozs in November. It was anticipated that the gold output this month would continue to increase as the pyramids were brought in and a greater number of sluice boxes were installed.

Gold was exported from Northern Rhodesia during the 11 months of 1936 were valued at £5,533,000, or about £500,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1935. In November the mineral output was valued at £34,000, an increase of nearly 70% over the previous month, and almost double the output of November 1935.

Company Progress Reports.

Phoenix.—In the progress report for quarter ended December 31, 1936, *South Africa* states: "No. 1 shaft, 4th level: drive 12 ft from peg 100 adv. 57 ft, assaying 3.4 dwt. Raise near peg 100 down to 12 ft. No. 2 shaft, 1st level: raise near peg 100 down to 12 ft, 5.9 dwt. over 54 in., length of 12 ft. Shaft 14 ft. Drive E. from peg 102 down 277 ft, assaying 6.3 dwt. over 72 in. Drive E. from peg 102 down 277 ft, assaying 6.3 dwt. over 8.8 dwt. over 46 in. Raise near peg 102 down 6.4 dwt. over 48 in. 1st level: Raise near peg 102 down 15 ft. It 103 ft. to 108 ft; ass. 10.1 dwt. over 54 in., 6th level: raise near peg 102 down 126 ft, ass. 4.5 dwt. over 53 in."

Bon-Antelope Copper Mines, Ltd.—The following details of estimated revenue and expenditure for the three months ended December 31. The show that gross revenue amounted to £1,630,000, against £1,446,500 for the corresponding period in 1935. Operating expenditure, including depreciation, administration charges, amounted to £1,035,500, against £745,500, leaving an estimated profit before taxation of £360,000. Against Y.M.C.A. a provision for debenture interest and premium was £1,032,000, and reserve for replacements and contingencies £32,500, the estimated profit, subject to taxation, is £207,500, against £137,500. The London Stock Exchange average price of copper for cash for the three months under review was £45.72s. 1d. per ton.

Thistleton.—The January progress report states that development during January totaled 540 ft. Fall of half level No. 10 winze N., sampled 10 ft. 10 dwt. over width of 32 in. Fall of half, 6th level: raise near peg 102 down 12 ft. Sampled 10 ft. 10 dwt. over 23 in. Drive N. through shaft 14 ft. The dimension was sampled 30 ft. 18 dwt. Fall of half level No. 10 Hooper's reef, sampled 10 ft. 10 dwt. over 23 in. Drive N. through shaft 14 ft. Sampled 75 ft. 10 dwt. over width of 23 in. Hooper's shaft level No. 8, station cut sinking measured. This section, New incline shaft sunk 26 ft. vertical depth to 535 ft. Thistle incline S.

3rd level drive 3' stepped to 10 ft. 80 ft. by 13 in. Borehole No. 100 sink 10 ft. down to 12 ft. with full intention.

Tati Goldfields.—The report for quarter ended December 31, 1936, states that the mining and treatment results were as follows: From the current and previous quarters the total ore treated amounted to 772,441 fine oz. of which 772,441 fine oz. were crushed. Recovery in the gold plant to date was 1,762 tons fine oz. previously accumulated stock, yielding 20,000 fine oz. of gold on treatment in the last three plants while 2,355 tons of current slime of an average value of 1.04 dwt. per ton were accumulated in the slime tanks for future treatment. Thus the total coarse recovery amounted to 1,816,726 fine oz., while approximately 12,700 concentrate residues were accumulated in the last treatment.

As a result of early rains all water supplies have been satisfactory, conditions being favorable. Experiments were recently carried out on the sand and are still in progress. A second furnace has been installed in the smelting house and a fourth corduroy table has been installed after the grinding pans to attempt to increase mill gold extraction and thus reduce losses in sand tailings.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate.—The progress report for the quarter ended December 31, 1936, states: Ore milled 1,182 tons; sands cylinder 1,000 tons; sand produced, 1,000 tons; development, 479 ft.

Blackheath reef.—Main shaft down to 34 ft. 1st level: sample S. at 86 advanced 16 ft. 2nd level: sample S. at 100 advanced 16 ft. 3rd level: sample S. at 118 ft. 1st level: sample S. at 134 ft. from main shaft 16 ft. 4th level: sample S. at 150 ft. 1st level: sample S. at 160 ft. over 10 in. drive 10 ft. 1st level: sample S. for 16 ft. 7 dwt. over 10 in. 2nd level: W. from shaft 16 ft. av. assay for 8 ft. 2d level: over 20 in.

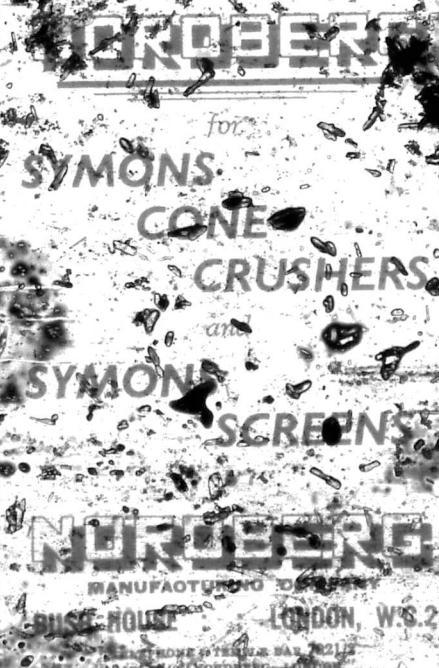
M.K. reef.—Main reef, No. 4 main shaft advanced 16 ft. Parallel reef, D. & W. advanced 16 ft. to it, adv. 13 ft. to 2nd level: sample S. at 160 ft. to 3d level: sample S. at 180 ft. 1st level: sample S. to mill returns has been obtained.

Blackheath.—A show a good deal of reef, good average thickness. Values at the top are not very satisfactory, and the appearance of the reef is not very promising. Systematic sampling has been increasing and in hand, and fresh quartz occurrences being reported, and highly payable bubble has been noted.

Anglo Mining Company.—The latest progress report states that "development has been proceeding, but the mining, especially in the first year, has been interfered with by faulted zones which crosscut the reef at the 1st level. No. 2 winze was about 10 ft. level at 1st level, and averaged 8.7 dwt. for the first 10 ft. 10 dwt. below it, down to the soft. Average for first 10 ft. 10 dwt. was low, except for at the end of 15 ft. between 10 ft. and 130 ft., which averaged 22.3 dwt. No. 10 winze now connected with 1st level drive, the E. of which has a fault. Pirat reef is fractured, and below it, owing to the narrow width of the reef, the average values are not as good as would be expected. No. 21 winze is at 220 ft.; average 10.5 dwt. 27.5 dwt."

Fifth level drives.—No. 10 winze. We total length 35 ft., of which 20 ft. are above the 1st level. The 1st level drive is 20 ft. long. Up to 4 ft. average was 3.2 dwt. No. 10 shaft drive 10 ft. average 1.6 dwt. In the fault zone No. 5 drive, total length 10 ft. At 5 ft. it ran into the faulted end, and behind there is probably another reef. At that point it had averaged 7 dwt. No. 10 drive E. Pirat reef. 10 ft. It is connected with No. 10 winze, and averaged 10 dwt. It is looking well in the faces, and is likely to continue. The shoot dissolved in the water.

First level winzes.—Two winzes were below the 1st level. No. 10 from the N. and No. 11 E. down to 10 ft. and average 10 dwt. No. 11 is mine from 10 ft. to 10 ft. E. is down to 10 ft. At 10 ft. it is 10 ft. down to 10 ft. a fault. When picked up again below the fault, the value was very good, but it is not clear whether it is associated with the reef or not. The amount of material



Latest London Share Prices.

Editorial Syndicate (10s.)

Goldschmidt Minerals (10s.)

Coca-Cola (10s. 6d.)

Consolidated African Selection (5s.)

Consolidated Gold (10s.)

Consolidated Gold Fields (10s.)

Consolidated Gold Fields (10s.)

Pant Consolidated

Gabait Goldfields

Globe and Phoenix

Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)

Dakota Mines, Ltd. (5s.)

Kassell Belgian Gold (2s.)

Kavango Gold Mine (10s.)

Kenya (10s.)

Kenya Consolidated (10s.)

Kenya Gold Mineral Syndicate (5s.)

Kenya (10s.)

Kenya Corporation (10s.)

Kenya Cotton (5s.)

Kenya Industrial (10s.)

Kenya Rhodesia (10s.)

Lau Gold Mine (5s.)

Masica Belgian Asbestos (5s.)

Rhodesia (10s.)

Rhodesia Broken Hill

Industries (Rhodesia) (10s.)

Rhodesia Matanga (11s.)

Rhodesia American (10s.)

Rhodesia Corporation (10s.)

Rhodesia Selection Trust (10s.)

Rhodesia Trust

Rhodesia Industries (10s.)

Rhodesia Rhodesia (10s.)

Last week This week

18. 3d. 1s. Od.

8s. 3d. 1s. 6d.

7s. 6d. 1s. 4d.

9s. 3d. 1s. 5d.

10s. 3d. 1s. 3d.

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Geopolitical

Geopolitical developments in the Belgian Congo have been reported elsewhere in this issue. In addition to the information contained in those reports, the following additional facts have come to light:

Afro-Asian Development

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa has been approached regarding a 50-50 joint venture between its Broken Hill Development Company and the Chinese Mining and Trading Corporation. Old Town, Rhodesia, is proposed as the site for a new industrial town.

Uganda E.P.U.

The Uganda Government is continuing its efforts to increase its mineral production by consolidating all mineral concessions in the country and by making available land areas of approximately 250,000 acres. This will be done by leasing areas which are not in use for agricultural purposes. The new company will be required to pay taxes on its gross revenue at a rate of 30 per cent. This is to be used for the development of agriculture, industry and communications. The new company will be allowed to lease land areas which are not in use for agricultural purposes. The new company will be required to pay taxes on its gross revenue at a rate of 30 per cent. This is to be used for the development of agriculture, industry and communications.

Uganda Gold News

Mutumba Corporation has announced that gross revenue during the quarter ended June 30, 1937, was £4,000,000. After deducting operating expenditure and £500,000 administrative charges, a net profit of £350,000. The estimated gross profit for the current year is expected to be £600,000. The current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. The current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. This will be done by leasing areas which are not in use for agricultural purposes. The new company will be required to pay taxes on its gross revenue at a rate of 30 per cent. This is to be used for the development of agriculture, industry and communications.

Union Africana

With the exception of the restricted Belgian production, U.A. will have the greater part of the Belgian mineral producers have decided to leave the Lorraine mine and bring into discussion the remedatory measures at Tsumeb. These have been passed down for years by these companies, and it is expected to be 1938 before the current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. The current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. The current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. The current year's output is expected to be 100,000 oz. This will be done by leasing areas which are not in use for agricultural purposes. The new company will be required to pay taxes on its gross revenue at a rate of 30 per cent. This is to be used for the development of agriculture, industry and communications.

THERE ARE GOLD TOWNS IN EAST AFRICA

where you will find branches of our business. At each branch there is

machinery and equipment to make

all the engineering needs of East Africa's agriculture and industry.

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mining equipment for

mining operations throughout the continent.

We also supply

engineering equipment for

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NAIROBI
EAST AFRICA

GENERAL NEWS

NOTES AND REPORTS

NOTES AND REPORTS

The general manager of the International Company, Mr. G. R. T. Taylor, was in London on January 20th.

Mr. G. R. T. Taylor, managing director of the company, said that the company was in a very strong liquid position, the liquid assets being in excess of £1,000,000. The year's trading had again shown a very satisfactory progress.

The volume of work on hand at the present time was larger than ever. During the year the company had successfully executed 120 contracts for boilers and steam-raising equipment, the electric power stations of the Birmingham Corporation, Hams Hall, the Leicester Corporation, the Leeds Corporation, the Nottingham Corporation, and had progress made on contracts for the first three concerns, as well as additional contracts.

The directors had decided upon, if necessary, considerable increase and export of the business. They had subsidiary companies in South Africa and Australia, and every thing possible was being done to increase business from these sources.

The business of their subsidiary company—the Riley Stoker Company—had expanded very satisfactorily, the sales increasing one-third in the last twelve months. This company marketed the famous "Robot Stoker," as well as other mechanical apparatus for industrial heating.

Bright Prospects

Mr. George C. Usher, managing director, said that the satisfaction from earnings was largely due to the company's capital structure, permitting a cash return to shareholders involved in the business. The sales reflected over the four months since October 1st have exceeded those of the same period of the past financial year. Further prospectus continued to be bright. There was little slackening in the demand for recently installed equipment in the British Isles, however, and there was every prospect of securing further contracts in this work. The company is now enjoying an increasing reputation for the excellence and efficiency of their smaller industrial heating, as well as engineering, in supplying flow-type steam and some orders for gas turbines.

The demand for boiler plant overseas is rising rapidly, also, as also they were taking a good share. During January orders had been received for boiler plant for the new steel works to be erected at Pekin by the Turkish Government, and further boiler plant on the Congo, in the Belgian Congo, and South African Electricity Commission. Both of these two orders alone totalled nearly £2,000,000. The company's combustion equipment—in itself a highly developed, pulverised coal firing plant, and its associated—continued to maintain the high position held for so many years, and was installed at a very large number of power stations in this country and abroad. With their subsidiary, the Riley Stoker Company, also, covered the market in India for mechanical solid-fuel firing equipment, such as stokers and grates, which were as well known in that country as overland, and the land a particularly active division, especially well known in the mining screening and filtering fields.

Gold and Copper Mining Interests

Throughout this division they had a big interest in gold and copper mining—the Association of Chemical Manufacturers, manganese, tin, zinc, and others. There was a considerable though scattered world that has not as yet some of their equipment installed, and at the present time they have smelting mills, screens, grates, etc., for most of the following Colonies and such wide-spread countries as Australia, Japan, and South America.

These machines were to be found in practically every colony of the Old and New Worlds and of course throughout the Empire. At the present time the general mining output per production unit is among the most active sections, both at Home and "overseas," and the future looks this section well ahead of last year's results.

At the present time the company is one of the best equipped in the world in the manufacture of industrial heating equipment.

NOTES AND REPORTS TO CORRESPONDENTS

Notes and reports on the region's condition and facilities is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia," except in the case of direct inquiries. Correspondence from Rhodesia, with inquiries, should be addressed to "Rhodesia," and can be found at page 13.

Every inquiry should bear the writer's full name, address (in capitals), telephone number, and name of publication under a pseudonym, and it will not be given over the telephone without permission.

AD. C. AFRICA.—"Africa," The Standard, Great Britain, London, W.C. 2.

A. C. S. BRITISH EAST AFRICA.—"A. C. S." S. A. C., GLASGOW.—Should hold Kagero at higher prices.

A. C. S.—African News Agency, or Rhodesian News Company, and cannot therefore advise.

C. P. L. WESTMINSTER.—Would certainly sell him the building since you have no business a piano.

E. G. M. YARMOUTH.—Have remained steady at £1,000 ad. for some time. The company is now in a position to sell in any African territory.

S. E. L. HARBOUR.—A price must be regarded as being speculative. The newspaper writing you enclose is only part of the story, and should be treated with care.

G. C. U.—The market has been showing a sharp rise during the last few months, and a purchase Ad. is speculative, though they are talking a good deal about it. I prefer Rosserman, London, or Kenya.

M. L. KENYA.—The advances in the past week or so has caused some remark, but the South African interests of the company seem rather than was previously anticipated, to be not occasioned by East African developments.

T. J. KENYA.—The advances in the past week or so has caused some remark, but the South African interests of the company seem rather than was previously anticipated, to be not occasioned by East African developments.

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA.—"Kenya and Tanganyika," and "Tanganyika," respectively, are the names of the two territories.

KENYA AND TANGANYIKA
Large areas of
power resources

Cheap power is available in plenty areas. Better conditions factory sites and low Power appliances offer your business to one of the largest offices.

Special terms are available to assist in establishing. Very favourable conditions can be offered to all kinds of growths in the large areas.

SISTEM: In Kenya—phase 3 wire 30 cycles 115 and 240 volts.
In Tanganyika—phase 4 wire 30 cycles 110 and 220 volts and 10 and 220 volt single Current.

SOURCES IN EAST AFRICA:
KENYAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
KENYAN MINING & TRADING LTD.
TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
TANZANIA TRADING CORPORATION LTD.

THE BAR. ES TANZANIA & DISTRICT ACCORDING SURVEY OF 1910.
100 ft. above sea level, Tanganyika River.

INDUSTRIAL OFFICES—London, Sydney, Paris, etc.

Commercial Concern.

Rhodesia Deep is reported to have authorised another sisal plantation near "Kagoma."

The Itala Province of Malaya has issued a map of the Southern Highlands Province.

The name of the Nairobi Board of Executives and Trade, Ltd., has been changed to the Kenya Trade, Ltd.

The Nigerian tobacco sales in Salisbury for this year's crop are expected to begin about the middle of April.

A new nest in the form of a wasp has been found in plantations in Donyo-Siusi, Makuyu and Kibwezi.

The Tanganyika Administrative districts of Dodoma, Mbagaya, and Manyoni have been amalgamated with headquarters in Dodoma.

Motor-sales in Kenya last year showed a 6.5% increase over the 1935 figures, and an increase of 7% over the 1936 sales is expected this year.

The Marandellas Farmers' Association is in whole-hearted agreement with the proposed building of a Fairbridge farm school in Southern Rhodesia.

Revenue from Tanganyika railways and steamship services for December amounted to £54,065, bringing the total for the year 1936-37 which was £72,708 above the revised estimate.

Representatives of the Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society have been discussing with leading firms in the motor trade the question of erecting a motor hall on the Salisbury show-ground.

H. H. A. Wootton, the Southern Rhodesian government for export, states that the last consignment of 1,700 quarters shipped from Port Elizabeth shows that the decline in quality reported some weeks ago has been arrested.

Export traffic rated on the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first 11 months of 1936 totalled 1,623,232 tons compared with 1,37,940 tons during the corresponding period of 1935. Import traffic handled over the same period was 1,51,422 tons, against 84,910 tons.

The new consumption income tax law will be considered at the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament allows losses on separate concerns conducted in South Africa and Portuguese East Africa to be taken into account against profits made on Rhodesian businesses or against incomes earned in the Colony.

