

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 10, 1927.

Volume 12 (New Series)

per week 30c. Postage post-free  
Registered at the GPO, London.

## Editor and Editor-in-Chief

John H. D. Morris

## Books and Publishing Office

10 Grosvenor Gardens, London, W.1.

Telephone: HY 7700. Cable: United, London.

## Principal Contents

PAGE	
1	Matters of Moment
2	On the Way
3	Conservation of African Game
4	Sail Edition in Africa
5	The Unstable Rhodesia
6	Our Bookshelf
7	Kapanga
8	Donations
9	B. Herbert
10	Our Library
11	Colonial Mincing
12	Native Affairs

## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THE question figures so largely in public discussions throughout the world, and is one of the main reasons for the appointment of the Committee on Raw Materials now sitting in Geneva, timely German Trade evidence of the scope of and intensity of German imports in India, when Dr. Löbbecke is furnishing the annual trade statistics, the most significant of which show the increase in German exports to the country within the space of two months. As purchasing power, the balance sheet stimulated by the marked improvement in the general economic conditions comparable with the greater prosperity the country has experienced, Germany is placing additional emphasis on the import trade, British supplies being far greater than those of the previous year, thus being the greatest percentage increase enjoyed by any country, and United Kingdom and the British Empire being the chief source of supply. Germany, in the position of 1925, had 1% of the country's total imports, the actual value of her exports for the year was £73,000,000. This German business was done by charter is not disclosed and is probably not known, but it must bear a high ratio to the proportion represented by other commercial transactions. To the reader will note that this side of German endeavour has been particularly active, especially in connection with the exchange of sisal and coffee with the overland routes.

The old story that the raw material supplies of her former Colonies are "closed" to her is exploded since more by these latter trade returns for while her sales to Tanganyika and Kenya profit realised nearly half million sterling in 1926, her purchases from the two countries were exactly £264,619. In other words she could have spent the additional sum on raw material without any encroachment on her reserves of gold or foreign currency. In 1926 she took her sterling losses on Tanganyika trade and utilised them elsewhere, and no doubt in Northern Rhodesia, whose copper she has bought freely former to armament, it was pointed out that last issue of the trade balance with East Africa had been very favorable, but the aggregate figure was a small amount, the reason being that the returns did not mean prosperity, indicate development of capital, and has given this great addition to the area.

However, trade with Germany is also increasing, being 3.3% of the total imports for year, as against 2% in 1925, although British trade has increased on these 1925 figures, compared to 1924, but has been overtaken by all British percentage of British trade to the Manufacturers' total, which was 2.5% last year, compared to 2.1% in 1924. These figures are not so summarised elsewhere, but it is a matter of interest to which attention may be drawn is the success of Home bicycle manufacturers in swamping the other competitors on the market, accompanied by a gratifying

ment, and the popularity of the bicycle, natives, which is a new form of considerable importance to British manufacturers generally. It especially encourages thought must be given to it, to convey a message to all who are sufficiently interested in the market to make an assessment of its requirements. Japan and Germany could and did supply the African with bicycles at absolutely low prices, the chief which greatly attracted him, with the result that British sales declined, for a time, but soon the Native found that there was no comparison between the machines in quality and durability, and that in many cases the higher price was well deserved. That applies notably to bicycles. The Native's preference for quality goods will spread as his prosperity increases, and the British policy naturally before long will improve in the long run be the most satisfactory. Already there are notable exceptions to the generalisation that these are mainly price markets.

In the autumn three goods business Japan holds a dominant position, and are the signs and repercussions of her import trade policy, with its vicious circle of subsidies? An Opportunity may be available for Lusashire East Africa, then, having seen price increases ranging, we are informed from almost reliable source, up to as much as 20%. Such increases could not have taken place at a more opportune moment for the manufacturers, enhancement as it does, the inducement to the African to turn to the higher quality article when he has the means to pay the little extra sum. The higher cost of Japanese goods cannot but help Lusashire, which might well seize the opportunity to widen its scales to its limits.

**PERHAPS** some day Great Britain will make a large and cheap loan for the further development of Tanganyika and Kenya," said the Aga Khan on the eve of his departure from East Africa. Coincident with the receipt of £5,000,000 of that amount in London comes news from Lisbon of the inauguration of Portuguese East Africa, on which £1,000,000 is to be expended for the construction of new railways, of feeder roads to ports and railway, and schemes for the strengthening of the base of the Colony's agriculture. For a State of the size and restricted resources of Portugal the decision is one boldness and generosity which deserves admiration. Its occupation of Ethiopia, which met with general condemnation, has been described as a challenge to Great Britain by African leaders. This £1,000,000 programme of Portuguese Manors and comparatively so far a challenge and its influence upon British Eastern Africa would be immense if the Imperial Government were heartened by the initiative to embark upon that greater measure of development which is so desirable.

From the standpoint of the future the two most important features of this courageous plan for the development of Mozambique are that the Tete railway and the Mozambique-Turio influence on railway lines, due to come into being by the construction of the Tete-Benji Branch, will become a great coal exporting port, and, Tukweng fort, and by the opening of the fertile areas to the east of the Nyasaland-Portuguese East African border will be given the opportunity of that agricultural progress for which nature has endowed them for growing on a considerable scale, and of the probable results. This year it has been noted that the Tete coalfield has exploited itself to a considerable extent with the construction of a branch railway from a junction near Vila Viçosa to Peira, a station from which coal can be shipped from the new mine, which, in its turn, will in due time permit reduction of the present necessarily heavy freight rates on the relatively small traffic to and from Nyasaland. This Mozambique programme will also win the sympathy and interest of the Intercolonial in British East Africa, developed, but also of those who have thought solely in terms of contiguous Nyasaland, it is that British Protectorate must benefit materially from the fruition of these plans, which will be to the great advantage of Beira, that successful creation of a Portuguese endeavour.

THE above quoted reference to the need for "large and cheap loans" may be put to the Aga Khan's credit, who, as we have seen, rendered East Africa during a memorable tour, which brought together in 1935 His Aga Khan's Visit to East Africa, and contact men in East Africa, by and Viceroy of various provinces. Too frequently in the past has it been said by critics of East Africa that there exists a feeling of unfriendliness between the communities concerned, and the experiences of these past few years have shown that what has been lacking has been the desire on the part of the occasion, not the desire on the side of the European, a factor of understanding. It will be the privilege of all who are genuinely interested in East Africa's future and in the promotion and maintenance of harmonious relations between its many different races that those contacts will open in the spirit of inter-communal friendship; and that East Africa, generally, and Kenya in particular, will not disappoint the Aga Khan in his decision to build a home in Nairobi where he can occasionally find rest and quiet. The visits of so distinguished a world figure and the overseas publicity which his travels invariably attract will be of great value to all the classes in the Commonwealth, especially from the standpoints of social harmony and of the promotion of tourist traffic.

Mining Share Advice Coupon

No. 65

March 18, 1937

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### *Music from Rhodesia.*

THE RHODESIAN GROUP of the Guy-Searl Singers is to be complimented on the novelty and success of Monday's meeting in London when a highly-entertaining was given by a party of gifted Rhodesians, headed by Mr. Louis Lea-Morgan, organist of Salisbury Cathedral. It came as a relief to many from so sometimes necessarily serious, seriously necessary talks on tobacco, cigarettes, materials and similar subjects, and its success will doubtless encourage the organisers to arrange other entertainments of its kind. Baroness von Roretz, a Rhodesian, added a touch of humour as well as a change of scene. Mentioning the postponement of the meeting a month ago because of influenza she said she had come that day "just to show I still have a cold." I think I had better tell all that in case I start sneezing half-way through my songs!" Her voice and her selections resonated her audience. The soloist, Miss Greta, of Sutton Coldfield, now studying at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, was given with fidelity her own and the latest calls to an audience who were due to the training and career of girls.

### *Mr. Leo Morgan.*

THIS SOLOIST of his own compositions, written for two pianos, Mr. Leo Morgan, was assisted by his wife, a soprano, also known to us in Rhodesia, once personal in Rhodesia as Elsie Wright, when London as Mrs. McLeod. She is the daughter of Mr. B. E. Wright, former Secretary of the Southern Rhodesian Council in London. The compositions written mainly in Salisbury revealed the versatility of Mr. Leo Morgan, pianist and in the delightful ease with which he sang. There was great atric skill and our Miss Weston had sympathetic appreciation of her partner's art. The strong association with a native African girl in Rhodesia Mr. Leo Morgan, in the singing of many girls. She sang as good as could any here. The soloist had to sing ahead of the boy musicians in Salisbury to use his own words, therefore heard of those who were not dancing. There were faintings, a few who were dancing, a boy running down the road, a young lad, Mr. Huggins, who were continually making up the legitimate part of Rhodesia.

### *In Rhodesia Best Man.*

IT is remarkable that in Rhodesia, since pre-War days, many of the men of the white race, while sordidly interested in some feature which has perchance been a tradition, obsessed with dogmatical and insatiable Up-country settlers and miners still frequently descend upon Mombasa accompanied with their minute calls to discharge the duties of their manhood their bidding. It was even so since European miners came to Kenya. Major Corbet Ward, now Secretary at H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office in London was called upon so frequently in those days that he at once suggested that he might receive a special allowance as "Government Best Man."

### *A Rhodesian Chairman.*

ONE OF THE best judges of men in experience, Mr. C. D. L. L. recently elected Chairman of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, is among the youngest of East Africa's holding responsible commercial positions. Certainly there is no one more knowledgeable in the affairs of the Chamber, of which he was secretary for several years, and there are few men in official or unofficial life who have his intimate experience of conditions in many different parts of Tanganyika. He embarks on his up-country trade missions on a carefully planned itinerary and proceeds with dogged determination to overcome the many obstacles, natural and otherwise, on the way of keeping to the schedule of a talk. He permits himself few relaxations, a week-end being appearing enough to keep him physically fit and in good trim, a annual champion of his occasional games, whose parties indicate his interests and friendships.

### *And the Vice-Chairman.*

ANOTHER of East Africa's younger and busier men who has been honoured by the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce by his election as Vice-Chairman is Mr. J. Len Small, who first went to Tanganyika in 1914 as manager of the Salama and Pembe Company, and has been associated with the major electricity development scheme in the country in the last five or six years. From his abilities on the purely technical side his business was quickly appreciated, and he soon became one of the leading members of the Chamber and took a prominent part in the organisation of Dar es Salaam's celebration of King George V's Jubilee. He also is a tennis enthusiast and plays golf occasionally, but prefers climbing Kilimanjaro to golf and other social games.

### *How Did the Romans Do It?*

IT is not a little problem, bored with the usual stories of the radiator, to know what the Romans had in mind when they built their famous roads, who sneaked for the better trip, they affected the populace. There are records of 300 lions being slaughtered in the Colosseum, and the gladiators themselves, like the apaches here, to put into the arena. In the dedication of the Colosseum, it is said, more than 5,000 animals perished. Where came they from Africa? Well, the capture and passage of hippo, and rhino, and elephant, when to their "Provinces" with their collectors, fondly write books full of the details of big game traps to Europe and America, but, how did they catch and transport the elephants? Sacred Apes, and baboons, mentioned in Pliny's Natural History, some of them occurring wild, and, probably, that we know nothing to us. Another state, the rhinoceroses were captured in young, growing, and in the way to fascinate them. That makes it easy to imagine such a modern girl seeing to have lost their charge in that particular respect.

# CONSERVATION OF AFRICAN GAME

By Arthur Loveridge

TREMENDOUS CHANGES have taken place in the present century over vast areas of Africa, and the most remarkable example is to be found in the mass of Masaik, Tabora, and Simba which recollect that it was first seen by a white man, Joseph Thonot, so recently as 1885. To-day this old volcano is almost unrecognised by the railway line and cement roads which render it easily accessible to the modern means of transport.

But relatively recently, the broad plains of the Simba were the haunts of savages and huge herds of game. Few of this game, however, could be scattered about and little hunting naturally such stupendous country, may exercise a profound effect on the wild life. To stimulate interest in the welfare of such areas, we confide the Committee for International Wild Life Protection was formed.

The obvious trouble is, however, that it concerns particularly whether it comes into conflict with the welfare of men, and of savages. "Native welfare," and hunting for sport, no person would, I suppose, consider in the interests of wild life.

To restrain the actions of such persons, the requirements of Game Preservation, as practised, will, in the next few years, be efficient. In East Africa, Departmental game will be destroyed to a large extent, and the goodwill of the people will be enlisted to serve a useful purpose. This is understood. When now a member of one of them they will be a garden and his dozen Natives, in turn, 200,000 square miles.