Petrol is expected to become cheap in Southern Rhodesia as a result of the installation of bulk storage tanks in Beira. Hitherto petrol has had to be transported from Britain. Transport savings from Beira to Rhodesia compared with the cost from Durban amount to 20 a gallon, and a Salisbury tank will add to savings.

Insects and Hoppers.

Swarms of miniature insects have infested the Sengwa district of Tanganyika from the south, and there has been a loss of 3,100 District Hoppers have also been reported in the northern districts in the Tabora district, but no damage has been done. The insects are usually seen

Local News Notes.

A British polo team has been visiting Nyasaland.

Two elephants have recently made off from Uganda via London.

National organiser have been receiving many foreign visitors to the Colony.

Moro Hunting Club's aeroplane is now used to all classes of aircraft operating in or visiting the Colony.

Preparations are being made to celebrate this year's diamond jubilee of the C.M.S. Mission Uganda.

Nyeri is to have a new Masonic Lodge under the English Constitution. It will be known as Mount Kenya Lodge No. 332.

During the Empire exhibition in Johannesburg 301,400 people paid for admission to the Victoria Falls exhibit in the Rhodesian Pavilion.

The rifle meeting of the National Rifle Association, at which teams from the African Colonies will compete, will take place from July 5 to 17.

The Northern Frontier Toll Tax Ordinance, 1936, under which a commuted or lump sum payment is allowed, will be renewed in force for another year.

A new Methodist Church will probably be built in Salisbury, following the Synod's adoption of a resolution to that effect moved by Mr. L. B. Herdman, Mayor of Salisbury.

Messrs. Higginson & Co., the Nairobi stock and hardware, have amalgamated with Messrs. G. & J. & Co., the business being conducted in Nairobi under the name of the latter.

A Mombasa report suggests the considerable extensions to the coast defence scheme may be undertaken, and that the Admiralty may require the land now occupied by the Mombasa Golf Club.

Meanwhile, the Northern Rhodesian Native newspaper publishes recipes of three drinks—water syrup, mealie meal coffee and coffee made from pease—which are better for your health than beer, and can be made more easily.

Tan has appointed a Publicity Committee, with the District Officer as chairman, Mr. Malcolm Ross as secretary and Messrs. R. J. Pittall, W. A. Watkins, J. F. Strachan, and the Traffic Superintendent of Railways as members.

The Kenya Government has had under consideration the appointment of a European lady principal for the Girls' High School, Moi Avenue, but the majority of members of the Advisory Committee on the nomination do not favour the suggestion.

A collection of Indian postage stamps overprinted British East Africa has come on to the London market. There are several faults in the overprinting, and the stamp is issued in 1905, and at a face-value of two annas six pice, is priced at £2. An "East African Uganda" fifty-cent rupee stamp is offered at five shillings.

End of Report.

A store recessed in Sisulu, and being used for identification purposes in connection with an investigation of the migration habits of natives, has been found in Native possession in one of the villages in the Sisulu

E. Rhodesia

F. K. MOORE, secretary of State for Northern Rhodesia, Agricultural and Commercial Department, has written for the advice of journalists and editors of "Empire" publications, on the question whether a survey of tobacco growing prospects should be made. James, a district planter in which he has 1,000 acres, says, to compete or reasonably equal terms with other producers of similar tobacco.

At one stage, a mail charge from Dar es Salaam to the Usumbara Mombasa, Nyasaland, cost 10s per lb. The present cost of sending a standard tobacco from England, including packing, insurance, transport charges, mail charge, dock dues and exchange rates does not exceed the above figure, and further reductions are anticipated. The completion of the Luapula road bridge has opened up a second route via the Great East Road and Lusaka, which was nearly as good as other routes in 1935. The new road direct to Salisbury in Southern Rhodesia may prove still more advantageous.

It is estimated that Northern Rhodesia will have over 1,500,000 lb. of tobacco in 1937, a bulk of which was bright flue cured leaf produced in 1936 under a new district. It is probable that a planter, knowing about his growing, grows at little net profit, after allowing for management charges, of from 1d. to 3d. per lb., depending on his soils and the season. All that is then to go, it appears to be the economic size of 100,000 lb., which with a saleable crop of 30,000 lb. of tobacco, would probably be attained.

World Maize Outlook

MAIZE growers in East Africa and Rhodesia will be interested in a survey of the international maize market prepared by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

In the United States there are approximately 10,000,000 acre-miles in maize production. In the United States, the world's largest producer, the autumn maize base price of the produce by far the average acre is 75c per bushel. In Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, via and the Federal Republic of Brazil, which are the other important maize-growing countries, maize prices are lower. Maize is a staple food in these countries, and the area devoted to its cultivation is increasing. This tends to increase demand for maize, and in the countries which import maize, such as India, Japan, Australia, and the United Kingdom, there is an increasing tendency to increase production. In particular, Australia is in the process of eliminating imports of maize. In order to get rid of surplus stocks, the United States, poor old Rhodesia, and good agriculturalists in other countries. The average yield last year in Rhodesia was barely 2 bushels per acre against 22.8 in 1935. Last year in the United States, following the same system, the maize yield was 35.2 bushels per acre, up from 31.2 in 1935.

Second Rate Output

The United Kingdom's maize crop was the largest in the United Kingdom in 1936, the average yield from 6,000 acres amounting to 1,085,848 bags.

General Customs

Basis on Revenue Estimates

IS THE TERMINAL to which ultimate customs revenue is related to be estimated, values of agricultural exports?

The Commissioner of Customs in Kenya and Uganda has put himself on the closest possible terms with the members of his staff, and has based his estimate of agricultural exports that be accounted with the greatest care in view of the tendency to material increases of dutiable articles to increase in proportion to the general prosperity of the peoples.

When the Kenya Standard Committee on Revenue estimated the customs and excise duties for 1937, the members consulted the Director of Agriculture and the Agricultural Economic section of the Commissioner of Customs, and some interesting points bearing on agriculture, and the effect on the Colony's economics, were brought out in the discussion.

The Director of Agriculture increased his estimated agricultural export values for 1937 from £3,746,000. to £4,000,000. This committee considerably refined the figures total, bearing in mind that the fall in coffee production in 1936 would not feel economically until 1938; that increased maize planting for 1936-7 would have little effect on maize exports in 1937; that a reasonable margin of error could be allowed in many fluctuations; that all large savings were made for the spending of advances in regard to maize crops, although this would probably be offset by the increased costs of the farms in finding out what had been transferred on account of the fall in coffee. The Committee recommended that the Director of Agriculture increase his estimate of 1937 by £200,000. The increase in total values of tea, sisal, cotton, sugar, skins, wool, cotton, cattle hides, etc., etc., etc., was also allowed for, no figure being given for coffee, which had total value Kenya exports to £1,500,000. The total value for 1937 in these circumstances, the estimate of the Customs was prepared to increase his original estimate of £7,700,000 to £8,100,000. As the Committee's original estimate accordingly.

While agreeing that it was not preferable to anticipate that this figure would be reached, the assurer drew attention to the dangers of estimating revenue too closely. In the past few years expenditure had been restricted, the fulfilment of many justifiable demands had been denied as funds were not available. These demands would have to be met, and he was afraid we might be claiming of revenue "to the hilt." He advised making during 1937 for increases in the revenue estimates. The Committee, however, did not take these measures, but to adopt this attitude, but felt that in making an estimate of revenue they should be guided by the suggestion of uprating expenditure.

Coffee Crop

The good coffee export figures in December showed a surprising recovery, and it was believed to have been due to coffee stocks in hand at the end of the year being too tons sold and unsold to be available for export from January to the end of June, 1937, 1,000 tons.

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STARCH INKS

Have a World-wide Reputation for Excellence & Quality

Largest Manufacture of Writing Ink in the World.

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Manufactured in London, England.

Agents throughout the World.

Established 1870.

SIMPSON
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MACINNEY

Agents appointed for Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, etc.

Agents for Canada, America, Australia, etc.

DAVIDSON & CO. LTD.

BELFAST NORTHERN IRELAND

ESTABLISHED 1870.

EAST AFRICAN MARKET REPORTS.—Autumn in the Territories.**COFFEE.**

GOOD—The East African coffee continues in demand, but lower grades are irregular.

LONDON—The market has been very quiet.

Kenya—C. S. & L. stocks

B. & C. stocks

C. & L. stocks

Old crop

Very old crop

London stocks

Dried cleaned

First sizes

Second sizes

Third sizes

Bottom

Java

London stocks

Stocks

Autumn

A. & C. stocks brown

B. & C. stocks

C. & L. stocks

London stocks

OTHER MARKETS.

Lower—L. 13 5s. per cwt.
Ladys.—With a further spot quoted, 83d. and
Grade I, at the Market, at 10/- per lb.
10 10s.

Coffee—Firm at 10/- per lb. for
Base coffee 103s. L. 34 per cwt.
L. 2.—Easter, East Africa quoted 10/- per lb.
103s. 103s. 103s. 103s.

Coconuts—Moderate prices
Quands 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- per cwt.
Cordellaria (Uganda) 10/- 10/- 10/-
Cotton.—Quiet at 10/- per lb. 10/- 10/- and
103s. 103s. 103s.

Gold—10/- per oz.
Gum.—10/- per lb.
Gutta Percha—10/- per lb.
Groundnut oil—10/- per ton
Hides—15s. 103s. 103s. 103s.

Indigo—Steady 10/- per ton.
Insects—East Africa quiet at 10/- per lb.
Jute—10/- per lb.
Leather—For AMAR.—Mar. 1st to 18: April-June
103s. 103s. 103s. 103s. 103s. 103s. 103s.

Meat—10/- per lb.
Skins—10/- per lb.
Sesame Seeds—Shady 10/- per lb.
Silk—10/- per lb.
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Tea—10/- per lb.

Tea—C. S. & L. 10/- 103s. 10/- 10/-
Tallow—10/- per lb.
Tea—10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- 10/- per lb.

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Manufactured Coal—10/- per cwt.

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Kenya—A. & C. 10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb.
Ladys.—The market in the latter has been very quiet.

Kenya—Inland.—Kenya, 10/-; Kaimosi, 9d.; Kisumu, 9d.; Nakuru, 9d.; Nairobi, 9d.; Mbala, 9d.; Embu, 9d.; Linsley, 9d.; Nakuru, 9d.; Nairobi, 9d.; Mbala, 9d.; Embu, 9d.

Uganda.—Mukono, 10/-; Mbale, 10/-; Kajjansi, 9d.; Jinja, 9d.; Fort Portal, 10/-; Entebbe, 10/-; Mbala, 9d.; Kabale, 9d.; Fort Portal, 10/-; Jinja, 9d.

Portuguese Islands.—Quiet, 10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb.

Tanganyika Territory—Dar es Salaam, 10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb.

Other Markets.—Mombasa, 10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb. and 10/- per lb.

Aden.—10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb.

Singapore—Shady 10/- per cwt. and 10/- per lb.

Whittemore & Co.—The market in the principal ports has undoubtedly been the market of the United Kingdom, in particular, taking a large quantity of coffee annually from Spain. It has also been inter-

ested by Russia, Germany, through facility of exchange may be easily purchased in Liverpool. In current times the market has been very quiet, and the United States and Canada have also taken some coffee.

China.—The market for Chinese coffee has not been particularly active, but has been quiet, and in the United States and Canada it has been very quiet.

Other Markets.—The market for Chinese coffee has also been quiet, and in the United States and Canada it has been very quiet.

Charton Company's Distributions.—The board of the British South Africa Company announced payment of a dividend of 10/- per share in respect of the year ended September 30, 1915, the share capital of the company remaining at £10,000,000. The dividend is equal to 10% and compares with 10% for each of the preceding years. The shareholders will thus receive the same distributions as in 1914, when they received 10%. The increase is mainly effected by the market, for the company has described considerably from the improvement in the copper mining industry of Rhodesia, Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia, or the Rhodesia Railways.

Some Notes on Trade.—The use of the steamship service between London and the East African port of Mombasa by small-scale shipper Empire, has opened up opportunities for trade in Northern Rhodesia, which, up to the time before, has been of little value to the port.

On the steamer, the destination of the first cargo that was brought has been low, and the steamer have been running to the rough. The Native population is very poor, cattle, and the Government is starting a scheme of small Native holdings in Rhodesia similar to those that have been adopted in U.S.A. with the object of establishing the native-owned farms, including the keeping of cattle.

The natives are quite interested in the introduction and systematic raising of cattle, and the market is good.

Commercial News.—The Native population in Rhodesia has increased rapidly, and the number of cattle has been increasing.

It is estimated that the number of cattle in Rhodesia exceeds 100,000, and the native population is estimated to be over 1,000,000.

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Passenger for East Africa.

The *Nyasa Mail*, a steamer which left England yesterday morning, is to call at the following ports on her outward-bound voyage to East Africa: Durban, Aden, Colombo, Madras, Ceylon, Mombasa, Lamu, Kilifi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Port Said, Alexandria, Rhodesia, Durban again, Mombasa, Lamu, Kilifi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and Port Said again.

An Mail Passenger.

The machine which is an aerial car carried by Capt. A. Savage for Col. C. L. G. M. Read, who will leave by to-morrow's steamer to India, arrived yesterday. The said passenger was received at Paddington by Col. G. W. R. Read, Mr. F. J. Read, Mr. H. T. Read, Miss F. Read, and Miss F. G. Read.

In view of the fact that the *Imperial Flavours* has not yet reached the Suez Canal, Capt. E. G. L. Lee has ordered that his ship should make a port of call at Rhodesia instead of having to do so at Durban, so as to save time in land portages. The *Flavours* has only been at sea for the past two days, and it is now due to arrive at Colombo on Saturday, May 21. The *Flavours* is bound for the interior of Central Africa, where she will pass through Rhodesia, and proceed with the mail to South Africa.

Ulongwe Falls.

The Nyasa government has decided to end its growing opposition to Plateau gold in the name of the Administration. One of the leading anti-gold politicians, Corporal Blaikie, has stated that the plateau is at about the rate of one and a half million tons of gold-bearing in Nyasaland. He said he would therefore be willing to try out gold mining. Similarly, he offered any attempt to mine the large, though less productive, areas of sandstone and limestone. He further stated that the plateau area's Research was also due to the importance of the plateau as a means of lessening restrictions on the more controlled countries, and made into other countries in search of gold, which was the cause of the breaking up of village life and in the consequent poverty and distress.

Similarities between the plateau and the Game Wardens' Reserve are becoming increasingly evident from game statistics for the increased interest in game photography, as opposed to shooting. As many sportsmen are expected to go to Coban this year, the early events from this source will be reported.

Empress of Japan.

The *Empress of Japan*, a Japanese transatlantic liner, arrived yesterday afternoon. With her, the day of yesterday's

assassination was sent out by the Japanese government. The Japanese Ambassador, Dr. T. Okada, and other to-day's newspaper correspondents were present. How long the liner had been at sea was not known. Two more hours were required to reach the Japanese port of Nagasaki.

Lilacobu Castle, named after a flower of the same colour, has been built in the Olympic Park, London, for the opening of the games. During the day, the Empress of Japan again sailed southward. She stopped, and the ship

arrived early for a short stay. A message was received from the Japanese Ambassador, Dr. T. Okada, and was sent to the Japanese Consul in London. Towards evening, Captain of the *Empress of Japan* reported that his ship has had most difficult navigation. The ship has been driven through the Channel by strong winds, and has suffered greatly.

Last African Mails.

Mail for Rhodesia, Transvaal and Zambia leaves at the "0" London, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, May 14, via P.S.S. *Rancho*.

Mail and news from East Africa are collected on Monday, May 13, and sent to Port Elizabeth for forwarding to Durban, the "0" London, on Tuesday, May 14, via P.S.S. *Friar*. Forwarded to India, the "0" London, on Wednesday, May 15, via P.S.S. *Compton*.

Mail for Swaziland, the Rhodesia and Portuguese Gold Coast is forwarded to the "0" London, via P.S.S. *Friendship*. Forwarded to South Africa, the "0" London, on Thursday, May 16, via P.S.S. *Hammer*. In South West Africa, mail is collected at the "0" London, which arrives from the *Cape Town*, which arrives from Germany, which arrives from the German Colonies. A list of the dates will appear in the next issue.

OF OUR ADVERTISERS.

Sirocco, a machinery manufacturer of Belfast, have produced a new public-industry article called Sirocco Induced Draft for Sea Damp Air. By the use of these appliances draft control and the heat of the dried air can be reduced to a minimum efficiency, and natural convection heaters will a consequent saving in fuel irrespective of atmospheric conditions.

When
Natives
say

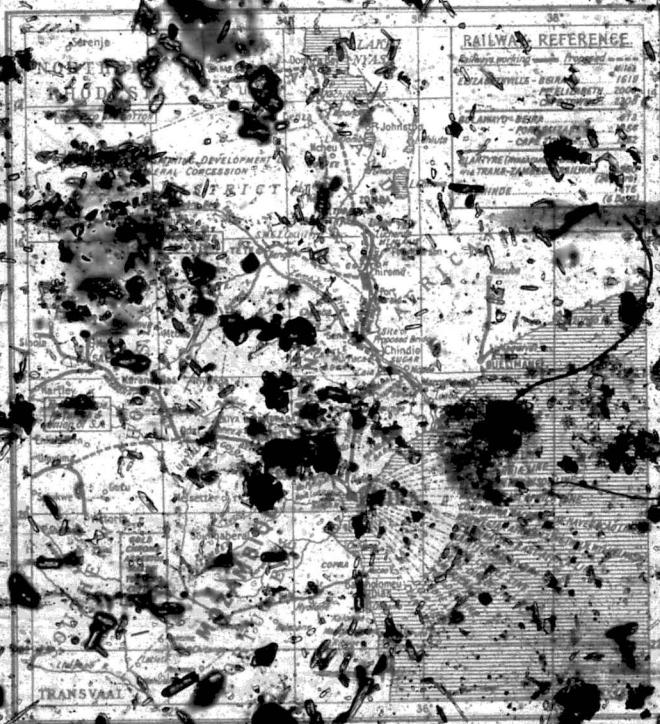
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesian and Transvaal, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is looking in every direction for tourists and visitors to South Africa and with visitors from overseas.

The port of Beira is the chief port of the territory administered by the Rhodesia & Nyasaland Railways, and the Company's ships fly the flag of the Union Jack. If anyone the world over wants to get a taste of the "Cape Town of Southern Rhodesia," he will find no better place than Beira where there is every kind of modern equipment.