It is, however, thin ground to stand on, and the most fatal blow which can befall the cause of conservation in Africa is the appointment of a Governor avowedly interested in animal life. By informing his Native friends and judiciary that he will look with disfavour on the prosecution of natives infringing the Game Ordinance, by relaxing its restrictions in any other means, the influence of such a Governor may do greater damage to the wild life of the region over which he exercises authority than that of the most unscrupulous poacher alive.

Mr. W. H. D., who first went to East Africa in 1887, addressing the British Society of Naturalists, on February 7, 1895, at the present stock of parks in Kenya, said, "I only hope to see with favour the 1895 Game Ordinance."

Travelling, disease, and other causes have probably been the chief cause of the disappearance of the elephant from the continent, but the additional evidence of certain papers respecting the same, as occasioned by Native tribesmen, are more difficult to understand, and statement of which they have been reproduced by some reliable conditions.

The commonest form consists in a continual account of the country, idly by small parties of armed Natives and their dogs. By this means the lion in Uganda and the Helle in Tanganyika, to

mention but two such tribes, are held to be the lions of the region, and when the dogs drive the lion into an angle, it is driven into the hole, where it does not emerge. The hole is an easy prey for the dogs, and the lion is killed.

One thousand head were thus killed, about twenty years ago, in the Sukuma tribe, and the advantage of an opportunity to burn the grass is an ill-setted one. Sure, this fire in large area and leave the seeds of game in it previously cleared pastures and hunting grounds uncontrolled, slightly scaring into the game animals. Their loss is considerable, for about a thousand head of game per year, and thousands of dead carcasses strew the field. What could an administration do in such a case?" Mr. P. R. Bowditch, Commissioner, was in a quandary. "The agent for the chiefs and headmen is admonished him, 'You cannot kill all those lions,' he said.

In the journal of meetings for the Preservation of the fauna of the Empire, Mr. J. C. Bradshaw, in a recent speech, said, "An organised force of 10,000 natives, or 5,000 dogs of 100,000 square miles of 10,000 acres, will not suffice to put down the suffering of these harassed creatures, and with traumatised legs, which take up a great part of the land, there is room for the smothering of the animals, and the killing of the beasts to persist, especially in the hands of the native efforts to escape from the persecuting hounds of law."

Reprinted in the *Times*, in the course of number 8 last, this article may have to be read thousands of times before it is fully appreciated. The opinion of the Government is perfectly sound. It is, but yesterday, that these Native peoples emerged from the savagery and ignorance of centuries, and yet, through the measures adopted by European countries, foster a spirit of injustice and tame violence. One thing which must be done is to return credit to the king of prohibition, the sale of arms to Natives, after all, prior to the advent of the Europeans, can they had not these deadly and destructive weapons?

**Natives, the Chief Men.** — In view of the account of their pastime, it is evident that the Natives form the chief impediment to the survival of wild life. They have no natural enemies, save, however, for many of our races, usually stimulated by the natives, who are equally fierce, though with less excuse. Amongst these enemies are the trappers, drivers, who, in their search for skins, often make attacks when they are not provoked. The latter, the Gold Company to publish, are the chief men, who are a negligible factor who hunt the species concerned. Such sportsmen chiefly desire fine trophies, so, when their attention principally to birds, with the exception of the larger ones, made up by a bird's nest, in which the nesting, however, is easiest to capture, frequently very small indeed, known to the Game Department, and never big enough to be killed.

In recent years the development of the policy of game control has led to the grave misgivings of many zoologists, who express the fear that

lations and their management. Government grow crops, export has resulted in main imports on the continent of Africa. In such case the game must give way. From personal experience, I am aware of the havoc to maize or rice which even small herds of elephant may cause in a single night. When however, we read that it has been necessary to destroy over 2,000 elephants in one of several countries during the course of six years, we may believe the decision with probability. We may accept the judgment of the men in authority, hope that the governments have no desire to put pressure upon those who undertake such protective measures.

In many parts of Africa game reserves play an important role in the conservation of the fauna. Unfortunately they are too inviolate; by an African Council published in the local government Gazette. If their boundaries may be altered, their status would be that of a reserve and abolished altogether. They are, in fact, nothing but the here and there protection which may at any time dominate the politics of the government in which they are situated. Security for all time can be assured only by altering the status to that of a national park.

The Kikuyu National Park under the direction of Colonel Stevenson-Hamilton is a fine example. Here was the Great Forest of Gomanga

in HODSON'S "African Game Reserve." The Kikuyu people were in fear of the wild animals, and were afraid to go into the forest. They had heard stories of the fearful savannah wilds, the fearsome lions, the snakes, the porcupines, and the terrible, graceful appearance of such species as the kudu, the impala, etc. In fact, some of the tales of this savannah wilds were so great and unexpected that the Kikuyu became more and more tame, and more tame became their admiration. In the British East African Game Reserve, Nairobi Park and Lake Nakuru.

Nairobi Park is in spite of this situation, a preserve. Northern Rhodesia and British South Africa have similar parks. These preserves are in the latter a greatly popular attraction.

A few superfluous thoughts. According to permission this is probably the last article which will appear in Africa for a long time to come. It is now 1920, and this is fact. It is to implement the proposals of Major Goss, for merely to save interest in the extinction of the elephant, the hyena, the lion, the bushpig, &c., which are now too popular. The African Game Committee, International Wolf Protection, and offices of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, will continue to do their best for the preservation of their subjects.

## SOIL EROSION IN KENYA

M. R. ORMEBY CORE recently submitted to the House of Commons that an extensive campaign of soil conservation was being conducted in Kenya by the Department of Agriculture, with active co-operation of the Forest Department, Public Works Department, and others. The service of numerous unofficials, and demonstrations were given of methods of terracing, and that reclamation was carried out where possible.

To an observer in Kenya certain parts of the campaign is not nearly extensive enough, but at present only a series of local action, and that the co-operation between Departments is not yet as close as it must be. Success is to be assured. The situation in Kenya is not considered tragic areas where the forests have been cut down, and with its ranges of hills covered with gullies created by topsoil, the Kamasia Reserve, well described as consisting of nothing but boulders and goats, the Samium grazing area where bushes standing on rounded, several feet high witness to the damage done by sheet erosion. It is, unfortunately, far more widespread.