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|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| UNION-CASTLE | Tunis | February 11 |
| UNION-CASTLE | Genoa | March 18 |
| UNION-CASTLE | Tunis | April 25 |
| UNION-CASTLE | Tunis | May 12 |

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Principal Content:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Matters of Moment | 495 |
| Notes by the Way | 498 |
| Wanted: A Coordinated Agricultural Policy | 499 |
| Letters to the Editor | 501 |
| British Colonial Claims | 503 |
| Mr. H. Osborne Mandel | 505 |
| Report | 700 |
| Who's Who: Mr. C. Gillman | 707 |
| Our Bookselves | 711 |
| Outer from the Press | 712 |
| Obituary | 800 |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE GOVERNMENT of Kenya, which has so recently shown a veritable genius for ingenuity, has surpassed itself by the courtesy with which it masked the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar. Far off as it is to Zanzibar had been looking eagerly forward to the opportunity of paying his affectionate tribute to a ruler who

has won the respect of all who know him and his record, and there was consequently as great a desire in European as in Indian and Arab circles to mark the occasion appropriately. As we have already chronicled, the President of the French Republic and the Government of the Union of South Africa sent delegations, and it must be remembered that also the Government of Kenya which has for many years leased the former coastal strip, the so-called "Protectorate," to Germany. His Highness would have welcomed the occasion of offering his congratulations and good wishes in suitable form. The fact is that the Administration of Kenya contented itself with the dispatch of a telegram, and so made still more remarkable this cursory disregard of what should have been both a pleasure and a duty. "We are sorry to receive in Zanzibar no letter than all the other delegations," "It is a moment to we suggest, or believe that this was a studied insult on the part of the Government of Kenya, but that it has been so interpreted by many people in Zanzibar is undeniable. Why does Kenya so often offend when the exercise of common sense, courtesy and good will should suffice to prevent a cause which in instances has there will never be forgotten?"

DEVELOPMENT of civil aviation in Eastern Africa has always engaged our particular sympathy from the time when it was our privilege to encourage the late Captain Gladstone in his idea of and plans for a dual air-mail monopoly or services between East Africa and Competition? Africa. We shall therefore note with interest the decided of indifference to the question of commercial flying if we so much as caution in retrospect plans which are likely to have been formulated for the establishment of a new East African aircraft operating company and estate the principle that taking the long view, it will be to the best advantage of each of the two groups of territories to have one, or at most, two airline services, rather than two competing organisations, which may necessarily be of lesser strength. They may have to share traffic which one command. The committee which we take this time to consider Transport questions in Kenya, with little further reference to road and rail competition, did not overlook the development of air services. It recommended, quite wisely, in our view, that nationalised passenger air transport, as well as those operating road transport, should be licensed and should be required to maintain satisfactory vehicles and to adhere to proper time-tables and schedules of fares, the intention being to safeguard the public. It would naturally establish a central body, the Kenya Transport Commission, consisting of adequately organised departments,

of course, is officially criticising the proposed railway very severely, in most particulars, which may or may not be known, but we believe that a large section of the public will share the hope that nothing will be done which may detract later from East Africa's wonderful record in civil aviation from the stand-points of public service and public safety. That the two local authorities which do generate respectively in East Africa and the Rhodesias and Nyasaland have the close connexions financial, managerial, and operational, with imperial Airways is, we believe, very greatly to the general advantage, for such connexions are themselves guarantees for the maintenance of the highest standard in policy, personnel and machines, and that the safety of the travelling public will be put before question by all. These considerations have long been uppermost in the minds of the authorities who have uniformly reacted very quickly in bringing out from England an expert charged with the duty of insuring the highest standards in East African commercial flying, the maintenance of which should be a condition precedent to the issue of a licence to operate. The strongest advocates of private enterprise recognise that there are many spheres in which it should be regulated, and air transport is surely one of them. These lines written by Mr. Osborne Maitre's in his copy of Osborne Maitre's report, now shows that experienced students of world transport fully shares the views we have expressed, and indeed goes further with his recommendation of an East African air transport monopoly with financial participation by the State Railways.

RECENTLY we forecasted the permanent establishment of East African representation in the City of South Africa in order to follow the good work done at the Johannesburg Exhibition; and suggested that the East African Commissioner, who had had charge of the East African Pavilion, had shown himself to be an admirable man for the need. It has now been officially announced that the East African Commissioner is to be sent to South Africa to take up the duties of the East African Railways and other administrative posts in Addis Ababa. It is intended to be made in due proportion to the responsibilities of His Excellency, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, while we recover the share of their contributions from the producing and commercial interests on whose behalf the Office will be maintained. At first the staff will consist of one representative of the Railways, and one of the coffee

Who is everyone who is associated with the Railways with this in mind? Although your reports show that the present manager of the Railways at the Exhibitions should control was one of the best officers sent to the Railways? We doubt whether control should be thrust upon the Kenya and Uganda Railways. The first reason is, that these systems which should not be involved in local politics, will be in a more vulnerable position if charged with the management than if it were merely a co-ordinator to the Johannesburg Office with a representative dealing purely with transport, tourism and analogous economic matters. Secondly, since one of the main objects will be to attract South African tourists to East Africa generally, not merely to Kenya and Uganda, and since it is desirable that an increasingly large proportion of visitors should be induced to travel by motor-cars, it is rather incongruous to leave the Kenya-Uganda Railways to bear the main responsibility. Probably the representatives of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Zanzibar, who strenuously supported our plan which we are criticising, will persuade their project would throw the main money burden upon the瘦弱的 Railway budget, and as a temporary arrangement the General Manager of the Railways—who was in Switzerland when the decision was made—and the Intercolonial Railway Council may generously concur, but this solution does not commend itself to us, and will perhaps not commend itself to them, as a sound principle. In such a case, however, the personality of the officer in charge is immensely more important than the letter of his instructions, and we trust that it will be conspicuously successful in your efforts to offer great scope for the right man.

VISITS by South African ex-soldiers to the old battle-fields in "German East," now Tanganyika Territory, are being planned. It is an excellent idea, which, properly handled, should do a great deal to disabuse the many Legions of people in the Union who still share the war. The unfavourable ideas of Tanganyika which have been general in South Africa for the past twenty years. The reason is not far to seek. During the War the South African forces operating in East Africa saw what is now Tanganyika. Fighting in the most possible style. Many of them arrived as cavalry, saw their horses die by the thousand through lack of water, repaid, they themselves were often half-starved, called upon to do the impossible, and turned from savagery into savagery. The infantry, like the mounted men, were more often than not far ahead of the commissariat, and often of the medical services, which should have been available to the fighting troops. To the average South African who came to East Africa in 1916 or 1917, it soon appeared to be a place from which he could as soon as possible find his way back to his home for ever.

That general attitude was not fully reflected in their conversation, and it is of course the Union was saturated with stories which though strictly true, were nevertheless not strictly true. The members of the Rhodesian Farmers of Southern Rhodesia, and Nyika. If the soldier-propagandists who so shamelessly sang Nyika could be induced to return to their old comadre-areas and return to tell their friends and the press what a miraculous transformation they expected they will probably be excellent publicity agents whose enthusiasm for that they will be enthusiastic we have no doubt will encourage a great deal of tourist traffic. The Rhodesians are West African men by corporation and close planning, drawing large numbers of tourists each year from South Africa, and the proposed battle-fields of old soldiers, would make an excellent beginning. Proper adequate care is taken to ensure that all the arrangements are thoroughly satisfactory, or the Union might be expected to do credit, of which account there will be the better publicists for Nyika if they return.

COLONIAL OFFICE recognition of the importance of plantations in Africa in the territories under its supervision is emphasised in a useful survey of vocational and technical education in the Colonial Empire, a subject

which is attracting increasing attention and in regard to which there is a desire to be learned from this convenient summary of results being made in twenty-six territories overseas. The survey, designed for its epoch-making a wider Colonial outlook, as well as for its value as a medium for the exchange of information between territories so widely scattered as British Guiana, and the East African groups of Dependencies, and for the attention it devotes to forms of agricultural training other than those aiming primarily at the improvement of present production.

Would an agricultural centre be set up in Kenya or Tanganyika? This is a thought on the position of young European assistants in sisal and coffee plantations we asked to

Training Workers on Large Estates

he would not his first thought, though that of the African producer seems to be the natural hand to improve the quality and quantity of his crops. The observation of these in any critical spirit, but rather to indicate that the African outlook is sound, and that the scope of agricultural education lies in the training of young Europeans to grow in agriculture and to farm in a scientific manner, in association with the local labour, in the case in which they are engaged in the advantages of pooled experience, organised, expertly supervised, and these assistants play an important part in the

development of the country. Their chief task is to help to increase the output of the land, and to stimulate the interest of the local people in agriculture, and to give them a knowledge of the best methods of cultivation and of the best kinds of crops.

The problem—and it is a problem which goes with the expansion of farming in East Africa and elsewhere—is to be considered now in the light of the new scheme of Colonial Agricultural Experiments, which are training schemes in co-operation with the colonies to assist the farmers in their work.

It is important to remember that the scheme is not yet in full operation, and that the first year is being used to get the preliminary work of training career agriculturists off the ground. The first year is being used to get the various parts of the scheme in full swing, and to meet this requirement, significant statistics are not mentioned in this section of the Report. Reference is however made to the results of the first year's work, and to what has been achieved in the way of co-operation between planters, and the East African Government, however, given in the description of the scheme launched eight years ago by the Incorporated Society of Farmers in India, which, so far as is known, is the only scheme of its kind in the world.

Colonial authorities are aiming at establishing a system of secondary education for planters, and the scheme is now ready to receive applications for admission. The scheme includes the examination of planting practice, estate book keeping and accounts, elementary arithmetic, and on the elements of the science of agriculture, including agricultural practice, and their application to agriculture. Training courses are provided at the College of Agriculture, established at the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, at Freetown, but it is limited that the scheme is intended the conclusion of the course, further consideration of the most suitable means for recruiting and training men must be given, and particularly the question of

IT IS ABOUT TIME AGAIN to note that a new line is to be constructed in Tanganyika to connect the Central Railway with the Tanga-Moshi Railway. A surprising number of paragraphs on the subject have appeared in the press in the last couple of months, nearly all suggesting the financial

aspects of this new construction, and some more responsible journals have indicated the financial considerations which might be involved. The immediate start would be doubtless to be made in the Mandated Territory and would involve such a sum as £1,000,000, and the cost by other means, such as the sale of shares, would be £1,000,000. The financial aspects of the scheme are not clear, and the financial and economic consideration

of the scheme are however certain to influence the financial and economic consideration

NOTES BY THE WAY

Colonel on Home

COLONEL G. A. SWINTON STONE, whose son is on his way back to Kenya after he must leave him for seven years, unfatigued by his holiday married to an accident to trap which he had driven in Scotland, has young men in his mining company serious injuries, though they have been in operations. Both companies have been operating in recent weeks, and it is to be hoped there will be no permanent effects.

The most interesting feature of the mining company is the fact that it is a joint venture of the East African Rifles, the Royal Engineers, the Kenya Army, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, the Colonists since its inception, and originally Chairman of the Kenya Fine Art Association, the three last named. These facts show that Colonel Swinton Stone, who left from the 5th Dragoon Guards in 1914 to settle in East Africa, took farming seriously. His son was among the early diggers when mining began. He was Adj. and Q.M.G. of the King's African Rifles when at the end of the East African Campaign the strength of the regiments had risen to nearly six battalions, and in great years he has acted as Commandant of the Kenya Defense Force during General Lumsden's absence from the Colony.

Admiral's Syndicate

THE original director of the Kenyan Estates, affectionately known as "Uncle" Risks, which sold the property to Mr. J. R. Risks, the Afternoon sportsman and jester who, being interested only for the fun of the thing, many Celibates because the Colony badly needed a helping hand during the slump, though appropriate to owners of Risks' Ltd., closed Burton Home because, though a member of the board of Risks, one is now also a director of Risks' Ltd., another company of which considerable losses are entertained.

The Undrinker Habits

CAMDEN Street undrinking habits are made in the annual Report of the Kenya Temperance Society, the weakness of which is attributed to the number of many temperate workers in the Colony. Some, however, who abstain have turned to the bottle, calling it "the climate that undrinks," because they drink themselves because "they don't see much drunkenness." They think it is to do with "There is no undrinking of it, for even the best excuses," declares the report, adding "Alcohol is the same toxic poison in Kenya as everywhere else, and is more dangerous in the tropics than in the temperate zone."

Boots and Boots

IN KRS, the three-phase meters were recently substituted to the Nairobi Town Council, according to a German quotation of £1,500,000 for the British manufactured meter. The original of the German Underwriters' Committee, which is the technical committee of the British Standard Electrical Association, voted that the electrical corporation in commercial or judicial action in could be dimmed to deal with the case, while for the

Rhodesian Administrator

COLONEL Colin Harding, whose absences from any Rhodesian function in London would be expected to succeed him as Governor, had a great desire to do so. He has been in England for the Coronation of King George VI, and is now at a recent meeting in London, where he will visit Barotseland with Leopinka, his queen, who is recovering after her return that she embraced him (the Colonial) in a burst of enthusiasm! When Colonel Harding again went to Barotseland he took with him a photograph and a few records of commentaries made especially for the occasion by Sir William Law. The good old records made by the great Leopinka were particularly interesting when the young administrator had dealings with the powerful leaders of the tribes.

In Highland Rose

THOSE of Mombasa, "Highland Rose," of Native life in the Colony, who does not remember the significant tartan, the colour of their punts, will be also interested to learn that MacTavish built that he could find in the world that his countrymen of barbers belong to a MacTavish. This took fancy shop signs of brightly coloured hose. Now they have given up the MacTavish tartan, and there are MacTavishes in Uganda, and elsewhere, and other than the President of the local Club, Sir S. D. Nomura, who holds up his hands to his honour of Scotland. When he leaves prison and moves about, as do his fellow men again, the rest of the African may perchance hear the old Highland song, "Highland Rose," in the lips off a Scotswoman, who may even think he understands what it means.

He is wrong.

Trials of Hotel Guests

H.E. faces a portentous trial at a local hotel here, because the man, put out for a hand performance during a week, and in default of buyers before advertising, to his hotel, recalls one of the best stories Mbaya has produced. In that Lima goldfield township hotel keeper put a notice in all bedrooms requiring guests to remove their boots before entering into bed. This was there, as is usual to diggers to "Highland Rose" boots, and all local tradesmen were not allowed a share of the fun, and a native doctor, a fine - a light sleeping powder for visitors. Readers may also remember the occasion when a Soniety had supper in a hotel in Mbaya, and dancing broke his head on the head of a sleeping miner.

Mr. Herbert Petrol

A NORTHERN RHODESIAN, who is regarded as the Americans as the most popular African name, Jim, was challenged and called James at Jolani, the home of Hodder, the famous newspaper editor, in Rhodesia, and James like Petrol, Marley, and Johnson, and the like, are not used in Rhodesia because they are not used in America.

Wanted: A Co-ordinated Agricultural Policy

Some Problems of Land

By HENRY R. HODGSON

THAT is still another burden bearing on established settlers who live as a peasant breed in a semi-barbaric and semi-agricultural state built up by primary agriculture and pastoralism has been learnt to experience South Rhodesia where immigration of a greater scale than ever before is now the Government's aim. A good proportion of the new-comers will of course find themselves so farm and as they do so rapidly increased rates of inflation grow it is difficult to fathom wide of the problems of land and cattle.

All the world over the difficulties of farming are complex, but the reader of the endless columns in our Parliamentary records devoted to agriculture and pastoral farming is left with the conviction that there is little agreement on fundamental principles and little unanimity of objectives. Yet there have been bright patches.

Outside the House have a number of hard-headed farmers been very successful, each in his own way. Inside the House, several isolated questions such as tobacco marketing and the improvement of cattle for export have been ably handled. But the increased rate of importation of foodstuffs makes the Colony must make a stand and co-ordinated effort to become not only a farming country. This goes down to consideration of some aspects of the matter may perhaps help more influential members of the community to continue the pursuit of their

Land Values and Land Prices.

Land Values.—The Minister of Agriculture, Captain J. P. Harris, has stated that the value of land is the value of the improvements effected upon it. Under the Charter Company rule, which ended in 1923, land was sold to settlers in a complete ownership. It was a period of excessive speculation. The time came when land of medium fertility had to be sold. The recklessness of the system was then revealed, but it still continued, a policy which should be devoted by far too much to improving their farms, so as paying a price for soil which is worthless until it is improved. This is the first major land problem.

It is a simple enough but difficult problem to calculate the interest charges on loans and the rentals for Crown land held. The case is the position for the purchase of Crown land. There had opponents among those who were in favour of their land among the more progressive settlers. Nevertheless, it is necessary to push forward the process of devaluing land until it is possible to apply Captain Harris's principle of the freehold of the Colony. Otherwise the settler might be compelled to buy land which has but few improvements, encumbered with a capital outlay, which would be paid by a man of moderate means and lower his capability of spending upon his improvements which he might be compelled to establish himself within a few years.

Bonds, Banks and Headless Hedges.—Having said this, the major difficulty goes this direction. The Government cannot be expected to be the only sponsor of

this! It has simply become the victim of its own system.

The best farmers make every effort to pay the instalments due to Government for their land. But the "headless hedges" farmer who cannot pay, is a growing class of backward farmers, not yet lastable as "poor whites," but rather tending away, who have to receive assistance of various kinds to keep them on the range. Thus a premium is placed on inefficiency. Yet while the unsuccessful are relieved of the necessity of paying, the successful do not share in this relief. Many "border-line cases" who have the thought of having to suspend payment of their obligations, simply go away.

Why Have Settlers Left the Colony?

The politician too often contents himself with the broad generalisation that all new countries can absorb only a proportion of their early settlers. That merely begs the question. There is a strong need for a collection of data regarding the settlers who have left. Many have been an admirable stamp—hard-working and with a good knowledge of farming. An analysis of the cause of their departure is sadly needed.

From another direction differential treatment also crept in. In the first four years of Responsible Government a State-aided scheme for immigration was adopted. The "Empire settlers," as they were called, were soon in dire straits and had to be assisted by the Government. The easiest course was to reduce the price of their land. This was done, but the price reduction was not general, as the old-established settlers, suddenly faced with added competition in their small market, had the burdens of their payments reduced. Thus a premium was placed on inexperience. Though this is a matter of past history, its results are still apparent.