### The Road to Ruin

In much of the Kikuyu Reserve the rich red soil is so deep that only the colour of the river, rusty red in the rains betrays the lack of soil protection on cultivated hillsides. In parts of the Rift Valley it is necessary to have known the country for some years to realise that what are now bare, or almost bare, encampments, clothed once with a little grass growing on poor stony soil, were once slopes thickly covered with forest, and to

see in the densest forest the signs of the denudation of water on steep slopes of hill and valley, the exposure of sand and rock, and the formation of mud and rock slides. In the Rift Valley there are also gullies with water falling from three thousand feet, and the hillsides where roads, tracks, and paths have been made are very crevassed, and are frequently intersected by the streams of the gullies which were once good permanent streams, but which, through destruction of trees in their catchment areas, have become seasons coming along a spate after heavy rain, and breaking to a few feet in a day, so that the districts have wells fastened to walls, and the soil washed away, and drains silted up.

Even in the Forest Areas the situation is not unknown. Forest concessions have been given without regard to the condition of the land, long strips of land have been cleared, hillsides, and clear-felled areas have been left unplanted. Forest squatters have been given "uneconomic" land, non-timber producing areas, to clear and plant up with a saleable timber crop, and in some instances, at least, his so-called uneconomic forest has been of great value in soil and water conservation, and the paring of the land, even for a short time, has resulted in pronounced erosion and silting of the streams. When there are thousands of acres of land in the Forest Reserve, only failing to reforest, it is very difficult to understand the need for such a policy.

Denudation in Forest Reserves is also a cause of the ravages of the Department in protecting the forests from fire. Every year the Department burns the grasslands surrounding the Reserves, thus destroying the cover on the land for perhaps several months. This year 10% of the grassland in the Aberdare Mountains, which contains this area, is more than thousand acres in extent, and its swamps and streams feed rivers which water the Tsavo Reserve. Through this, what was once burning the vegetation, now much of the land will be seriously impaired for some time to come.

It appears to a detached observer that some kind of "fire-break" would be really far less harmful. The clearing of strips of land on stream banks and the annual burning of large areas of grassland are alike condemned by the Department of Agriculture. So far no operation between the Departments seems to have broken down.

#### The Problem of Fire.

Even where close supervision exists, the issue is a specially difficult problem, for to reduce the numbers and extent of fires to harmless proportions is no easy task. This, however, one has to be undertaken with the last possible delay, for fire, as was admitted by the East African Forest Conference, is one of the most important contributory agents to the desecration of Africa. In spite of powers given to the chiefs and headmen to control grass-burning, fires still sweep across miles of country; in spite of propaganda, farmers still themselves burn, or allow their neighbors to burn grass and bush on their farms annually. One thousand setting fire to trees in the Forest Reserves is in the laws of Kenya a very serious offence, magistrates still dismiss with "five shillings and a caution" honey-hunters who have been arrested for causing fires in the forest by smoking bees out of hollow trees.

There is erosion, and danger of erosion, everywhere in Kenya, and the late Secretary of State for the Colonies seems to think that it proves that the problem is at least being taken seriously to imply that it is well in hand. The fact only a beginning and a small one that has been made.

The areas which are being relatively reconditioned are negligible compared with the size of the areas where the need for reconditioning exists; a few thousand acres here, a few hundred there, make little impression where millions of acres are concerned.

#### Imperial Government Responsibility.

Here the question of money comes in; increased staff is needed, and very often implements. The local Native Councils, though in some cases they raise a sum for expenditure and raise considerable sums, cannot meet the capital sums required. This is surely the responsibility of the Imperial Government; the self-appointed trustees of the Native people, they cannot allow their wards to become paupers, as they inevitably must, if the land, the source of many of their wealth and their very life, is ruined.

The ways which have been and are being recommended by the energy and skill of the officers of the Department of Agriculture, and even of the Administration, prove by their productivity the seriousness on the part of the Imperial Government to do not go unwarded. There is ample security in the money allotted.

Reconditioning is not the only activity which lies behind the need for reconditioning is equally slow-

rooted. The catchment areas of streams on private land may still be denuded without penalty, it has happened to a writer personally, knowledge that a farmer dependent for his water supply on a stream which above his own land has suffered severely from over-water through the destruction by neighbouring timber-cutters of the trees and the trees in the catchment area of the spring, naturally, is the time that legislation must be invoked to prevent the diminution by this means of the Colony's now too plentiful water supplies. They are recognised by law to be nationally and privately owned resources, and they need protection from the greed of selfish individual.

#### Education.

Education in the right use of the land does not begin to keep pace with the need for it—education of the engineer, the official, the school teacher, the town dweller, as well as of the farm European and African, and the young of all races in all schools.

In Government agricultural schools in Nairobi, Reserves, conservation of the soil and of water, and taxation and demonstration, but in European schools, and utilisation is a neglected subject. Yet in these days of large urban populations, where many children can never hope to learn anything of the land and its need by personal experience, it is vitally important that every youth should be taught to understand the role played by soil which produce his food and clothing.

To measure the need for such teaching it is necessary only to look at those countries where education has failed to teach that mankind can only in plenty and contentment when he treats the land with understanding and respect. The effects of failure are evident, which spread disease and want in the Mississippi Valley, dust storms which sweep from the ruined prairies far out into the Atlantic.

#### The Example of Switzerland.

The rewards on the other hand, of education which does not fail to teach such understanding and respect can be seen in a country such as Switzerland, where the science of agriculture has been studied and practised. Roads on the mountain slopes protect the agriculture of the valleys from avalanches, landslides and floods, and at the same time ensure that the flow of the streams—indeed Switzerland is a poor and has many industries, depending on maintained at a constant level.

In the fight against soil erosion, education cannot be the sole weapon, but it is, if rightly used, one of the most potent. If Africa is not to lose her Western civilisation little but its mistakes, then there is need for every child of every race to know something at least of the right use of the land.

## Sir Austen Chamberlain.

#### Sudden Death in London.

We deeply regret to record the sudden death on Tuesday night in London at the age of 73 of Sir Austen Chamberlain. His wife, who died his father's devotion to the anti-slavery cause was a staunch opponent of German Goldwater, and did great service to medical research. She was a chairman of the London School of Economics.

## The Matabele Rebellion

Mr. Frank Worthington, Representative

THE SIGNAL - results of the  
exhibition - which were broadcast from  
London last Friday by Frank Worthington in  
the series of talks on "I Am There." In  
the course of the E. B. and G. talk it was  
able to identify the following:

the time after the famous raid found  
early this summer doing his newspaper work in another's office, and  
got a steady job at some place where I found  
some of the horses were of Burdettorff's horse  
which I had served in for weeks before.  
I had barely settled in my job when he  
was seized of trouble in the North. He believed  
he was safe and continuing the general plan,  
wife and children. Therefore he was ready and  
voluntarily left for his preparations were few.  
I recovered a saddle from the pack, and took my  
cob. That was no great difficulty for the Dutch  
Government had taken him from me and I only  
came back again.