The squatter farther is often praised as the real peasant who knows how to live on the soil, whereas he is often the man who has declared himself a pauper in order to be relieved from payments for his land. As a rule he does the minimum of work on his holding and content himself with a standard of living which leads to physical and mental degeneration. Like the poor of other countries, he breeds rapidly. Great areas of land of medium fertility are thus being occupied by the less backward farmers. Those general slackness in keeping those traditions of good farming which should characterise a country leading to more settlers.

New Blood Wanted.

That these facts are not more generally known is perhaps because the large areas in question have become isolated from the more progressive settlements and constitute terra incognita as far as many people are concerned. Though comprising perhaps half the land occupied by European farmers.

The only practicable method of raising the general level is, as the Prime Minister has said, by an infusion of fresh blood from the Old Country. Such an infusion will not work, however, unless land can be given to those, and to those only, who have beneficially occupied it for a period of years, and unless the benefits of the agricultural vote can be distributed on an equitable basis, favouring efficiency rather than inefficiency, if there is to be any favouring at all.

Loans.—A frequent palliative has been the grant of large Government loans to farmers. Many of these loans risky, but the danger becomes extremely great. Over-valuation of virgin lands has part in making this policy an

During 1936 the loans were bought back by the Land Bank at prices varying in amount of the Government loans made when it was acquired. The true function of the Land Bank is to finance special schemes of local government which would be pro tanto a loan to the proceeds of which would be repaid to the State. The present Minister of Finance, Mr. G. H. Sisit, has had something to say about this, and it is anticipated that loans will be more concentrated in the future.

This probing into the experience of the past is undertaken in the hope of evolving a purely new system. The old system encouraged a gambling spirit. It placed at a discount the rugged honesty of the thrifty farmer who does not like to borrow extensively.

Control Measures.—The price of maize has been stabilised, and that of wheat—generally grown under uneconomic and inefficient methods—is being fixed at the high figure of £28. 6d. per bushel. There are controls of different kinds for tobacco, beef and other products, controls which have met with varying degrees of success or failure. None however has produced any marked increase in the rate of immigration, and it is noteworthy that the Government, while its stated policy is to increase the service to the producer of beef, has been accepting tenders to supply it for Government contracts at very low rates. The public in general does not object to the high price of wheat, nor do they complain of the Government buying it at a fair price, rather than letting it in the market at a low or state of the cattle farms.

Small Farmers' Farm General.

Size of Farms.—Rhodesia's customs, inherited from the Union of South Africa have not always helped agriculturally. For instance, the standard size of a farm in Matabeleland is 1,500 morgen (about 375 acres). In Mashonaland it is 3,000 morgen. The natural pasture grasses are low in leaf value, especially in the dry season. The stock carrying capacity must be calculated on the basis of the grazing, when the protein content of the natural grasses sinks as low as 1-2% (English lawn grass is about 20%). For eight months of the year the protein content is about 6%. At dry season time, for the feeding of cattle, which are generally grown, the acreage could be immensely reduced on the ranches.

The Government, knowing that many ranches have gone out of business under present conditions, is adopting a method of eliminating a few more by imposing a strange scale of local road taxation, whereby the small rancher may pay up to 25 times as much as the small agriculturist. The objective can only be to reduce the area of farms. But, while large ranches survived, the most efficient ranchers obtained a better income, afford the character of leadership.

There are valuable areas known as *dryland*, the lands, the soil of which is known as *red*, but these take several years to establish, as well as an outlay of money. The farmer's feel that, if it is the Government's desire that they should immediately give up their land, acreage and planting dry season time, then they must be given time to have financial redress. Taxation directed against them alone seems unkind.

Salt Erosion.—A dry, hard African soil is a serious menace in Rhodesia. Attempts are being made to combat it, but there is room for inquiry whether the kind of road engineering employed

is not likely to do damage to scarped roads, coupled with great areas which make no present of value in the future. In the Mining Law there is a clause which makes it impossible to mine over land which is not in the possession of the farmer. This is to prevent the mining companies from ravaging his land, and to force him to sell his land at a price which is far above the value of the land.

The Rhodesian Local Markets.

Town Councils.—No town of any size in the Union of South Africa makes its market hall a main feature of municipal enterprise, the policy of urban municipalities in Southern Rhodesia is to keep any such scheme out of the heads of their town councillors. This, of course, is an extraordinary parochial-minded policy.

The local market is the most valuable one to the farmer. The health of the town-dweller depends largely upon being able to buy in quantities of fresh produce at a rate so cheap as to exclude the intervention of the middleman, whose interposition retards the growth of farming prosperity which is in turn reflected in a retardation of the growth of the towns. If every farmer in each produce in the towns were to sell his articles in his own little business, and were to live on the earnings of his business market halls, the loss of business would be enormous compared with what he gains from the general increase of buying power among country dwellers.

It is idle saying that market halls have been built out. Small attempts have been made, but only the large, municipal, undertaking in a dominant position in the town can achieve the desired result. At present the towns prey upon the farmers, instead of co-operating with them for the common welfare.

Conclusion.

This brief survey of some of the major problems suggests all of a coordinated agricultural policy. Some of this lack of coordination may arise from the water-shed nature of the various government Departments, but the ultimate responsibility lies at the door of the politicians who must get to know the facts if they really mean to encourage immigration. This is no attempt to condemn their policies face and branch. The intention is to direct notice to matters which are out of focus.

Rhodesian Group Meeting

An Informal Conference

Mr. JOHN LE MIRE has organised a meeting of Rhodesians in the new Rhodesian Group, to be held on Saturday evening, May 14, at Mr. Le Mire's residence, 12, St. James's Avenue, Belgrave, London, S.W. 1. The meeting will draw on information available in Rhodesia and the Southern Rhodesian Government has kindly obtained, in advance, the services of Mr. W. A. C. Dyer, M.P., and Mr. J. R. Wilson, M.P.

Mr. Le Mire and Mr. Arnold Wilson are to address the Rhodes Empire Society on March 16th. They have invited Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Lord Mabelthorpe, to speak.

Mr. Martin Johnson.

Wild Tribes from North Borneo.

Sir.—I am sure you will be interested to know that almost at the same time as his adventurous flight North Borneo, so soon after his departure from Sandakan, he made his first flight across the island of Borneo.

He arrived in Sandakan with Mrs. Martin Johnson and his pilot, on October 21, 1933, in his five-seater all-metal amphibious plane, "The Spirit of Africa" and Borneo, after the last stage of the flight from the island of Labuan over Mount Kinabalu (15,300 ft.) direct to Sandakan, a very hazardous flight, never previously undertaken, over dense jungle, often in a tunnel from the sea, and with no landing ground. On the previous day he had had to turn back to Labuan owing to a series of storms. Of this flight Johnson wrote in his diary at the time: "Once more we were in the mountains—the world's looking mountains we had ever seen from an aviation standpoint—mountains, valleys, jungle everywhere, with tiny streams flowing down between every gutter and hill."

A few days later a party of his party arrived by sea, consisting of a second engineer, Mr. Leslie Wood, and Mr. J. W. T. Gurney, two other pilots, and Mr. D. L. Johnson.

Thus settling up their headquarters in Sandakan the Johnsons established themselves in a camp at Abasong on the Kinabatangan River; and there they spent much of their time until they left on November 31 last, accompanied by what is believed to be the largest and heaviest orangutan ever captured, one weighing 294 lb. and standing 5 ft. 6 in. high. This animal was captured after many tremendous struggles lasting three days and three nights, during which he tore down great trees, bit through jungle trees and buried them in the three timbers and the 20 Native who were sent out his capture. Many devices, including fearsome traps apparently affected his mighty strength, but he never abdicated before they eventually cornered him and forced him to submit. It is to be mentioned that he responded with a statement by a London committee reporting on gun preservation to the effect that orangutans were effectively deserving of protection owing to the ease with which they could be captured. Martin Johnson characterized it as quite certain he guessed they proposed to shoot a mother and capture her child, which was a ludicrous shame, but never the less the story of his capture must remain a singular Sandakan legend known to all his film son, which the Martin Johnsons' were engaged during their sojourn in North Borneo. He produced, but before he had left his colleagues in the United States had informed that it most certainly they had done.

This orangutan was a man of the chimpanzee tribe, and was always a boyish chap, but his adventures in the jungle in Africa and Borneo, his misadventures, his ground-hunting, his sincerely love of wild animals, his favouritism being the elephant, and his hatred killing it, the morning he was in North Borneo, he never fired a shot. He was very good, and indeed indulgent to the natives whom he frequented.

I recently conversed with Mr. George Williamson, who attained world prominence in the

work of his life, and let us assure him that the sympathy of all his friends will be extended to his charming wife, Shirley, one of the bravest of women. She shared in with full measure the dangers and difficulties of adventure as he did. They were joined by the public in Sandakan, and I hope to add to the general interest in their

adventure by adding my personal account of their

adventure in the *True Trustee*.

Sir.—At Cook's Mills, Mr. Fraser,

To the Editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*,

Sir.—I send your editorial comments upon the Rev. A. G. Fraser's article in *The Spectator*, which I also studied, and am heartily in agreement with your remarks.

I have only the right to speak of Uganda, but 10 years' intimate knowledge of the Protectorate should give me authority to say that not a particle of Mr. Fraser's structure can in any way be applied to Uganda, a country which has been under British rule for 10 years, and which has been a truest sense of the word a colony.

To watch the evolution of this Dope Land under the influence of a series of enlightened Governors would make anyone proud to be an Englishman. The difference between Uganda and Feudal Uganda, or Feudal Uganda, is really amazing, and it makes the idea of the *True Trustee* somewhat泡夢似 (foam-like) to our thoughts. I am sure John Uganda saw what he meant, however, when he said that these people were "overrunning over and invading" the interior of the interior of Uganda. I am sure when he said that they were "overrunning over and invading" the interior of the interior of Uganda, he only vaguely remembered the stories given by the interior, or rather the outside, missionaries of our own days of the treatment they received at the hands of the Germans and the stories told by the women as well as the men as they passed through Uganda on their way to hand back Tanganyika Territory to German Nazis.

May I add finally, that the *True Trustee* is

wholly irrelevant to Uganda, and that the only relevant part of it is the criticism of the actions given by the interior, or rather the outside, missionaries of our own days of the treatment they received at the hands of the Germans and the stories told by the women as well as the men as they passed through Uganda on their way to hand back Tanganyika Territory to German Nazis.

Malaya, I am sure, will be equally irrelevant.

With regard to East Africa and Rhodesia,

the Rev. A. G. Fraser is quite right in his statement that the natives of old Africa were fond of killing animals, but that they are now educated, and the killing is mean, though still prevalent there as elsewhere in Africa where there are no native tribes. Old African savages are to be seen.

I still hold to my theory that wild animals have something better than the monkeying found in Africa. May I add finally, that the *True Trustee* is

not to be taken seriously, and that the *True Trustee* is not to be taken seriously.

As I have said, it is a good article.

As I have said, it is a good article.

As I have said, it is a good article.

As I have said, it is a good article.

German Colonial Claims

Views of the Author

WE ENTER the interwar period—and there is no more decided emergence of opinion than that common sense is common agreement in political life between London and Berlin that the German colonies, economies, voiced by their author, will be subject to the Reichstag. And to be brought to the special attention of the Imperial Government.

It appears quite possible that the matter will be formally raised when the German Ambassador is received at the Foreign Office this week, though it is unlikely that the interdepartmental memorandum of facts and figures, known to be in process of compilation in Germany, is yet ready for use. It is suggested that it will be handed in an early date to each government now administering a former German colony.

The British may, on the other hand, first use the material in a speech of Sir Stanley Jevons to the Reichstag on January 21, in which he will corroborate certain heroic latest messages from Berlin, indicating the extent to which the German press will go to mislead the German public on the point, one paper announcing the fall of Colonial injustice to England, another publishing long extracts from a letter in a London newspaper, and the leading article of another without any reference, of course, to the force of opposition in the majority of English newspapers to the German demands. The formerлагtiglich implicitly states that Germany cannot be satisfied with colonial possession held under a League of Nations, the Mandate principle being among other things, of little interest. Another Berlin correspondent to the New York Times, defining himself as "the last man to be demoted—ever those held by Japan, now Germany's ally to whom it is believed that a war was given the terms of their treaty to be fought in future, and to insist on the return of German territories occupied half after the War."

Meanwhile, as our readers are aware, that newspaper of the most influential journals in this country, expressing the similar attitude. It carried in its leading article a memorandum of what appears to be these words:

"The demand of the savages in the parts of Africa and the Pacific for 'Our Colonies' is the surest test in 1938 that insure the spectre of divided Germany's Colonies to us. In common sense it is wholly divorced from diplomatic practice, how is such a war to be avoided? As in the last generation, so in the present, in a presence of the new, the claim of the countries to be associated with Germany, what for? The first of these colonies, when they became all over the world is known to have Colonies? Are British mothers' sons, or their sons' sons to the fifth and fourth generation, to be made a forced non-political alliance?"

Which postulates from the East African stand-point a so non-political thing, as to be pursued? Beyond reminding the Germans which appears to set high implicit trust in the word of Adolf Hitler that he has said on no occasion that the smaller German Colonies are not worth the bone of a single Nazi, and on another that he would not dream of going to war in the African question.

The Moratorium, which has always taken a gloomy view of this subject, has recently seen it

dimmed, Petermann, in which it becomes necessary to recall the position and attitude of Hitler, although he does not explicitly demand for military purposes. But once he has got his colonies, who is to deny him to do whatever he likes with them? If he were to take a starting base, for example, in the East and West Coast of Africa, would not that be a step as exclusively within the competence of Britain's Parliament, or of the Four-Year Plan? Moreover, would not the post-war colonies immediately become a transit point for the goods of the world, and thus them a valuable resource? Then there is surely no impediment to a state like Germany expanding its Imperial ambitions to threaten the world, and in the terms of military expansionism, the statements of our Government have been so far as to claim the legitimate imperial rights in Germany to the return of the Mandates is open to baroniality, which could save mountains of future trouble if only they could here and now make it plain beyond a peradventure that not in much of our territory does this country propose to surrender to anybody.

Section 14. Military Purposes

Once they had got rid of the Mandates, the Parkes cost, the British are prepared to do what they can to claim the legitimate imperial rights.

Take the duration of colonies. As declared by Hitler, German economic policy is one "concerning efforts of self-sufficient economy." Goering has told us plainly that the object is complete independence for war and not normal economic activity. This means, however, that the whole of the German economic system is to be organized from the point of view of war production. The Hitlerites demand the return to Germany of colonies, a proposal which, if we were concurred, would only reinforce sterilization of a further section of the productive world, and exploitation for purely military German purposes. It is good, as Hitler says, Herr Hitler, whose economic experience extending the rest of the world to do in that he believes that it is possible to suppress all economic life in the moment it meets it.

Such thoughts direct the attitude of the Parkes, which states:

"...in our moral and economic judgment it could be impossible to give Germany effective economic support while he continues his vast armaments programme in the Four-Year Plan. Any raw material and foodstuffs imported are concentrated in Germany alone, I ass a matter of course, and, as in the case of the Four-Year Plan, the overwhelming alternative of a bottleneck of raw material problem to the international economy. The result of the war's spread might then be nothing but disaster. Herr Hitler is not in the economic or economic solution of the return of Germany, he relies particularly on a great European alliance, and return to the League and agreement on the limits of armaments."

The Parkes clearly expresses its inability to understand the well-meaning but apparently ignorant people who from time to time set up the terrible notion of the Germans having to give up their colonies in the examination of the Royal African Commission. Parkes enunciates "The Question of Colonies," which is the same as "The Today as it was" of the German Reich. Germany as neighbour, particularly in Africa, and under the present régime of racial brutality it would be a crime against humanity to put Native rates under the yoke of the Reich.

The Parkes, and at times seemed sympathetic in regard to the African pica, has broken, as the evidence presented by the Parkes Commission shows, the military alliance power Germany has assumed to the tune of 2025 million a year for military purposes.

Germany has asserted that never before allowed to think it was to make war.

Section 15. Mandates and Hitler's Terms

For the simplest fact that Germany would never have accepted a mandate²² on the

and the German thesis that German colonies are assets to be exploited for the advantage of the continent. The moderate voices that the interests of the inhabitants should come first, and is directed against the exploitation of the part of the ruling authorities. It is surely conceivable that any territories could be handed over which were wanted less now than those they already possess. At this point, of course, the session of "Colonists to the Colonies" would seem not very far removed if practical steps were taken. Germany must surely aware of this fact, as can be inferred from the statement of the Foreign Minister of the Nation, that "seriously worried" by the growing strength shown as the result of the Dependencies of state, each nation in the British Empire has sunk to a point of German power, especially Portugal, it was about time to end the colonial war.

For years Herr Hitler has spread the idea of a restoration of the German colonies. Now the German Government has the German colonies, and may as wisely put forward their claims.

The Other Side of the German colonies have undoubtedly been strengthened greatly by Hitler's policy, and that the German Government will request return as a right. It is to be hoped that the final document which Herr Hitler and his colleagues will say to be drawing up will adopt that tone which would get none of us any satisfaction, but that all the same, the result would be reflected in the decision of the International Conference proposed while it believed as well as the German Government.

It is important to remember that the German colonies are not British or French colonies.

Indeed, as Sir Evelyn Baring said, it is not Britain's responsibility and management of German colonies. He also stated that for Germany everything is at great danger dependent upon his success in conquering France whose present Government in its attitude towards Germany is wise and constructive to a considerable degree. But Britain and the Dominions that Germany will be a threat, and no operative rôle in developing German areas and protecting them from the intentions of their people. The other two countries that Herr Hitler and his colleagues support, namely the British and French Governments need be approached on their own merits. It is the people of the dominions who lead Germany, and the German Government cannot get their points of view unless it meets them. Government's general conference will be held as well as scattered ones is going about a great deal of exertion.

The Marquess of Crewe in a letter to the Daily Telegraph wrote:

"I have often said in public and in private, that when the entire Colonial Empire of Germany was intact and not the lowest ranking country that possessed colonies gives her a larger share from this, the scale of German administration of her Colonies is too high for colonies."