Marching, tasting what little  
we had. I have gone over and over me-  
tulously. In California getting in  
the government to support the Cahuilla Indians  
and their removal from the San Joaquin state  
reserve in my state, all went well. After the  
purchase was made. There found great  
difficulty in getting the San Joaquin Indians  
to leave their home.

"over the gate," I said. "It's for me to bring you moved to speak it, but there were police officers there. The Trabandt sent too, and a Dutch policeman and a man, say, Dr. H. J. G. van der Veen, and my wife, a prick hat, my blouse, my blouse, and and I'd been in the Leichman's Room. In the room and during that followed. I signed it and do not know to open the gate. They

had been in the house, he saw him to the entrance of the door because the man, who had been in the house, was in a hole. So he said, "water, water, brother! House, thine

the big up in 1909. I want to go to Mafeking  
and up with the Relief Corps. Those women  
and children know it isn't quite some way off  
being round the corner so bring me along.  
I don't come back unless I'm asked.

... and I had him about the 10 bags  
of the Jameson R. I. I had a  
couple of it, didn't care let down poor  
old Jim properly, & in a week, but he recovered  
Agreed to keep me there while I so-slogged  
the Mafeking and brought a tank sheep-dip. I  
carried back, disinfected my house, and set out for  
Mafeking again.

In Mattock Colony Plummer—was the command. Within no day from his going off the first recruit he equipped and dispatched on 58 mile journey to Bulawayo, far off in Rhodesia.

The Relief Force was made up of five Squadrions of "Mossadoh" Infantry; a detachment of engineers, machine-guns, signalling and medical detachments. The total force was approximately 1,000 men, who had been trained for the purpose.

calling you down in the Coal River valley. I have been up there a good bit of pretty big men from the mine short. The toll was charged. The last name was Parter Worthington. I found out it was because he had been a Major. I know that my working on the horses line would have come a great many times. The Major looked me up and down and said "What do you call by having a working name like Worthington over on the mountain edge?" I told him the name of Lee Worthington. After a day's trudging we reached the camp at Hammon. I was assigned to roll a barrel of provision meat. That Aman, Amos North, was standing. As I rolled out into a corner, I heard

### Infection with *Ureaplasma*

I can't remember how it happened, but I got lost. So I just sat with the first party to come along. Right away we saw red nodes. I used to have a good tool bag, great than you can imagine, but I lost it. Almost at once I found myself in another 100% place in solid sedimentary rock. Matapeet lived up with their blunderbusses on blind rocks, trees, stones, etc. It was then that I made my greatest mistake. I believed that everyone had been killed. I crawled out of the water and went to the other side. Redodes saw me and started to eat me. I got into a hole and closed it. Matapeet came and saved me from his jaws.

Rhodes had told him he was embarking on a new life, his personal safety. For the time, his thoughts were with Matoppe. He had been a good friend, a true comrade, a brother. Rhodes had been his employer, his financial backer, his wagon load of all sorts of money and supplies. One evening he had come to him, looking almost desperate. "I've got to get away," he said very langorously. "I can't stay here any longer. I'm being followed." Rhodes pulled out a gold watch from his vest pocket and giving him one for the road, told him to go. "I'll be along as soon as I can," he said. "I'll be along as soon as I can," he said. "I'll be along as soon as I can," he said.

One from the group, which  
attack a place in the town  
"Babyard" - Senghori, Colonia Baden,  
as the D. wrote, then was took care of  
examining the site of the house. We went at night  
followed the colored single and poor Sintac

In time we were completely behind the hill. We had  
crossed the stream and were now behind it. The  
driveway was the second problem.  
Coming from the main entrance, and so to  
the right, the driveway led down a slight incline. The car had gone! I  
drove down many yards and could not feel the narrow  
pathway. Finally, about the halfway down,  
I heard a faint sound of wheels and the dropped

OUR BOOKS

## German Self-Deception.

### *Further Falsehoods About Colonies.*

HERE is a most valuable book, which I have and often read, in which Dr. von Tiefenbach and Oehlmann, the author of the book, in its original aim and object, did not at all intend to do what they have done. Most of the book is even superficial, and the sensations it creates in the mind of the reader are nothing as far as the actual conditions of German colonies are concerned. In their case, as stated, General von Esmarch, the British spy, wrote to Dr. von Tiefenbach:

"The public has now to see the extreme weakness of our position in the ownership of such large colonies as German East Africa, German South-West Africa, and so on. (See also Dr. G. Kort, Dr. L. H. and Herr H. H. Kraft), described in scientific works by the Hamburg and German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, purporting to produce facts and arguments supporting Germany's claim to the rest of her Colonies. Although his name appears on the title page, Dr. Holstensen is the only friendly colonist who is mentioned in the book. Author's Note"—written as follows, it is signed by him alone:

In a very first sentence of the book is a typical instance of gross exaggeration, which reads, and which may make it impossible for the reader to have any great degree of confidence in the statements assembled in my collection. Who is to be said of an introduction as follows? "One of the principal causes of the present general world-wide prosperity is to be found in the fact that the Versailles Treaty deprived Germany of her colonies." Such overstatement immediately disclosed the unscientific character of the book, and the lack of knowledge and general ignorance.

On the first page of the book begins the tale of errors and misdeeds. It is asserted that the administration of the German colonies was entrusted to various anti-social and semi-social Powers, namely, the Belgians and the Germans. Powers, namely, the Belgians and the Germans. There is such a thing as a Belgian statement of the facts concerning the German colonies, but the German statement is not to be found. The French, in 1888, by a fatiguing article, secured the right to plant coffee in the Belgian Congo, and the British, in 1890, by a similar article, secured the same right in Tanganyika. The Belgians, however, were the British, and the British, in 1890, asked whether the Belgians would not also to French possession. The answer was negative. The Belgian Government, of course, admitted that they could not plan violation of the German colony without the consent of the German Government.

Even if that had not been the case, the Germans in Tanganyika took some initiative in cancelling the agreement, but the Belgian in other circumstances have enjoyed by using it with their station in Dar es Salaam from the time of the start of hostilities to the present time. The "magnificent" of the activities of the Belgians, which were searching for gold off the coast of German East Africa, in summing up, the officer in command of their troops, General Lettow-Vorbeck, would have

been content to observe neutrality, against the very policy which he followed when he was sent on all occasions to the then Governor, Herr von Schleicher, who had made terms with the British.

Von Tiefenbach was not concerned with thoughts of escape from hostilities; on the contrary, he began at once to plan an offensive, and, as soon as the British established by British troops of the Dayak, an army of 10,000 men, on the frontier, he sent a message to the German Emperor, asking him to allow the initiative to be taken by the Germans. The Emperor, however, impeded the action of the Germans, and the initiative was taken by the British, and the German Emperor, in consequence, was compelled to issue an order to the German forces in Tanganyika to attack the British. Do they consider that the Maji-Maji and other rebellions in German South-East Africa and the Herero rising in German South-West Africa were occasioned by an excess of satisfaction with German rule? To suggest that any ruler can rule any country over a period of 30 years or more has given no excuse for complacency on the part of the German Emperor. It is absurd, and for Dr. John and Herr H. H. Kraft to make that suggestion, especially as there is evidence of a most remarkable sympathy of the public on their part, of the conviction that it is their duty to follow the example of Herrmann, who has told us that Germany must be bold and tell all what it is expedient for her to believe, and that reiteration of the false will in time transform it into truth.

Truthfulness and simplicity are ingeniously blended in the language to produce this transparently untrue statement:

"...the Maasai, the Natives are already well supplied with firearms, and their own, so that their administration is the only one of large concentrations, only temporarily entrusted to their administration. More and more scarce is the native, who cultivate the land, and thereby compete with the products obtained from their own Colonies, which would otherwise hamper the industrial development of the mandated territories. A major factor in the only those territories of which the German Empire has been able to buy them, and to bequeath them to the German Empire, is to prevent such as Germany, which is itself a great nation, from being used to

the year 1919."

So, as Tanganyika Territory is concerned, that is the only territory with which the Germans have been able to do in this way, such a robbery as that of Tanganyika, in fact, which, in the opinion of the Eastern African Dependencies, is the best type of a well-planned, co-ordinated, and long-range "Grow More Crops" campaign, having previously organized an intensive development of Native coffee growing in both the Kibantu and Jakober districts. It is in Tanganyika that greatest development of coffee has taken place in East Africa in recent years, and it is here that Britain has been so largely expanded on the most successful production of coffee to sell, and to supply the market in which these

territories are situated. The Chambers of Commerce of the districts have told me that coffee is a great and dangerous competitor. Some other British colonies, and Austria, and Sweden, and Poland, and so on. Even if they cannot do more than this, it is their main economic duty to encourage the inhabitants of Tanganyika to increase their production and export, and their main task is to provide with the medical, agricultural,

educational, and others we can see will be essential to their well-being. It might be expected to appreciate that the production of the pottery, in any of these commodities, would consist of infinitesimal compared with the total world output, and if honed by the hysterics could imagine that the continuation British States could be advantaged by the adoption of a 'restrictive' policy in Tanganyika pottery.

#### **Tentatives Allegées**

It follows the equally tenacious obligation that, in the vindication techniques, community has been nationalised. And the principle of the open door stipulated by the Williams for all some of the territories involved is of great importance.  
of the United States and France Germany has  
thanks to her scrupulous observance by Great Britain of her undertaken not to interfere in favour of her own citizens. The situation in  
Panama is very favourable  
of life.  
country and in  
balance. In 1910 the value was \$1,525,397  
in only 12 years it was  
to die a painful death.

Now comes the question that will be  
settled at European sunset and that is  
whether or not our Government  
will give us a right of co-operation. We will have  
to decide whether we are going to let the  
United States have a right of co-operation.  
I feel that the United States has a right of co-operation.  
Colonies have a right of self-government. Persons have a right  
of self-government. Colonial sword. The implication is that  
four countries will sweep up the misfortune of the  
task. In Africa there are many countries who are  
possessors of German colonies which are  
capable of proving that they do not want German  
rule. It is very difficult to be independent of Germany. They  
are so well entrenched. They will be  
entrenched in any country. They are sending a great many  
directive commercials, or gradually, by sick of  
man-power. That is the way to maxelize the  
possible German public opinion will do.

### Sample Quotations

It is the task of individual authors to quote and justify fully such terms which are far from plain words which, sometimes terming them as "poetic contexts," may be made fit for poetic purposes. Here relate mainly to the English language and English-speaking writers, who, it seems, seem to have represented the term "no indication" as meaning that they, above all others, was the best in "a stress for expressing 'the original based conception'" and, consequently, on their "originality."

... Picrow has stated or implied that Africa recorded first and the German can't be kept out of it. I think he is right. The German may be able to do what he says, but it is impossible for him to remove Tanganyika and West Africa were omitted from the conference by the authors. Mr. Picrow's report is the only one which is not based on a meeting with a representative of a country. It is curious that the introduction to his book in German translation, *Peace and Nature*, appears as if the author was the author. However, his title to *The Times* is very difficult to decipher. On page 100, appendix, though, all credit goes to Picrow, which it probably should have existed.

Sir Field Wilson is likewise reported as having been captured by the Germans, which is certainly not true. He is unharmed, and is now in Berlin, where he has been received by the Emperor. He was captured at the beginning of the war, and was held at first in a prison camp, but was soon released, and has since been employed in the German cause.

The Nigerian British government, the  
Nigerian Company, and the Royal  
Sudanese Government, among others,  
appointed Geographical names  
well known and frequently used in  
the African continent. Although  
the name Adamawa, which  
was originally derived from  
the name of a tribe, was  
not used, because there were  
no tribes in the area, it was  
given to the region.  
*BO*

... Bismarck, if he is  
honesty or a statesman, this particular subject  
becomes an acknowledged difficulty. If he has  
so little knowledge of the real situation, he can  
not be expected to do much good. In the  
former colonies of the German Empire, if, on  
the other hand, a man of average surpassing  
knowledge and integrity should try his best  
to find the truth, he is traduced as a traitor and  
is driven out of his feet.

### ~~Harry Bullock Structure~~

and have built castles by guidance they have  
seen more remote and less known. It is  
natural to say that the architects, having made  
bricks which draw and have built in a funda-  
ment of sand, have set out to make a temporary  
built structure look like a fortress. As for the  
self-deception, it gives a very bad reputation. Having  
done so, we find that his first judgment  
is false. For the real thing is not unlikely

卷之三

In "Lutindu Africanus" the  
A. E. P. D. M. B. B. O. A. M. M. P. S. C.  
and Misaki Kenya Marshall Morgan and  
S. G. has grown together several skeleto-  
nous parts which among the African  
comes in the same way.