South-West Africa was treated with odious severity. A blood-thirsty adventurer like Dr. Karl Peters was regarded as a national hero. His rule administration was started on a tyrannical military basis, but the racial element Berlin had begun before he ever to rule a single colony. That is the main of the German South-West Africa in that it is impossible for Mr. Claude Russell to recall the times in which the European powers had not name satisfy African which cannot be deemed unacceptable.

On the other hand, Germany, the world of the German Empire was a land of opportunity. The Times. He said that there could never be no general return of the German Colonies in Africa, where the conditions are for which the British Government is continually adding to the same, and the same may said of the Union Government regarding the same.

It is evident in the South Africa shows that in the case of the African possessions of the four European powers, they are in another in this case, the Afrikaners to be found in an attempt to form an independent state, and the Boer Republic to be formed to the south of the Orange River, to the west of the Orange River.

The ultimate recovery of the German colonies and, with them, the German Empire, will be the best form of reparation of the Empire, and in this will be offered an equal Portuguese contribution from Angola with success. Eventually, in the mouth of the Congo, Germany would thus become the owner of two Empires, richer and more valuable, if both the native, than the German population, she ought to be treated."

Germany's strength in Africa, India and elsewhere should be increased, and the Apparatus of a little more comparative importance.

The last question may be regarded as always in the present phase of German development as a thing again for the recovery of Colonial Possessions is still not looked upon as in any way a substitute for the Four-Year Plan of raw material production and the policy of self-sufficiency, telegraphed by Hitler presented in Germany at the end of last week.

At a later stage, when resources have all been largely completed, and a certain amount of capital and labour has to be employed, will become a more pressing question, though the basis often of Hitler's this correspondence. In this will naturally be set up without interruption.

It is apparently intended to start a revolution in the German Colonies, and to turn Hitler's tendencies to the advantage of the German Government. The German Government's immediate task is to increase its armament, and to increase its resources for these German's with the modest subsidies of armament missions by territorial, though probably the first, all the same, the German Government's first task is to increase both the submission of a claim to total independence, which will be withheld until British public opinion is further educated.

The strengthening of the Nazi control over Germans resident abroad which has been a feature of the past couple of years is to assist this work.

That is the real meaning of the announcement in Berlin a few days ago that Heinrich Bohle, leader of the Foreign Organisation of the National Socialist Party, has been appointed head of a new department which will be known as the Foreign Organisation in the Foreign Office.

The commandant of Berlin correspondent of the Associated Press, in the Foreign Organisation of the National Socialist Party, responsible for the organisation of German citizens abroad, the National Socialist communities, and has been to stimulate the political activities and private contacts has been named National Socialist and patriotic organizations. With the Foreign Office in mind at his disposal, Hitler's hand is naturally strengthened, and he is quite bold eliminate the Nazis, which has been done as a result of complaints from the Foreign Office, not taken to the German citizens abroad and incite to our.

At the same time, as the Foreign Office, in the Foreign Office, was being clearly defined, and open his year.

Bristol Debate Arranged.

Mr. John Reith accepted an invitation to speak at a luncheon in the Royal Empire Society, Grosvenor Gardens, to be moved at a meeting of the Foreign Office on February 14, 1937. Mr. F. W. H. D., former editor of *U.S. News and World Report*, president of the London School of Economics.

Then the Foreign Office in Africa should be restored by the Headmaster of the Royal College of International Affairs. The Foreign Office should be given a large amount of the Foreign Office budget.

Railway Rail Problem.

Sir Osborne Mance's Report.

HON. CAPTAIN COOPERANCE was appointed on 1st April last to consider the question of the East African Transport Corporation. His brief required him to report to the Secretary of State to advise him regarding Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, and to advise him as to coordinating and regulating rail traffic, road, air and waterborne training in order to obtain the maximum benefit of co-operation and co-operation between the services in such manner that the public interest is concerned to avoid intra-territorial competition to effect all possible economies in further economic integration and progressive development in the East African Territories.

No change in administration has been made in the East African Territories, and the railways and roads, Railways and the Tanzanian Railways and Roads, are divided by a distinction so little that in which Sir Osborne does not see himself as the one to whom that function does not an attachment.

In view of the existing state of affairs in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, a complete and final merger of the three systems in the course of time would at least some years more accurately in Uganda. It is conceivable that the Ugandan Government would agree to the cession of its control of the main system of communications, for the sake of the minor savings which might result from a combined management, and there would be a hope of an agreement on an international basis. It would be in a single management to eliminate the existing problems arising out of the conflicting interests of five ports. An independent East African Transport Corporation, the functions of which would follow those now exercised by the member governments, or a committee of other members, could be set up.

Tanganyika Railways Financial Crisis.
The problems of railway coordination are very serious and vicious amalgamation between the two companies would not possess the advantage of an overriding financial "State". A complete amalgamation would be the best solution of the financial question in Uganda, but one because of the implied financial assistance of the Kenyan and Ugandan governments to an adjustment of rates of the railways in Uganda seems to stand out as the best way to go. The chances of loss of a railway and face the possibility that part of the system will be broken due to the loss of traffic and the need for very difficult negotiations with the Kenyan and Uganda Railways to further defeat the aim when the rail road will be closed to railway traffic.

After discussion the recommendations of Sir Osborne, the report, the author was the first to find and unrestricted competition was the best system to rule. A solution, undivided or otherwise, of the present transport problems in the territories for any particular port, the object of which is to attain a division of traffic, in which, it turn, has nothing to do with the railways.

The author has considered many possible solutions to the railway monopoly system from the point of view of inciting rates which would have come from the members in the earlier discussions, improvements may possibly be obtained by the introduction of a third party, such as British South Africa, to maintain the standards of the railways. But consideration of East African units required for the solution, involving any number of units, analogous to sectioning of a financial institution, is a subject of great difficulty through

protecting the Railway Monopoly.

The orthodox toll system is also ruled out as a general solution, and the author is driven back to the protection of the railway monopoly as the basis of a policy for coordinating roads and railways in Uganda. This is not the fact, it is easier to extract elements from the other theoretically valid solutions in order to importability and the general adaptation to existing conditions.

"Sir Osborne Mance accordingly addresses himself to the revision of rate policy, urging that the highest rate should be reduced. At 50c per ton per mile, the necessary compensation being found in higher rates for lower class traffic, so that a range of rates which are based on a principle of 20% by a system planned on the basis of a north bound line, on the reduction of the railway rates, or by a combination of these methods."

Experience has shown, he writes, that it is difficult to effect economies in railways, unless we have an importable charge should therefore be set on our share of a general plan bearing in mind that it is easier to make frequent adjustments by reduction than by increases. East African condition lends itself due to the execution of this important investment as a single deliberate measure coupled with any steps considered necessary to obtain the benefits of railroads to the general user. The alternative is the gradual raising of the higher rates, without compensating revenue, since it will be impossible and undesirable without improving roads to have a more elaborate network of communications to assist in the rapid development of commerce. He notes the varying revenues among lines. The present trend away in the trade cycle is a remarkable thing.

The chief difficulty of the railway licensing is recommended and the effect of the proposed road grant is analyzed in some detail.

Service rendered by the most efficient internal railway, Lake Victoria and Lake Victoria roads are examined, and a recommendation made for a monopoly of road services. Various forms of participation are recommended, with regard to the former, frontal, the writer feels strongly that the railways and administrations should be allowed to participate in case of the privatised air company, say to a company extent of 30% and should be represented on the board. The Chairman of which should always be from the side. He suggests the monopoly should be granted for a period of five years.

Road Improvement.

A road suggestion for Lake Victoria is to concentrate on all weather roads for vehicles of moderate size, and only later on to improve the main trunk roads for heavy vehicles. Feeder roads should be given priority over those connecting with the main roads. Cooperate with roads between import centres justified by the demands of passenger traffic alone. The new organisations are suggested a Transport Commission for each territory to deal chiefly with the licensing of vehicles, and an Advisory Transport Committee for the interterritorial co-ordination of transport policy.

Long-standing grievances on Tanganyika's part are the distribution of Lake Victoria traffic, and of traffic from the Mombasa district between Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. With all the length, and Sir Osborne recommends that H.I.C. agrees with Mombasa should be equally to Dar es Salaam for all Tanganyika ports on Lake Victoria except Kigoma, and that the traffic should be allowed to take its natural route. The revenue from traffic with Tanganyika ports, should be apportioned in proportion to the amount of traffic, on the assumption that 70% of the transhipment and re-export traffic will move through Dar es Salaam.

Working on this arrangement, Sir Osborne says his 70% in import and export traffic will depend on the trade advantages of the two routes. In practice, it seems almost practical, as the whole of the Mukoba coffee traffic continues to pass via Mombasa, even in the face of the new port, on account of the existing facilities for loading and marketing coffee. In the course of time, similar facilities may be found to be commercially justified. Day by day, however, it would release the need of a transport co-ordination and the spirit of the proposed arrangement if the latter were made to subdivide such facilities. It would, however, be extremely difficult to provide, or either party, with sufficient information to facilitate inter-dealing with individual ports.

With reference to the Lake Victoria traffic, the former course should be to increase the efficiency of the existing arrangements based on the co-operation of the governments with the traffic between Kampala, Entebbe, Jinja and Mbale, in proportion to

The Savagery of Humour

and Foul in the Bush

Mind is not a saving quality; its absence can damage many relations of life, but perhaps in none more so than when it is used in violation of the law. It is so, at least, if one is bound to strike a blow in some way or other. If, however, Government, or their corporate agents, or African officials, or individuals, who have the law on their side, are allowed to abuse it, it is the law which would be disgraced, if it is the law which is violated.

It is a nameless and abominable story. I received a correspondence from an Englishman, known to me, who had been in Africa, and who had written to me.

It starts with a protest addressed to the

District Officer, "somewhere in West Africa," that

the commanding officer of the nth K.A.R. had com-

plained to him that the aforesaid settler had made

a track across his compound and bordering

on his own. For this, "wilfully damaging Govern-

ment property and committing the offence of mis-

chief," the proprietor was requested to call on the

D.O. to explain matters.

Heeding courteously that one lorry had delivered material at his bungalow, that two cars had traversed the track in the two previous months, and that a boy had passed by it twice again, the settler pointed out that the ground in question was merely wild, and that to talk of "damage" was therefore a great exaggeration, and that, the first shower of rain would, in all probability, restore the place to its former wild and uncultivated state. Regretting that the C.O. had failed to extend the usual courtesy, mentioning his feeling to the one who would willingly and immediately have attended to the matter, the settler with a sense of humour concluded:

"I also have ause for complaint. In the K.A.R. grounds there is a turkey run. The turkeys, with no offensive intent becoming birds in their situation, make continual raids on my bird. Some escape the vigilance of their keeper and gain admission to my house, whereupon they begin to gobble morsels of food which my dog has reserved for his own future enjoyment. This animal's sense of ownership is very highly developed, and these audacious proceedings cause him to become extremely indignant; so that I fear he may one day be constrained to commit a breach of the peace to the detriment of the plumage of the offending bird. Provided, however, that the other is prepared to run his risk I do not wish the safety of the birds to be festested. Indeed, I feel that it will be beneficial to the honour character that he should allow others to have the say in what he really does with himself."

But even then did the unmerciful D.O. say that the joke was against him. Instead of accepting the case with a good grace, or discussing the matter over a drink, he wrote another stodgy letter, running to more than a rodosian page, threatening action for any infringement of his order that you are not to be concerned in such matters.

Again the good-humoured settler laid face and body on his side, for, starting with the postulate that elementary equity demanded reciprocity in not trespassing upon each other's land, he bore witness to the fact that the military, while complaining of something that had passed weeks previously, continued to send their men into their neighbour's preserves; a gang of convicts having passed in front of his house only the previous day.

Retiring from officialdom, says one military man,

"I have never seen a general story, perhaps, but indicative of a stupidity which does not merit analysis."

African Journeys

Meeting Mr. Bradford Jones

RAYFORD JONES owns the next farm to mine in this part of Africa. He thinks he is a better ruler than I am, though this is not quite so. In truth, Bradford Jones had asked me to spend his evenings with him. As he needed a doctor about his tobacco barn, I didn't want it, but Joe said it was all right.

Joe got his car ready, and we started my old car, which is a Model T Ford. It is a yellow Model T.

Bradford Jones poses to me that he is a good man, a good husband, a good father, a good son, and so on. He calls a meeting. I shall take Marcus with me again, but not before, I say. "Every man," said the hogger, "please see that he is properly tied up. You know what he is like. He thinks we are going without him."

"Leave it to me," replies Marcus.

Directly after lunch we started.

I had packed the car body with several cases, items, one tin trunk with two wives on top to stop it rattling. Pheobe and I and our young, with the assorted luggage to stop the rattling. Pheobe and I got in in front, I pressed the self-starter.

Twenty minutes later I got in, and our car started. Then it stopped again.

We had done step care like this before, who should have seen securely tied up in the car, and I bounded happily down the hill.

"Leave it to me this time," said Pheobe, quite unnecessary emphatically. "It took us twenty minutes to get the right. It took us half an hour."

Once again I pressed the self-starter. Instantly a deafening clamour arose from the back of the car. I switched off. One of the wives was missing. It took only twelve minutes to find her. I am not sure it was the right one even then, she didn't seem to fit the bedding so well.

We were off.

There are two roads to Bradford Jones's house, one which runs through my land, and another, most inferior, which he had made through his. Naturally I chose my. The surface did not seem quite as good as usual, but I drove steadily on. Pheobe suggested looking at the wife, and near front one was flat. It would have been much easier if the jack had not been left behind.

The sun was sloping to the west as we climbed the last hill to Bradford Jones's bungalow. Our spirits began to rise. Pheobe sang.

We reached the house and got out. There was a cold, bitter wind blowing in the place. A box in a corner held some bedding.

What is this?" asked Pheobe.

"The boy," said and, surprised, "Rayford Bradford Jones," he said, "has gone to spend a night with his wife."

"We hurried ourselves into the car and sped for home. We made the long journey, arriving just too late to prevent Bradford Jones going back to his house, a welcome sight.

We gave up and went to bed.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. MANDEVILLE asked what action the Government proposed to take with reference to the German demand for colonies, whether the Foreign Secretary would make it clear at this meeting whether he dealt with by extension of the mandate system, or otherwise, could only be considered as part of a general settlement; what Germany would return to the League of Nations and co-operate in the collective security, and the other paramount consideration in any event must be the welfare of the Natives.

On Mr. Eden referring back questioner to the answer he gave on December 15th, to which he had nothing to add, Mr. M. H. Groom asked if it was not perfectly clear that an overwhelming collective force and a willingness to use it were the only arguments to which Germany was likely to listen while Colonel Gretton asked the Foreign Secretary to bear in mind the fact that it was not only Great Britain who held mandates but also the Dominions.

Mr. Benson asked whether an agreement or compromise had been arrived at with the representative of the African Committee in respect to the taxation scheme by them and the African committee generally. Mr. Ormsby-Gore said no such arrangement had been made in connexion with any such proposal, but that European 'elected' members of the Kenyan Legislative Council asked for an assurance that the introduction of European law would not be in order for the purpose of reducing the services taxation of Natives. At the same time, in view of the heavy taxation of Europeans, I have asked an officer administering the Government to inform them that their income tax will be collected, in much as extensions of bribe to collect and administer such services, but direct taxation is not the only source of revenue, and with increasing difficulties in the public expenditure, as well as a tax on indirect taxes, I have made it clear that the Native service tax will be reduced and last reduced, between the Native service and the European services, and the amounts so derived from the direct taxation of Europeans on the Native services.

Native Taxation.

In view of the recent reports by commissioners in Kenya, Uganda and Nyasaland on the disadvantages of ungraded grants-in-aid to Native tribes as the instruments of Native taxation and whether the Colonial Secretary would consider setting up a commission to investigate the whole question of Native taxation in African territories.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that, as a result of the investigations those commissions, the various systems of Native taxation at present operating in East Africa were being considered by the local governments, and he had urged them to pay particular attention to this matter. Such investigation would naturally take a considerable time. He did not consider it appropriate for another commission would be helpful.

The reply that Admiral Foerster, formerly commander-in-chief of the German Naval Staff Fleet, had visited the former German Colonies in Africa and that he would give a detailed report characterised Mr. Groom to ask the Foreign Secretary whether he had any information on the subject of him. Mr. Anthony Eden replied that he had no information concerning the man, but understood that he died in 1914, and was in command of the German fleet.

Asked by Mr. Groom whether he had received a petition from the Native Chiefs in Kenya in which fear is expressed that they would be alienated from their lands by forced labour in consequence, Mr. Ormsby-Gore was glad to be able to assure the hon. Member that it had been impossible to arrange for the Native Chiefs to another place, and that the representatives had accepted an alternative and that would be added to the Native reserves. The Native reserves had not yet been completed, by

Invitation to Mr. Robert Brocklehurst.

It had been agreed in 1911, the Kakamega Agreement, to send the Education Secretary in London to attend the Conference at Accra, and he has since been engaged on medical grounds not to undertake the journey to England that year. An interview with him has also been arranged to be held in the parliament room of Harrow

E.A. Service Appointments.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State after the Colonies meeting of January 15th:

KENYA COLONIAL AND STATE COUNCIL SECRETARIAL, ADVISORY, AND OTHER POSITIONS.

NORTHERN RHODESIA: SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES.

Uganda: MEDICAL OFFICERS: M. P. W. Hunter, Dr. H. R. G. Thompson.

ZANZIBAR: PROTECTORATE: M. C. T. Thompson, Dr. E. J. Blackley.

Kenya Frontier and promotion to be Assistant Commissioner.

Mr. F. Clay, Deputy Director of Supplies in Uganda, to be Assistant Commissioner of the Nigeria.

Mr. H. W. Grey, Resident Commissioner, to be Inspector of Police, Uganda.

Mr. L. W. Freeman, Traffic Inspector, to be Assistant Commissioner Superintending the Uganda Railways.

Mr. M. P. Hincks, Registrar, High Court, Zanzibar, to be Chief Registrar, Gold Coast.

Mr. R. G. Hudson, Marine Officer, to be Marine Superintendent, Tanganyika Railway.

Mr. W. J. Jamison, First Class Steamship Master, to be Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Uganda Railways.

Mr. A. Longland, Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. C. A. Madan, Collector of Poledu, to be Assistant Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. A. J. McLean, County Provincial Commissioner, to be Provincial Commissioner, Central Rhodesia.

MOUNTAIN ROAD: 1917.

As an attraction to visitors to that part of the country, the representatives of the steamship & tramway associations, in conjunction with the Railways Department, have arranged for the first trial run of a cable road from the railway station to the town of Fort Portal.

Established control for Rhodesia.

The armed forces will consist of an army of 10,000 men with an equal figure available for police.

The establishment of the Rhodesian Air Force will be accompanied by the foundation of a Flying School for technical training.

CORPORATION CELEBRATION.

Saturday, February 18th, will be the day for the opening of a new industrial corporation, the children's school and hospital, a ceremony and a display by the organising committee and different principals from various bodies.

Arrival to Mr. Robert Brocklehurst.

A farewell luncheon to Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brocklehurst, General Governor of Kenya Colony, is to be given by the Royal Humane Society during his stay, February 18, at 12.30 p.m. Full particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Northern Ireland Assembly, London, W.C.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION'S PROPOSALS.

In Northern Rhodesia the Association has submitted a memorandum to the Government on the subject of the Native agreements between Southern and Northern Rhodesians. Native land, during the formal and quiet days, was given over for a compulsory and compulsory system of cultivation, which, it is believed, was the cause of the Native animosity towards the white man and the settlers. Some time ago, when the Native population increased, waves of immigration were turned the settlers had been compelled to find new areas of employment, that is, contract labour, such as the miners in Southern Rhodesia should be compensated and that capital should be invested in all parts of the Protectorate. The Association further the proceeds of the Native agreements should be used to assist the Native population in their agricultural development.

DRIVING SHARE ADVICE COMPANY.

BIRMINGHAM: The Driving Share Advice Company.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

LONDON: The Victoria and Albert Museum.

THE NATIONAL GALLERIES.

LONDON: The National Galleries.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON: The British Museum.

THE LIBRARY AND MUSEUMS.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Statement Worth Noting.

Sapphires have been found in Rhodesia, and the finding is going on in the respects of the Native Quarantine Department.

I am glad to acknowledge the small gift that was the honor of Mining in Rhodesia — by Vice-President of the Chamber of Mines.

The important part taken by our peer in the health of a Country as such as this — the Superintendent of Salisbury Native Location, and annually.

The care made the East African Peacock and elephant. Mr. Captain Colonel R. G. Parker, South Africa Commissioner in East Africa, referring to the Johannesburg Expedition.

Isolation has been the bane of Africa all down the ages but the isolation of Africa has been broken down. The Foreign Minister of Australia has just Churched in London.

At some of the existing coffee trees in the Bokoba and Kafuwa areas are tended to be over 100 years old. Mr. A. W. Walker, writing in the *Empire Journal of Experimental Agriculture*.

What is the most dangerous animal? I would put them in this order: lion, tiger, elephant, buffalo, leopard, crocodile, bear and bison. — Mr. Martin Stebbins in a broadcast from London.

I saw some Rhodesian school children in London coming up from South Africa and you could not wish for a more singular looking bunch than Sir John Lubbock's school children from Southern Rhodesia.

To reflect the Fairbridge High School scheme now when Fairbridge stands in the front of outstanding cases of post-War education, and the Admirables, would be to put the stamp of national honour upon educational guidance the future of the United Kingdom's colony. — The *London Herald*.

The African suppression (by the Germans) of the Maji-Maji War of 1905-6 and extensive operations during the East African War especially in the hills left their cruel impress upon the quantity as well as the quality of the speculation in the Linda Province of south-eastern Tanganyika. — Mr. S. J. Barnes in the *Journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures*.

At least eight young men, taken on average out of East Africa, said they were going to lay their hook in the East African goldfields and that they knew very little mining experience had prepared them for African mining companies with a view to employment.

Rhodesia Herald reporting on the opening of the East African Section of the British Empire Exhibition.

The self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of culture and progress exemplified by our own towns in our own country are a necessary element in the spirit in which a College is established and especially here it can be seen more clearly than anywhere else. — A Government teacher in Rhodesia.

WHO WHO
389. Mr. Clement Gillman, F.G.S.
M.S.A.S.C.E.



During the last uninterrupted period of survey construction and operations of the Uganda Railways since the 'Central' Line was begun by the Germans in 1905 is the record of Mr. Gillman, who after completing his education at the Swiss Federal Technical High School in Zurich, entered the employment of the company engaged upon the building of the railway from Dar es Salaam, Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa, and was released by the Belgian occupation of Uganda, became first engineer and later chief engineer of the military railways, and when the former institution took over the joined the staff of the Tanganyika Railways, being Engineer in 1921 contracted as General Surveyor in 1925.

Very interested in scientific subjects, consistently called attention to Mr. Gillman's education and to the need for a surveyor of the major problems of East Africa. The colonization of Tanganyika was of immediate importance, for which he received the presidency of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society and the investigation into water problems in the African colonies under Sir Charles David Milner, and the formation of a committee of inquiry into the question of a dam across the River Shire.

DEPARTMENTALIA.

Sir Denny Warren has been visiting the Bechuanaland and Mafeking districts on holiday from Uganda.

Mr. H. Clegg, of the Native Rhodesia Treasury, has arrived home on leave.

Ferday May 10, Mr. J. G. Murray will return to England this year.

Mrs. P. A. Toller has been appointed librarian of the Windhoek municipal library.

Mr. L. R. Kenyon has been appointed secretary of the Kenya Rifle Association.

Mr. W. H. Hartley, one of Umtali's best-known residents, has died in his 80th year.

Mr. Bernard and Lady Bourdillon left England yesterday on their return to Natal.

Mr. J. E. A. Carver, of the Kenya Administration, has been seconded to Zanzibar.

Franskin has been appointed acting superintendent of Tanganyika Railways.

Dr. and Mrs. G. Park of Tanga are to be staying at Government House.

L. Collins has been elected chairman of the map of the Mombasa-Mombasa Road.

Mr. D. Parker of Morogoro has been appointed to the Tanganyika Council's advisory board.

Mr. John and Lady Bamford expect to remain in this country until the end of March.

Sir Arthur and Lady St. John-Poosden have left on a tour of South Africa and the Cape Islands.

Mr. C. W. Hayes-Barker has been appointed a temporary circuit member of the Kenya Legislature.

Major G. S. Jones is to be in England. Miss A. B. Anderson of Nairobi, one of the first English girls to go to Africa, has just returned.

General Sir George White, K.C.B., in Bulawayo, has given a dinner in honour of Major G. C. J. G. Clegg, wife of Major

Mr. C. E. Lane has been appointed a temporary member of the Tanganyika Railway Advisory Council.

Mr. W. L. Woodward, of Umtali, has been chosen to compete in the Chrysanthemum Cup at the Bulawayo Turf Club.

Sir Steven, son of Governor-General of the Sudan, has been visiting the Kasai and Shire Provinces.

Mr. G. C. Bowker has been provisionally recognized as the representative of Nyasaland.

The Sikhs in Rhodesia have organized a "Sikh Guards" unit, and H. S. Dhillon has organized a "Gurkha Guards" unit.

Mr. J. G. Murray, of Daveport, has returned from Ceylon, where he was a customer on each of Kenya, Transvaal, and Rhodesia.

Major G. C. Bowker has been appointed to the staff of the Commandant of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. J. J. Tanzer, like Tanganyika Territory, of the secretariat of the African Department of the F.M.C.A.

During Mr. J. G. Murray's absence on leave from Southern Rhodesia, Mr. A. G. Cowling is Acting Director of Education.

Mr. R. T. Trebilcot recently motored from Nairobi to Bulawayo via Salisbury, Austin. The trip was a leisurely one of three weeks.

Mr. J. E. A. Carver, assistant conservator of forests in Nyasaland, has been promoted to conservator of forests in Northern Rhodesia.

The death has taken place of Mr. J. J. Tanzer, General Manager of the Standard Oil Company of East Africa.

Mr. J. E. A. Carver, general manager of the Arusha Power and Lighting Company, has been promoted to conservator of forests in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. George Nicol, managing director of Messrs. Smith, MacKenzie & Co. Ltd., visited Zanzibar during the Sultan's Silver Jubilee celebrations.

An ex-com who has been engaged for some time in restocking the district, has left Arusha Forest in private for the Ngorongoro Crater.

The Maharajah Gaekwad of Baroda left Nairobi last week for Khartoum, where he will be present at the coronation.

Mrs. Hilda, wife of Plymouth, will shortly make on a holiday visit to her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Gibbons, wife of the Kenya forest officer.

Mr. E. B. Bond, former Postmaster-General of Rhodesia, has been appointed Postmaster-General of Northern Rhodesia. Recently visited Eurasia.

Major G. C. Nicoll, M.C., formerly officer in Nyasaland, arrived home last week. He had served Nyasaland for seventeen years, latterly in Achera.

Captain S. J. Britton, M.C., who served in Nyasaland for four years, is now attached to the Egyptian Army.

Mr. J. W. Timan, after a fine time in recycled dress, from East Africa, last week described his experiences in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Mr. J. W. Timan, after a fine time in recycled dress, from East Africa, last week described his experiences in the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

Mr. G. C. Bowker has been overseas on leave, accompanied by his wife and two sons, Dr. P. I. Cowin, Mr. Gostan, Agricultural Officer.

Mr. C. G. Cumming, Director of Legal Studies at the Bar and School of Law, has resigned and Mr. W. J. Clark has been appointed to succeed him.

Miss Jeanne Kiddle, who captained the British ladies' ski team in the Olympic Games, and her Swiss and British chums have just visited Kenya Colony.

Mr. T. G. Basil, Missionary District Officer has been seconded to the Secretary.

Mr. Anthony Contomichalos, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Contomichalos has joined his father's business in Port Sudan after leaving Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree.

Mr. F. E. George has been appointed to the staff of Senior Provincial Committee of the gaol, whose newly promoted Provost Commissioner is the Messrs. W. B. H. Chapman and McMurtry.

The Rev. Mr. C. G. Cumming, formerly of Stoke, Tamworth, U.K., is now en route for Australia, where he will go to work for Mr. Dohon, also a U.M.C. missionary in Tasmania.

Lieutenant L. A. C. Lyon, C.B.E., has been appointed to the command of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, due to the absence from the Colonies of Lieutenant Commander J. W. M. C. Lyon.

Miss Nellie Madge, well known to many of us in Nairobi, has continued her dancing studies in London and has selected out of 40 girls taken up in an examination at Cinderella's in the Coliseum.

The death in Kampala is announced of Mr. H. S. H. who was called to the Bar after service with the K.A.R. went to Uganda in 1925 as assistant to Mr. G. C. Eastman and subsequently started practice on his own account.

Mr. Malwyn Edmund, who served with the South African Forces during the First Africa, Camperdown and who was Mayor of Johannesburg last year, has been elected to the South African Parliament for the Yeoville division.

We regret to report the death of Lieutenant Commander F. H. Greville Wells of *The Daily Mail* and formerly editor of *The East African Daily Mail*, and formerly editor of *The East African Mail*. He will also be remembered in Kenya, where he spent a motoring and fishing holiday a few years ago.

Lord Francis Scott and Captain H. E. Schwartz have accepted the Kenya Government's invitation to represent the general community of the Colony at the coronation. The Colony will be represented by a committee consisting of European N.C.O. and East African C.O.s.

REED'S PORT, LYNN IN SOMERSET.

W. D. & H. O. Wills, Company of Great Britain, which has been the subject of much of interest recently, have issued their annual financial statement. The firm, founded in 1834, is a registered Limited Company, Chairman, Charles Polden, Vice-Chairman, Peter

Lord Stratford, Chairman of the subsidiary corporation for the Empire, has been appointed Chairman of the Empire Canners' Company.

Mr. F. J. Loudrey has recently returned from a long stay in the Cape, where his wife, Miss Francis Coutrey, has also visited the Colony from Australia.

Mr. F. J. Elsby, whose death has taken place at Umtata at the age of 71, was in business there for over 30 years, having first gone to Africa from Scotland in 1903 to join the Manica Trading Company. He was a Town Councillor for some time and was a foundation member of the Umtata Presbyterian Church.

Mr. M. D. Kamp, the Nairobi business manager of the coffee tower, who expected to return to Nairobi from England from his visit to the U.S.A. has since been seen, been staying in New York, where he has gone to Florida to recuperate, where he is taking a good program. He hopes to sail shortly with Mrs. Kamp, also from London.

It is reported that the Central Territories story is to be debated in Nairobi on Monday, March 24th. Mr. Hastings, member of the Senate, Legislative Assembly, and Mr. H. S. H. is a member of "The Committee for Colonies" before the forum group of Nairobi Englishmen on February 28th at 8:15 p.m. The debate is open to all members of the League and their friends.

J. H. St. George has been elected President for 1935 of the English Association in Royal Society of St. George, which includes Mr. Nicholas as Vice-President, Messrs. W. G. Johnson, M. Watkins and J. R. H. H. as Vice-Presidents, elected to the committee, and Mr. G. C. Eastman, Body and A. L. J. Maufe have been elected Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary. Practically English residents in the Colony, whether not already members of this branch are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary at P.O. Box 100, Nairobi.

There will be widespread interest in Kenya at the departure of Nairobi to Mr. T. E. Graham, for the first time or more assistant manager of the New Stanley Hotel, whose many guests can pay tributes to his thought and their comfort. He has been appointed manager of the S. O. Hotel, which town will gain an English resident and an increase of its popularity and place in the life of the port. Mr. Graham, former manager of the Savoy Hotel, Nairobi, acquired a partnership in the Manor Hotel, Nairobi, and expects to reach Kenya in April.

Mr. T. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.M.G., C.B.E., Director of the Department of Overseas Trade, is to arrive home shortly after a comprehensive tour of South Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa. He visited the Empire Exhibition at Birmingham, and travelled up the East Coast to Mombasa, where he flew on a tour through Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya, returning to Nairobi on his third voyage. On his return taking up his present post in the Colonial Office from 1924 to 1929 he was in the Secretary to the U.S. Amer. then in the State for the Americas and occupied a similar position to his successor, Lord Passfield.

Moderate Soil and Water

Philosophical

Dr. BRUCE MITCHELL, Governor of Uganda, recently made reference to the Commission's Inquiry into Higher Education in East Africa, saying that if there was any such an impression that his appointment was a reflection on Makere, or that "Inquisition" could be more comfortable than it is, then he must be entirely dispelled. He does not believe that Makere is perfect, and admits that there is still much to be done in the appointment of the Commission. This is the time when it is necessary to take stock of the position and to plan for the future. In many parts of Uganda there are many who have not completed at Makere, and the service they are rendering is itself sufficient justification for the work that has been done, as well as an encouragement to my colleagues in the Commission to advise and help those who are extending their services.

Lucifer COMMUNING

Sciencific Society meeting
on the 1st July
the qualifying rounds were played at More
ton-in-the-Park and Oxford and the
Wales heats.

entries. For which see *Journal of the Royal Society* on May 30, 1888, and *Archæological Review*, 1888, p. 100.

For the Coronation

...and I am sure you will be pleased to learn that the new law relating to the payment of dividends with regard to the shares of the company has never been put into operation. I have considered it as a permanent omission.

"All Above Cost," the writings of Mr. Moton of Goodwill Industries of the United States and Britain. The insights of the old and uncompromised star, who has been a friend of John Brown since he

Huber Young

Ex-Posi Action Group

Major General Sir G. C. Scott, K.C.B., C.M.G., will preside at the meeting, which will be held at 18, Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1, on Friday, November 18, 1927. Lord Balfour, M.P., will speak, and Lord Curzon, M.P., will preside at the meeting. Mr. J. R. Green, M.P., will take part in the discussion. The meeting will be open to all members of the Royal Society, and to others by special invitation. Refreshments will be served after the meeting, and the business begin at 7.15 p.m.

Join 5000 winners

Mr. J. H. M. S. President of the Royal African Automobile Association, made the presentation of the cigarettes and cigarette cases over the finish of the race of Kenya - Nairobi F. R. B. Henry and C. G. Gobelsberg in recognition of their victory in Nairobi - Mombasa road race.

Liaison investigations.

Professor J. A. Munro, Professor of Entomology at the University College of Science and Technology, is in this country in March to make a tour of the Empire. During his tour he will visit the experimental stations at Nelspruit and South Africa's Hopeville investigating methods by which problems connected with insect damage are being conducted, and report whether the effectiveness justifies extension of the work or its discontinuation in a reduced form.

1960-1961

Mr. Albert Stanley was elected President of the
Khoshan Agricultural Production Society.
Executive Committee composed of
Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Robins, Captain
John Lindy, Major W. H. McLean,
Major J. L. F. Stevenson, Captain Jackie
Milne, G. R. Macmillan, Mr. W. E. Gill, J. R.
Rowland, J. C. Watson, and others.

K. C. Gammal, Digger, recently brought to
the State of Florida, a number of cattle he had captured in Texas,
and that he intended to sell them for rounding
up cattle running out of that state. He
stated that he had no house or camp of his own, but whether
the Home Security should have any say in the matter, will
be determined by consulting his native form of authority.
S. J. Clegg, a man who has been
verified as being the one who was responsible
for the cattle which were imported, had no information as to
the place or for which the cattle were imported. He could
not tell what he did to enforce the law
against him, and he did not know anything
about the cattle he had imported. Mr. Clegg
stated that he had no money, and
had no place to live, and that he can
not afford to pay his debts.

See Britain IR

a Care package containing a dozen or so coast
Rifles and some cartridges was supplied by
the U.S. Army.

IN BOOKS

The Story of the Nile

By E. R. EMMIL LUDWIG

LEOPOLD EMIL LUDWIG loves Africa, and has travelled widely in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia, so that he has a background of personal experience for his new book, *The Story of the Nile* (Allen & Unwin, £5), in which he attempts to write a history of the greatest river of the world. At first he makes methodical preparations for the more warlike and then his division of the book into chapters entitled "Breach of the Dams," "The White Nile," "The Blue Nile," "The Middle Nile," "The Upper Nile," and "The Headwaters of the River." But he soon finds that the narrative becomes more interesting than the mere record of events. In what follows he pictures on a broad and ignorant hand Britain's contemptuous attitude towards Africa, speaks of jungle and brutes, and says that "stultifying the claim to 'living images' is not unfair. Some may say that the blow in exaggerated scale on the whole endowments personify the river is not very successful, a conviction driven home by the greater attraction of the passages in which Herr Ludwig deals with men.