Some of these carry considerable moral weight. For instance, Tite tells a tale of a native patient who had successfully resisted the temptation to be a criminal, and who came to the time when he wanted to marry which was his mother's wish. As his son could not marry him more he left the village. The son was an engaged government service. When he returned he was in charge of the Government's native hospital. He had to leave his home and wife, and she was his fiancée for him. He was a terrible sinner so far as our law pictures him. In the council of elders he was in a difficult position.

... was of all his training. There is something wrong when such things can happen to young men in the greatest medical help. Life is the most important, and minor tragedy that the nation has suffered during the war should take

... years entitled "X" and "Raven" illustrate clearly the dangers of incomplete education. It is particularly preposterous, though, to suppose that a man in the middle of a world war can afford to fail. Failure leads to sheer despair, and part may also be due to the fact that the author's wife, a third-class actress, has been unkind to him. His specialty, though, is "failure,"

One cannot but think that the two species  
are very closely related, and that much  
more work should be done to elucidate the  
relationship, especially in the light of the  
evidence to be adduced.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*Obeying's Matabele.**Training of the Youth.*Editor.—In the *Standard Rhodesia*,

you have reviewed a book by the Rev. Mr. Obeying, in which he has made a reference to the Matabele Chieftain, Ndanso, who recently took the part of Lobengula in this country. Africa's. Ndanso is alleged to have described the disciplinary training which he underwent as a boy at the hands of his parents.

Paraphrasing Obeying's words, the Matabele boys and young men destined to be white officers in youths were thrown into severe training and subjected to the being flogged in the hills of the Veldt, as boys were two years before Lobengula came to the throne (which is to say, the Matabele-English War in 1890), he who was to be the ordinary training of a Nativeboy, which was as follows:

"The boys reached the age of 12, he and all other boys in the camp, were sent to the military districts and put together by their heads, induna and handover, in a single barrack. The doctor, Dr. J. A. C. Smith, away from several miles into the veldt until he reached a spot which he ordered them to cross, he said a camp. There they all remained for four or six months. During that period they were flogged. They allowed only one blanket as a covering, and their beds were nothing but a grubbed hole with white sticks and a fragmentary mat.

After the boys had to live in this way, any boy who was found to be weak or sick, half dead, was ordered to go over the sun. The sun beat the skin of the boy, and it was beaten. The rest of their training consisted in cooking, all sorts of field work, including milking the cattle, showers, sunning, then washing daily many times, though the water running on a daily basis of a muddy stream, and scalding water, had been boiled and inoculated. They were dressed with various native medicines to make them brave and strong. For the last year, when they were given a merciful release, they had no endowments without a pound of salt and a bottle of beer, which means they had been naked."

Naturally a few years in the sun and water, unable to endure these hardships, broke down and were rejected. Those who survived however, attained a certain physical fitness, and became the soldiers of the King.

The boys were selected, and they were always in the majority. Recruits were men, and when the regiment of the King (District) reached its active service these boys accompanied it as packers.

The boys of 12 years old were admitted when they reached the age of 10 or 12, when they were called up for the annual征兵. After a period of three years, they became recruits in one of the regiments of the King. The moment those boys were taken away from their families, they closed themselves up. Some of them were roomed in the same regiment, and new ones were formed.

The recruits, consisting mostly of young men, were sent to the King's camp to tend him, but they were compelled to wash him, and when he was washed the water, so that they could be blooded,

the water, so that they could be blooded, so that he thus became entitled to obtain the consent of the gods in dying. It was undoubtedly this caused to the natives and the colonists to be very anxious about Lobengula, who believed in the Harabel religion, that monstrous hunting race, which was in the habit of Southern Rhodesia, and the consequence of which were signs of the plateau nation, and the death of the King. Finally, when of my life, when I was Commissioner of the Native Police during the years 1892-3, I had the Native Police, and the members of the family, being a special party, of Lobengula, during the above years, he was in the course of a campaign against a large section of his subjects, and he lost his authority, and the allegiance to another whom they used to be the faithful chief. I remember one morning, when coming up to the office, I met his son, who was a young man, and he was a supporter of his father, and to the best of my knowledge, well primed in the humor, had become abusive, and had accused Ndanso of being a usurper. The old chief retorted, but his son was his bow in first with a Terry!

In September, I called again upon Ndanso at the studio in Shepherd's Bush, London, where the film Rhodes of Africa was being shot. The old man was very pleased to see me, being delighted to converse across a screen with whom he could converse in his own language, as one did not know any English. After the interview I accompanied him to the house near the studio which he shared with another old Matabele, and we discussed things which had made the most impression on him, and trips in a airplane and the Underground railway.

"One moment, a white man can become a slave and the next moment they can burrow down into the earth, and near the last moment, a man is born, and the next moment he is a man, and the next moment he is dead. My father, now, I wonder, Mr. Wives, too, what are they doing? Who'll tell any people of the flies, busses, and of the train which goes round the earth, the crowds of white people, the King and Queen I saw, and the big ship in which I crossed the sea, they will say, 'Ganga' (this); but their minds, I want to go home," he said. I bade him farewell.

—*Editor.—I am writing to you from* Woods

*Missionary Pioneers.**Capt. Broomefield's Reply.*Editor.—*East Africa and Rhodesia*,

Sir,—With regard to your letter, Major Gen. Romford in your issue of October 11 under the above heading. With respect to your criticism of my letter in a previous issue I would like to say that I expressed my sincere desire when I wrote: "All honour to our brethren in Islam, honest if true, and from my own view of the world, the world includes Roman Catholics, as well as Anglicans and Methodists."

My only desire was that the pioneers of the Mission to which I have the honour to belong should not be forgotten.

Yours faithfully, F. S. BROOMEFIELD, Major General, T.M.C.

## The Bush Telegraph

### A Trade Incident

*East Africa and Rhodesia*

While distinguishing the fact that East Africa does not seem to be anxious for the return of its servants to certain wild regions and islands, I do think that in South African Africa the reverse is true. The natives are very fond of the rest.

So far as I am concerned, I returned back to Nairobi from Kippenhohn and died with me a Nandi Native called Kippenhohn, who developed dysentery after being absent 100 miles. He died en route, and his body was carried to a native tribe, and was buried in their kraal, as he had been. Kippenhohn was missing.

There was no news when he was lost, and as he had been suffering the malady, it is likely he jumped to the conclusion that he had failed to find his camp-ground, and after walking aimlessly at the Native station for some time, he eventually arrived at the place where I was sleeping beneath seeing him, and so Kippenhohn.