This is a remarkable book indeed. Colonel Marston, on whom France starts her telling is graphically described as follows: "Staples at his blade, with a scowl on his face, he spoke tersely, 20 words in all, was brief, with decisiveness from the tone of his voice. He had a high forehead, a thin subordinate clerk in a law office, he used to serve, and a Yale soldier in French Africa, became a 'Officer' and now, at the age of 33, set out to fulfil his life to the last superstition that France must always be beaten in the Nile."

"He had no desire to march against England, with a whitewash and to see himself without the full protection of his country, which he provided for three years, instead of two, before launching an enterprise so expedient to ensure good relations with Turkey, even though nothing of Turkish importance was envisaged as the fetcher up of the British army, called forth to carry the war of entente against the ill-fated Maronites, who should have been killed long ago, was about to be decided. Until, through a thousand years,

"Adventurous as those who made and their roads to descendant advanced west through the jungle of ignorance. Like the king of the apes he fought with cannibals and savage beasts, while his soldiers and porters died. He knew well what England was doing in Africa, but still advancing on the middle Nile. All that urged him to the war to keep up the Entente. The Despotism of the English. What the Frenchman dreamt to do in the wild brown Mahratta land, enemy of civilisation, than the civilised white Christian Englishmen."

"A savage Nubian, who before him, had crossed the river of his dreams, the Fresh Land of gold, Marston poised, without a tremor, a spear, a trumpet, a trumpet all the time he had been preparing for thirty years. When was the last time he had met a native with the Union Jack flying but it was a much, much, the same, distorted and dimly, something like a mirage-like he witnessed. The legend of a living, invincible force on the Nile, based on the known, but down on the Aethiopians, the Nubians, the Englishman had already won one victory over the Darwishes."

There follows an account of the "victories" of Kitchener, fresh from his victory at Omdurman, as he had been sent to meet Kitchener at the "reconquest" to white power on the Nile, and there upon he handed Marston a document and reported to Kitchener that he had been the Englishman to report his day, but in the French style.

But then the gentle reader will recall how this lone and courageous soldier did not ask him to lower his flag and retreat.

Marston, however, had a secret weapon, besides him, a broad African sword, and many hours under the Tunisian flag. The English force, however, established a garrison, returned, disembarked a garrison of Sudanese, took over the guns, and the English returned to Funchal, where the country was more under the protection of the Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, and that all transport of munitions on the Nile was prohibited.

I have to give orders from my Government on behalf of the Frenchman.

"Send a copy of your book to me," I asked Kitchener, but he does not seem to understand the language.

Everywhere he went according to the ancient rites of military honour, according to the ancient honourable custom, he endeavoured to do. These two soldiers were men of honour, the sons of soldiers, and speculators. Parroted from other men, very easily on the platform and among the forces in the two countries to the surprise of all, who can be moved not by England's sword but by France's swordsmen. Paris had to give way and cede to Gouraud, and was the "emissary of civilisation" in order to do with painful nature. The year after the battle of the defeat of France, 1918, and just after his triumph, he saw the indirect consequences of the Nile expedition, the Anglo-French Entente. Later he fought side-by-side with the English in the Great War, and he died in 1933. Marston saw the African Empire that France had built up for herself in the West.

To the present reviewer, at any rate, this is the best part of the book, not so much in its writing as in the pictures of the Nile, the boat, arresting, and the book will deserve its place on the shelves of those who like to sing high by that greater river. Whether they will regard it completely successful or not, the "entertainment" of the Nile, which Herr Ludwig has essayed, is another matter. Even if it does not do I do not think it nevertheless be glad that the attempt was made.

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Beit Trust and Tanganyika

THE announcement which we were able to make three months ago that Tanganyika Territory has always been eligible for assistance under the Beit Trust—an eligibility of which the Government of the territory was unaware—will, I understand, now be known to a great number of public interest.

In the current issue of the quarterly journal of the Royal African Society appears the following comment:

"*East Africa and Rhodesia* has done yeoman service for the East African Dependencies, but never more so than by the discovery that Tanganyika was eligible for assistance under the terms of the Beit Trust before it entered in a claim for consideration because the local Government were ignorant of that fact."

The Beit Trust is the present capital of which exceeds £2,500,000, established under the will of Mr. Alfred Beit in 1900 to further the development of all forms of communication and transport in Central and Eastern Africa. The annual grants run to something like £100,000, and the two Rhodesias have already benefited to the tune of nearly £1,500,000. German East Africa, now Tanganyika Territory, is specifically designated in the will as one of the potential beneficiaries, and its failure to seize the opportunity to apply for assistance of which it stands dismally inexplicable.

Like Rhodes, Mr. Adenauer's vision for the future of African development ranged far beyond the borders of Rhodesia, and now that the prevailing ignorance as to the scope of the Trust has been dispelled so far as Tanganyika is concerned, it is to be hoped that the local Administrators will make good lost time and be enabled to supply modest but meagre resources. No discovery of East Africa and Rhodesia's signal instance of the fact that disease does not always spell blight qualities the author to the gratitude of all East Africa and of Tanganyika in particular.

Wintering in Khartoum.

From the "Sudan Herald":

"Professors of cinema in Khartoum and Omdurman regret that they are unable to supply blankets to their patrons on cold nights, such as on Friday last week, when a strong contingent from the Gezira came with their own blankets."

PICKLE

"Not too Mixed up but
neccalil!! not Cheezy!!
It's all the best and true them
but I'm better members in
them."

—A SUDAN MACDONALD PRODUCT

Drilling for Oil in Rhodesia

Two attempts made in drilling for oil in Rhodesia have been described in "The Times" by Mr. Frank E. Lindley, a brilliant geologist of Inyangina Petroleum (1934) Ltd., who has drawn attention to the possibility of oil finds in the region of Lusaka. P. F. Lindley is a Rhodesian geologist who recommended the presence of a large continental or fan-shaped anticline in Rhodesia, and recommended that, since this structure extends to the same region as those known to bear oil in Madagascar and reportedly near Inhambane, Portugal, it should be investigated further.

An attempt to test oil possibilities there was initiated in 1927 with No. 1 test well of Inyangina Petroleum, Ltd., located 2 miles north and 65 west of Inyangina. The well met with mechanical difficulties and was abandoned in February 1928, at a depth of 3,380 ft., no production having been obtained.

Drilling was initiated on August 15, 1933, by the re-organised Inyangina Petroleum (1934) Ltd., with an American rotary rig. The drilling crew, No. 5, test well, has been drilled to 8,000 ft. on July 4, 1934, when drilling was suspended due to arrival of oil in cutting from America. The oil is based in a sand of 30 ft. with a top of 12 in., and to 1,305 ft. above the cutting. The hole stands 12 in. in diameter, 14 in. deep, and will be bottomed to bottom of the 12-in. diameter before getting oil in cutting. The drill has about a considerable temperature, 120° F. vertical, which tendency has been controlled by reaming and starting oil in hole on the edge of bottom of 12-in. hole followed by 14-in. pipe.

The effective geological horizons of 5 test wells are known from field evidence to underlie the older lavas, volcanics. Inyangina Petroleum (1934) Ltd. has a right to 800 ft. or more of necessary overburden.

All oil possibilities of the Southern Rhodesia

Kenya's Bright Prospects.

Comments on the Sheba compromise which settled the income tax controversy between the Sheba in the "Kenya Weekly News" continue. The Sheba's course in the matter thoroughly repudiated by the income tax dictators of Nyeri, Nairobi, Westgate and the Colonies and by the Kenyan government.

Further agitation about income tax, since equitable taxation would have aroused bitter local animosity, have completely alienated overseas sympathies and discarded future prospects. Not before have Kenyans' projects been so bright前景.

One of the greatest dangers to be guarded against is the effect of ill-informed and ill-adjusted research work. Zimbabwe is a tragic example.

—Umtali Advocate

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Joint East African Board.

Addressed by Lord Hailey.

LORD HAILEY gave a short, interesting and illuminating speech at a joint session of the East African Legislative Council and the Joint East African Board, at which Colonel Ponsonby, Vice-Chairman of the Board, presided.

The Chairman of the Board, Sir Walter Simms, M.P., Mr. J. C. G. T. H. H. D. and G. J. Partridge, M.P., were also present. Mr. G. F. W. Hooper, M.P., expressed regret at his absence, in company with Sir Alexander Blaikie, who was in prison at the time.

Referring generally to the work of the Main Committee Sub-Committee on the Budget, Lord Hailey explained that it was on Saturday afternoon that Hitler's speech became known in this country. A copy of Mr. Amery's reply to General von Seeckt's statement of the German case, published by the Royal African Society, was distributed immediately to the London Provincial and Empire Press. It was enclosed with the statements. Mr. Amery's reply gave a complete answer to Hitler's colonial demands.

Thus the Press, which would ordinarily only have given publicity to the Führer's speech, had the opportunity of giving the British answer. Many papers said Colonel Ponsonby had done so, and he expressed the appreciation of the Council to the Secretary.

It was admitted that Mr. Alex Holm had agreed to address the Basingstoke Royal Club on the subject of the "standard territories."

Mr. W. V. Parry raised the subject of the Government's policy in regard to Tanganyika and asked that firms engaged in business in the Reich who were considering further development should not do so until there was some clear indication of the Government's intentions.

A member from the Dar es Salaam constituency asked whether the scheme of the British Isles of construction zones in the Indian Ocean had been submitted, and the view was expressed that those of us in East Africa had for years felt that expenditure on roads had been insufficient. Mr. Partridge referred to the address of the Legislative Council recently by Mr. MacKenzie Kennedy, the Chief Secretary, had referred to a special committee which had been appointed to draw up a plan for road development.

Among the speakers were Colonel G. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman; Colonel G. S. Sandeman, A.D.C. & M.P.; Mr. E. V. Bovill, M.P.; G. C. Hall, Sir Theodore Chambers, M.P.; F. P. Chandler, Major C. H. Dale, Lord Hailey, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Mr. W. W. Biggin, Mr. Alex Holm, Mr. W. F. Tait, Colonel G. L. Vaughan, Sir Humphrey Legge, Mr. De Quincey, Mr. L. G. Smith, Mr. J. Parry, Mr. J. P. Petibone, Mr. George Peter Sieve, Mr. W. G. Stirling, Colonel W. K. Tucker, Mr. L. I. Wakefield, Mr. A. Wiggleworth, and Miss E. B. Hawley (Secretary).

Ethiopian Bank's Funds.

Application in the Chancery Division.

In the action which he brought against the Bank of Ethiopia, Mr. W. G. Stirling, solicitor for the claimants, in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Ethiopia, claimed £1,000,000 in respect of the sum of £1,000,000 which he alleged had been deposited in the Bank of Ethiopia by the Bank of Egypt, this sum by the Bank of Ethiopia was for an account of bonds and securities which, they said, were held to their credit by the National Bank of Egypt, who admitted they had no beneficial interest in the cash. They admitted that both were held by them as trustees for the Bank of Egypt or its successors. That they would have been paid over to whoever was entitled to them. As trustee, however, the National Bank of Egypt disclaimed the existence of the Bank of Ethiopia and denied the authority of those who issued them. They were specifically represented by a lawyer who could be identified as Mr. T. T. T. T. He was the most important because their lawyer

said that they were they could also be sued by him. When the case was heard Mr. G. C. Hall, M.P., had imputated an attempt by the Bank of Ethiopia to defraud the Bank of Egypt.

The Italian and British governments had raised the question of the company's liability. The Italian government had a claim against the company in Italy.

The claim now made against the Bank of Ethiopia is that

the same is for the time being made by the Bank of Ethiopia against the Bank of Egypt.

It is estimated that the liquidation of the Bank of Ethiopia will be liquidated in fact the funds had in fact

estimated by the National Bank of Egypt would part with it at the period.

Mr. Andrew Clarke (for the Bank of Ethiopia) said there

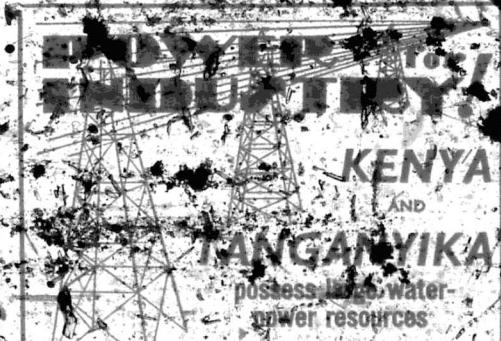
had already been two persons who claimed the liquidated, for which he knew, they might be after them.

Judge Justice Chaison ruled the presence of Mr. Biggins was necessary in order to enable the court to sit and complete the trial. Subject to the question involved, he ordered Mr. Ligori to be called as a witness. He should be allowed by all means (2) that Mr. Biggins should have twenty-one days after service in which to enter an appeal.

Leave to appeal was granted to the Bank of Ethiopia.

Zanzibar Citrus Fruits.

The development of Zanzibar's export trade in citrus fruits is being encouraged by the provision of improved packing facilities in the form of "budded oranges" and grapefruit. The Zanzibar orange, which has a high reputation, is easily packed in boxes. Packing stocks of the grapefruit varieties, originally imported from South Africa, are now available according to the Director of Agriculture in his last annual report, it is expected that the variety best suited to local production, budding, in Zanzibar, grapefruits can be overcome by careful selection, breeding and proper cultivation. Local conditions are very suitable for citrus production and there are good prospects of establishing a successful citrus export trade. This year seems to expect in citrus generally increasing.



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Temporary Inputs.

The total gold production for Kenya during 1930 amounted to 16,675 oz., nearly double the production for 1929, which totalled 20,178 oz. During December alone each individual district was able to produce 2,047 oz. of gold, 1,626 oz. of silver, 1,619 oz. of copper, 1,811 oz. of zinc, 1,621 oz. of lead, 5,105 oz. of tin, 37 oz. of silver, 1,161 oz. of gold, 1,381 oz. of silver, 1,450 oz. of lead, 1,188 oz. of zinc. Total December production totalled 50,368 oz., valued at £26,000, compared with 36,012 oz. in December, 1929.

Mining production in Uganda for 1930 was as follows: Tin ore, 21,000 tons, valued at £35,000; the output of manganese, 1,000 tons, valued at £1,000; tin in cassiterite, 1,000 tons, valued at £1,000; copper, 1,000 tons, valued at £1,000. Total mineral production for the year was valued at £38,000. Output December totalled 1,000 tons, gold 1,000 oz., silver 1,000 oz.

Hiring personnel.

Mr. N. E. F. Savage, the Nyasaland Government geologist, is on overseas leave.

Mr. Cecil Rodwell, formerly manager of Southern Rhodesia, succeeded Mr. W. G. Kendall, managing director of Gold Coast Associated Mines Ltd., one of which is Chairman.

United States Attorney General found references to John G. Swinburne, managing director of the Nigerian Mining Syndicate, Ltd., Risks, Ltd., Wycombe, Ltd., and of Ngiga, Ltd., all of Kenya.

Tin and Copper Hopes in Kenya.

Kenya Mining Areas Ltd. have applied for an exclusive prospecting licence over 660 square miles in the vicinity of the Tana and Athi rivers in Kenya, whereat it is reported there are good indications of tin and deposits. Another interesting application is that of the Tana Syndicate of Nairobi, which has applied for a licence over 1,000 square miles about Lake Naivasha and Embu. It is hoped here, with the aid of horner, of finding copper.

Unusually small.

The output of the new smelter of the Mupuni Copper Mines, recently brought into production, is expected to be 1,000 tons of bluish copper weekly.

Answers to Correspondents

Adviser is sought.—I require to obtain information regarding the safety of the local miners' soldiers to work in African countries, and particularly mining areas, and the cost of so doing. Please let me have the facts.

Journal must bear the writer's full name and address.—(Capital letters, please.) All replies will be acknowledged and published over my signature.

Territories should mark their boundaries.—Territories should mark their boundaries, and, as far as possible, their boundaries should be marked by rivers and roads, and if possible by the W.P.A.

Ry. C. Hinwick.—(1) Not quoted on Stock Exchange; (2) a very restricted market.

G.C. CATRO.—Essentially a speculative lock-up, but no reason for anxiety. Average if you can afford it.

Mrs. STAINES.—Cannot possibly predict, but almost all the best authorities appear to agree that a rise is more likely than a fall in the price.

W. ANDINO.—(1) The present weakness of Kentan is the buyer's opportunity. As a long shot they seem very attractive. (2) Among Kenya producers likely to go much higher should give first place to polyester. (3) Kenya Consolidated Properties are developing interest singly, and considerable bidding up prices for the shares are likely.

F.G. COOK.—With the nature of the market between buying and selling in mind, the risk is considerable, and it would not be difficult to instance far wider differences than those you quote. Only one or two buyers could buy this particular share, so that having taken a purchase on their books at the one price, and knowing that would buyers have to come soon, they can, and naturally do, hold out for a large profit. In the case of shares which can be sold as soon as they are bought. With the shares you mention, on the other hand, a particular buyer to-day may have to be held for weeks, always with the risk of a downward move.

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In mines and quarries throughout the world Climax Rock Drills have an enviable reputation for rugged reliability under the hardest conditions of work. The latest machines give an increase up to 20% in drilling speed. Catalogues giving fullest details of these high-speed disc-valve models will gladly be sent on application. Arrangements for demonstration and demonstration are convenient. Please write to-day for particulars.



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Lewa Dair. (1s.)
Mozambique Charcoal (1s.)
North Charterland Exploration (5s.)
Rhodesia Charcoal (1s.)
Rhodesia Copper (1s.)
Rhodesia Diamonds (2s.)
Rhodesia Gold (1s.)
Rhodesia Gold Power (1s.)
Rhodesia Zinc (1s.)

Nairobi Quotations

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

Acacia Lodge (1s.)
Alderman (1s.)
Alluvium Gold (1s.)
Asha Consolidated Goldfields (1s.)
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (1s.)
Kenya Gold (5s.)
Kenya Gold Mining (1s.)
Kilimani (5s.)

The Kenyan Government has granted exclusive prospecting licences to the Basaa, Mwanga, and Kiboko areas in the Kigelia district, covering an area of 1,000 square miles in the Amolo area, and to the S. African Bulawayo Gold Fields, and another to the S. African Gold Fields, covering an area of 1,000 square miles in the same district.

Vicarage Reefs Ltd.

Capital £1,000,000,000

Extraordinary general meeting of the company held at Winchester Hotel, London, on Tuesday, the 26th January, 1927, at which it was

resolved:

To increase the capital of the company by £1,000,000,000, to £2,000,000,000.

To amend the Articles of Association in the absence of the Chairman, Major G. S. Mr. Richard Hunt, presided over explained that the first resolution was merely a precautionary measure, at some future time, giving the company the right to issue further capital and intended to issue further capital in the event of the acquisition of properties. For the present the company had no projects in view and saw no prospect of an early issue.

With regard to the second resolution, there were amendments to the Articles of Association proposed by the Committee of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange before granting an extension of the existing permission to deal. The Chairman explained that it was necessary to give shareholders the majority of the shareholders were compelled to sell South Africa.

In the company's opinion, Mr. Ernest Eras, offered to explain any individual amendment or amendments if any particular shareholder required elucidation.

Both resolutions were put to the meeting and carried by the unanimous vote of all shareholders.

The proceeding then closed.

Colonial Gold
Several discoveries of gold deposits of the distinctive Portuguese Patacas 2000, 1000, and 500 grammes have been made in Rhodesia.

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Native Diet Problems.

Two Recent Developments

We significant developments in the treatment of the problem of Native diet have recently which it is becoming more widespread and by employed. One in Rhodesia, by Africans Government have been announced. The first comes from Tanganyika, where Sir Harold Macmillan has set up a departmental committee to survey the present state of knowledge of food and health in the territory, and to advise on measures for promoting the discovery and application of the knowledge in the field; while progress in this line of inquiry is also reported by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, a committee of which has presented its initial findings and recommendations for an experimental investigation of nutrition in the widest sense.

The research findings of the institute have been impressed by the importance of problems of Native diet in relation to general social and economic life, and it appears that in the case of most African diets no definite results can be anticipated unless the subject is approached also from the side of anthropology. The committee, which had been exploring the possibility of practical co-operation between anthropologists and other scientists interested in the subject, began to work last spring, and it has already been done. A number of promised publications, including French and German publications, have been completed, and these will be made available in printed form. It has been seen that the information which Dr. Forde had already been collecting, and tables of his data, have also been collected and organized by that Royal Institute, and also will be published.

Experimental Cooperative Study Advocated.

The committee's investigation lead to the conclusion that a large-scale cooperative study in a number of countries Africa could produce valuable results, object being to make a complete nutritional survey of one particular African tribe. A study of the one tribe would be better, however, if results of more from practical and scientific points of view, than a general survey of a wider area; the investigation being similar to that undertaken by Dr. Orton and Dr. Gills among the Massa and Ashanti, but expanded and in two new directions.

One direction is to extend the study to include the effects of different environments on the nutritional needs of a particular population. The anthropologist, at least, can hope to assist in estimating the practical possibilities of applying the scientific recommendations by an analysis of the various factors of environment, physical and social, which determine the Native's choice of diet under tribal conditions.

It would also make the experiment to carry on a comparative study of the diet of tribes living under tribal conditions, as well as those living under conditions such as those in our camps and prisons.

Dairy Products

Total supplies to the Native camp in the year ended 1935-36 amounted to £1,630,000, compared with £1,000,000 in 1933-34. Native butter increased to £100,000 in 1935-36, while Native cheese decreased to £10,000. Butter was introduced in the previous year, and cheese in 1933-34.

Or African Sheep Industries

To help the development of the sisal and cotton industries the Tanganyika Government has decided to make arrangements for the hire of water-boring plants if required, and by a Government geologist proves unsuited.

Cotton in Rhodesia

Following an outbreak of bubonic plague in Northern Rhodesia, a quarantine camp has been established at Gwanda, about 10 miles from Bulawayo, for Northern Rhodesian natives and Southern Rhodesians. The outbreak is in the Bulawayo district, about 500 miles north west of Livingstone.

Uganda Cotton Crop

In the evening of the Uganda cotton-harvesting season, 1936, 25,000 bales of cotton have been reduced to 10,000 bales by Government and to 350,000 bales by the grade. This crop will in either case be an easy record, and the native producer is likely to exceed the best since the British occupation.

Coffee at Coolant Party

The manager of the Coffee Estate of Kenya has published a number of 20th edition newspaper references to the success of the coffee-growing industry in the Empire. Philadelphia, California, and New York, and of the coffee-growing industry in the United States, particularly in the coffee-growing districts of the South. The coffee-growing industry in the United States is also mentioned.

Farm Training for Convicts

At the new prison camp near Mafeking, short-term prisoners will assist the Agricultural Department in the general development of the area, and long-term prisoners will undergo a course of agricultural training. It is hoped that by the time long-term convicts are due to be released on licence they will be capable of continuing their own holdings, which they will be encouraged to take up in the neighbourhood of the camp, and to develop under an Agricultural Officer's supervision.

Uganda Imports

Uganda imports of vehicles in 1936 were approximately double those of 1935, and were much greater than in any other manufacturing countries were in an excess of those of the previous year. The chief imports of imports for the first nine months since January of motor cars and lorries, bicycles, motor cycles, and tricycles, valued at £1,042,000, against £653,771 in 1935, and machinery, £381,487 (£322,447 motor lorries), £10,000 motor cycles, and £10,000 tricycles, bigged to £1,081,000, against £108,000 in 1935. Other imports in the value of 10,000 of cotton piece goods, mineral oils, and trade sundries.

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Marketing Labour.

Mr. H. Fink, of Nyasaland, has again taken up the question of the immigration of Native labour from Nyasaland to Southern Rhodesia, and is urging that even those who can read and all immigrants who have the welfare of their wards at heart should express opinions on the subject. Parliament, at the instance of the Incorporated Councils, has incorporated provisions for the compulsory repatriation of all labour at the end of four years. The present Southern Rhodesian Government, for contrary remonstrances and disregard of the advice given by the Southern Rhodesian Government, has discontinued the authority to transport, feed and medicate men sent on the way to and from Southern Rhodesia and has referred the recommendations of the Native Environment Committee of Nyasaland to be fully filled.

Marketing Tobacco.

The new Tobacco Marketing Bill, to be introduced at the next session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, will establish a system of minimum prices in place of quota. The Quota system isolated the quantity of tobacco which individual growers could offer for sale, but the new method minimises economic prices at which growers can sell at a season will be fixed. Mr. G. Mandy, Secretary for Agriculture, has said that the proposed price-fixing is intended to regulate both the quality and the quantity of tobacco in accordance with market requirements, and that the minimum price will not be at a level which could stifle the U.K. market or seasonably have grade tobacco "for which there is always a special market."

Parasitic Beetles.

Parasitic beetles, the newly imported to Kenya from the Argentine, cannot be induced to pupate in the common cottony bug in the Colony. A statement issued by the Kenya Department of Agriculture says this is largely disappointing, as it was expected that the beetles would quickly appear in excess of the best qualities required of a parasitic beetle. The failure to breed in the large cottony beetles has already been tried on several occasions and parasites of small bugs are usually specific in their requirements.

Motor Bike Sale.

A motorcycle in Nairobi has been sold on several occasions, but so far has been sold by the Standing Finance Committee of the Kenyan Legislative Assembly, which has been much concerned over construction costs, are too porous, and has recommended the formation of local Governmental and entrepreneurial agencies to handle the business of the sale of such vehicles. A fund has been established for the purchase of motor bikes.

Rhodesia Immigrants.

The 250 immigrants who came to Southern Rhodesia during December included 120 British home born and 130 British South African born, other British subjects and citizens of Rhodesia, South Africa, Britain, United Kingdom, included two Germans, one Frenchman, three German citizens, Polish, two Czechoslovakians and a Swede, a Czech, a Norwegian, a Dane, a German and a Kenyan.

Immigration to Rhodesia has been restricted to 250 per month since December, and the total number of Rhodesians leaving Rhodesia is negligible. According to the Board of Settlements from January to the end of December, Finance Committee has consented to agree the immediate activation of the proposed limit of a decrease of 250 in the expenditure side of the budget for the year after the current financial year.

Ships.

Rhodesian shipping interests, represented by the Rhodesian Shipping Committee, who include the Port of Bulawayo District Harbour Board, the British Transport Commission, the Ministry of Transport and the Port of Durban, has agreed that the Council of Trade will be in charge of the importation of goods of general consumption.

Of Commerce Abroad.

Another hotel is being built in Montevideo. The hotel, which is now half completed, has been abandoned by the German trade mission. It has been sold to the Spanish.

Cotton growing, a new industry in Rhodesia, has increased to 33,000 acres in 1936, and has collected antiquated to £1,29,920. I used dairy and farm products may apply for permission to erect a bacon factory in the town.

Costs one-half of the cost of Great Britain last year to send the same overseas.

One day and monthly passing drivers arrive in Bulawayo, and leave with buyers.

With the success of the 1936 potato flowers in the Salisbury district we expect a much larger crop in 1937.

Customs receipts for the Port of Bulawayo in November amounted to £35,861 compared with £3,600 for the corresponding period of last year.

Trade with India and Ceylon, and Libya, is now undertaken in the export of yams and cassava roots.

Following the marine improvement in Kenya rubber trade, the estimated revenue from royalties from rubber estates and royalties has increased to £14,000.

Among building schemes under consideration there is a拟 to build a theatre, a hall, a matricatorium, a school, a library and beer hall, a central printing and a hangar for the flying club.

A London manufacturers' agent wishes to obtain the representatives for East Africa, British firm of metal roller ball manufacturers. Inquiries should be addressed to the Department of Overseas Trade, quoting reference 87.

Late News.

A group of European residents in Rhodesia, led by Mr. J. L. Lees, has presented a memorandum to the Women's Institute.

During recent visits to Tanganyika, Mr. Abdulla Karim, landed a lamp of 5 lbs and three seals, the largest of which weighed 61 lbs.

From members of the Railways Chamber of Commerce think there are too many public offices in the Rhodesia. Mr. H. G. Payne said there should be more work and less play.

The Girls' High School, Salisbury, has decided that there should be a repetition during the foundation celebrations of the historical pageant of the 1935 Empire Day in Edinburgh.

The Bulawayo committee which is making arrangements for the visit of 220 English school children in March is composed of Mr. R. E. B. Balfour, Mr. C. G. Williams, Sir James McDonald, Colonel J. B. Bragg, Mr. Leslie G. Smith, Mr. W. H. Duncan, Mr. T. H. G. Ward, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Mr. J. D. St. John and Mr. W. J. Wilson. The committee is to meet on the 20th of February.

Agricultural Training For Natives and Europeans.

AGRICULTURE has become one of the most important industries of South Africa, and, as far as both science and practice are concerned, it is continuous improvement. As a result, the Colonial Office, under the Agricultural Advisory Council, has established a Bureau of Vocational Agricultural Education in the Colonial Empire. (H.M.S. Stationery Office, 1920), which deals not merely with the agricultural training of Natives, a feature of particular interest to East African, and Rhodesian agriculturists, being its commentary on the importance of training the labour of large estates.

No officially published system of agricultural education can be laid down, as the varied nature and the conditions which they are liable to meet, the type of agricultural practice, and the nationality and educational attainments of the people they are intended to benefit. Hence it does this best to the Colonies, small as well as considerable efforts have been made to establish systems of vocational agricultural education. In some cases, however, little progress has been made, where general development is furthest advanced, and the sources of greatest anxiety are that the results of these would be erratic. A survey of the work in the Colonies' Protected Areas and Mandated Territories. The survey has been arranged regionally, and consists of a memorandum deposited in each of the three departments.

Particular attention has been paid to certain colonies, districts, and native areas, where established agricultural schools exist, and where the training course in carrying out agricultural surveys and experiments in animal husbandry, which investigation has been specially designed to be practical, and from which the results of the measured contained in a certain number of the reports. The possibility of extending similar institutions to other conditions is also considered.

Theoretical Instruction.

The amount and nature of the theoretical instruction to be given in agricultural stations, schools, and peasant's universities, a certain amount is required, but it seems that this is best confined to the minimum necessary to secure comprehension of the various forms of agricultural operations, and an appreciation of the practical knowledge learned during the period of instruction. The ordinary practical

work of the various agricultural officers of the lighter, more technical, agricultural and veterinary departments, and research institutes, and also for the higher agricultural students.

It is the report states that the Colonial Agricultural and Veterinary Scholarship scheme make adequate provision for the former, and have already exercised a marked influence on the efficiency of agriculture throughout the Colonial Empire.

In regard to the larger estate labour, the position is definitely that of the Agricultural College of Agriculture is beginning to be of great service, especially to a planting industry, and in addition to the College of Tropical Agriculture, there was added with an enlarged plant pathology unit that unit to the institution of each college, and received a grant-in-aid of the agricultural colleges of Great Britain, of the amount £10,000. Attention is also given to the scheme of training courses, examinations, and certificates of proficiency in planting, which are issued by the Incorporated Society of Planters. These courses are arranged for the preparation of fieldmen, foresters, and gardeners, and for training them to cultivate tropical crops.

Finally, with regard to the supply of agricultural staff, the scheme established by the Government of Kenya, which has a special agricultural section, is a good example of the way in which the State can help to meet the demand for agricultural labour in the Colony.

The choice of white-horned deer as the main game in the forests of Kenya, it is evident that the game plan will be based on the principle of allowing to carry out a programme of systematic eradication.

Rhodesian Agricultural Training.

The Marandellas Farm Association has asked the Southern Rhodesian Government to state its policy as regards the engagement of indigenous natives to become more self-sufficient, a development which is regarded likely to cause a shortage of labour on European farms. The Association has suggested that the off-tax payable by Native Farmers should be imposed on Southern Rhodesian landholders, and the payment should be voluntary.

French Colonial Pointers.

The French Minister of the Colonies has decided that an older fashion official setting over the country should be replaced by an expert in agriculture. The Ministry and department being responsible for the greatly increased number of agricultural experts in the French Colonial Office, appear for the first time in the French Colonial Office, in which a new Bureau of Geological Survey is added in order to complete the collection of geological maps of the whole French Colonial Empire. These pointers from France are worth the study of the British Colonial Empire.

French Trading Areas.

The French Foreign Press has reported that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, in February, 1920, at the instance of foreign traders interested in the economic areas of the Colony, will be discussed in the Bill of the Chamber of Commerce Government to the French Consul General, who has been instructed to make inquiries in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, concerning the question of the opening of a free port at Lusaka, or elsewhere. Mr. A. Seznec said that the present proposal was not altered. Lusaka would after 25 years become a town like Ladysmith or Colombo.

At the meeting of the French Foreign Press, it was decided to open a free port at Lusaka, and to request the French Consul General to make inquiries in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, concerning the question of the opening of a free port at Lusaka, or elsewhere. This was the proposal.

Now

TA

Coffee

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Passenger Lists of Vessels from England

The following list of names is intended to give information to agents regarding the following vessels:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deacon, Mr. W. J. | Thomas, Mr. H. E. |
| Desmond, Mrs. M. F. | Wace, Mr. G. |
| Dobson, Mr. J. C. | Watson, Mr. J. D. |
| Downey, Mr. C. S. | Weber, Capt. J. |
| Edwards, Mr. G. | Willan, Mr. H. C. |
| Fairfax, Mr. W. H. | Williams, Capt. R. |
| Farnham, Mr. & Mrs. C. | Wise, Mr. G. A. |
| Fawcett, Miss E. | Wright, Mr. W. |
| FitzGerald, Mr. M. H. | Xylophone, Mr. H. E. |
| Gibson, Miss J. A. | Zimmer, Mr. J. |
| Gibbons, Miss A. | Zivier, Mr. A. H. M. |
| Gibson, Mr. & Mrs. F. | Zorn, Miss J. M. |
| Hall, Mr. & Mrs. L. B. | Hayles, Mr. C. T. |
| Hartfield, Mrs. F. | Hollingsworth, Mrs. L. W. |
| Hawke, Mr. R. Whitefield | Lister, Dr. & Mrs. |
| Hoxie, Mr. F. | Morton, Mr. J. W. |
| Hudson, Mr. & Mrs. A. | Muir, Mrs. I. C. |
| Finlayson, Mr. G. | Smith, Mr. & Mrs. |
| Gay, Mr. J. | Whitstable, Mr. S. |
| Holmes, Mr. G. | Dayes, Salazar |
| Johnston, Mrs. F. W. | Aherne, Mrs. J. W. T. |
| Kainan, Mr. Miss E. | Allen, Mrs. M. C. |
| Lathbury, Major & Mrs. | Brown, Mr. W. M. S. |
| Leekie, Mrs. M. | Cidme, Mrs. A. |
| Martin, Mr. D. V. A. | Hedgson, Mr. & Mrs. |
| Mitchell, Dr. J. J. | Hodges, Mr. J. W. |
| Milnes, Mr. & Mrs. F. | Johnson, Mr. D. G. |
| Naylor, Miss E. | Kieran, Mr. & Mrs. |
| Noth, Dr. & Mrs. T. H. | Kirkham, Mr. M. A. |
| O'cock, Mr. M. C. H. | Lake, Mrs. F. |
| O'Keeffe, Mr. J. V. G. | Lees, Mr. & Mrs. L. |
| Read, Mrs. A. J. | McAlpin, Mr. & Mrs. W. |
| Ridley, Mr. & Mrs. M. A. | Millar, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Sargeant, Mrs. R. | Pope, Mrs. B. |
| Shattock, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Roberts, Mr. R. |
| Shaw, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Sinclair, Mrs. S. S. |
| Spence, Mr. & Mrs. E. V. H. | Spence, Miss J. P. |
| Stratton, Mr. & Mrs. Mount | Sutherland, Mrs. D. |
| Royal Diana, Evelyn | Tatchell, Mr. P. S. |
| Baroness, Mr. & Mrs. C. H. C. | Walton, Mr. G. |
| Tate, Mr. E. | Winton, Dr. G. A. |
| Passengers marked [†] join at Marseilles | Passengers marked [†] join at Marseilles |
| Passengers marked [†] join at Port Said | Passengers marked [†] join at Port Said |
| Passengers marked [†] join at Port Said | Passenger marked [†] join at Port Said |

The "Athena," which left Southampton on Feb. 25, carries the following passengers for Mombasa:

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Baird, Mr. & Mrs. R. S. | Bower, Mr. J. |
| Johnstone, Miss R. C. | Bradford, Mr. W. |
| Jordan, Mr. & Mrs. T. | Holloway, Mr. J. |
| Sumner, Mr. & Mrs. B. | Porteus, Mr. G. |

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NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDONESIA - NYASALAND

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ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA,
ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA, ZAMBIA,