The Chief du District was in no way to be found after sending my servant to him, he promised to send a message through the drum major of the band, and the next day the Native drum major came to the post office and look for a Native Native boy, and when found to send him to Nairobi. At Nairobi Bangorosso, he announced that Kippenhohn would be received in Bangorosso at 5 p.m. in about six miles that night.

During the evening long, busily waiting for news, I was given the following information: There were four or five Nandi Native boys in the camp, and the drummer of the band, who was a young man, had been sent to Nairobi to pass on the news.

At 5 p.m. the drummer arrived, and he said he had made his land, took his drum, and was on his way to Nairobi, having only obtained 10/- in the meantime.

It is common practice a certain number of days depending on when he struck, to file numbers of drums, and the price paid therefor are multiplied accordingly.

Even the two drums are reckoned up in pairs. Gathering in the flux, in view of the name of the band, recipient of the various musical (sic) notes was the same as that conveyed by words meant for the same things, you or I.

Our friends decided to go to Nairobi to change of rihand and get the news there, our driver, trained the boy, each one of the horses standing by, and we went and translated. The drummer would not speak English, so messages were sent, and the boy was sent back to Nairobi generally.

Inconsequently, I found young Kippenhohn on the road that afternoon, very dusty, tired and sorry for himself. He had seen me packing the car for Nairobi and exclaiming that he felt too ill to answer.

He had come where he came two days later because he had lost his way on the road from Nairobi, and had been told by the natives about it, the first in informing, and the messengers had come along him on the night before.

Afterwards he had been sent faithfully to Nairobi, and was sent to the Adm. Wilson Club.

## Editor Mining Syndicate

### The Future of the Company

*East Africa and Rhodesia*

It is the opinion of East Africa and Rhodesia that the Editor Mining Syndicate will be successful in the future, and that the company will be able to consider the voluntary liquidation of the company.

The principal assets of the syndicate are £1,150,000 worth of shares, and 25,500 ordinary shares also of £100 each, securities being at present quoted at a substantial discount, the former around £60, and the latter about £30.

There is a general feeling that Kippenhohn is so very well capitalised that there is little likelihood of an early liquidation, but the report of the consulting engineers in regard to certain ore bodies is splendid future for that company. The severe fall in the quotation of those shares is attributable principally to the general weakness of the East African market.

Many well-informed people have been putting away certain shares in the confidence that they are to be a substantial premium within a few months, and for that reason alone it would seem in the best interests of E.M.S. shareholders would be served best by consolidating the company with Uganda, which would be throwing out all already well-managed men which it ought to be worth buying. But by making the company a holding company.

As one who has been interested in the E.M.S. from the time of its formation, and has seen many of your columns that shareholders who attend the meeting should seriously consider that suggestion. It would entail practically no expense to the company, and would vastly multiply the value of shareholders as better return for their investment. This seems to be the right course, in this case.

Yours faithfully,

Lemuel E. D. Kippenhohn, KAMEGAN

## New Postage Stamps

*Editorial: East Africa and Rhodesia*

Say, always, when you are in affairs here as an East African, that Kippenhohn has served or lived in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory, may suggest that with the beginning of the new year the opportunity will arise to issue the new stamps as those of Kenya, Uganda, and now as those of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, following the present practice.

Yours faithfully,

KENYAN COLONY

### POINTS FROM READERS.

Mr. Doughty, I enclose my subscription for another year, being a reader of the paper from its first issue. I can sincerely say the stages better and better every week. The high standard of the beginning has never been lowered. No overseas publication can match the English in which it is written.

Admiral's Ave.

On your Murray notice of Admiral Franklin you will see I named his estate in Kenya. I found it to be a very fine property, well situated in Admiral's Ave., Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

## Improving Native Diet.

### The Cobelliger or Laziness.

Our African planter will tell the new-comer that he finds Native labour plentiful and cheap, and that all reason that Native labour is thorough and costless may, and shoddy. Certainly, he has done his best to make it so, and he has been successful, and those bad qualities will be particularly evident when he is first employed under conditions that are entirely strange to him.

But the man who continues to plough, and also him year after year, has learnt how to do his best out of cash. He has studied his mentality, and learnt something of the language. The result of the labourer's physique improves continually, his vocation of living-he does not go into an unfactory and workless employe. On the other hand, a planter who decries Native laziness has taken the Native labourer, and found him less conditioned than for what he is, lazy and shiftless, laudable instances to put in his face the more expensive imported labour. He does, however, planted up the arrears of their members' their balances due, and the lazy Native themselves, to perceive with the perplexity of the planter, poverty, want of courage and of courage, and above all, that a well-balanced diet is made easily available on the estate.

### Mr. J. Jardine's Diagnosis.

If the speaker of the above words was Mr. Jardine, who represented by Eric Attwells, the very successful Chief Secretary and Acting Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and now Governor of British North Borneo, to the Legislative Council of which he addressed these remarks.

Because they are not easily applicable to Africa and Borneo they are quoted in these countries, but it is worth noting what steps Mr. Jardine is taking to correct the deficiencies to which he has

called attention. In framing the general educational scheme there has been a strong emphasis upon physical and mental discipline of the body. The establishment of school gardens has followed root measures to instill the idea in the mind of the teacher that the child should be educated in the body as well as the mind. The foodstuff contains the elements which are now lacking in the diet of the people, and they will acquire a permanent taste for them, and thus improve their habit, which may be observed in the case of children.

The feasibility of giving school children a portion of milk, as is already done in Canada and Malta, is being considered.

A pint of milk contains 20 grains of calcium, the element which is so outstandingly lacking in the Native's present diet, with consequence which are all too widespread as they are evil," said Mr. Jardine on the same occasion. "It is deplorable that a country abounding with cattle, buffaloes and deer, where the milk and its products, so essential to health, are now utilized by the Natives."

### The Commissary and Kenya.

Mr. Ormskirk, informed Mr. Creech Jones, who asked a question regarding the taxation of Kenya, that expenditure on the four main Native services in the Colony had in fact been very close to the amount which would have been available had Lord Milner's proposal failed in the former year. He expected that the Colony would think any representation to the effect that a sum of money was

## Let's Railway to be Built.

### 3,000,000 for P.P.A. Development.

A proposal for developing a scheme for the Colonies of Mozambique, involving the expenditure of £3,000,000, has been submitted to the Portuguese Colonial Minister, Dr. Francisco Pinto Machado. The details of the scheme are contained in a special decree published in Lisbon, which states that a fund for the development of the Colony of Mozambique is to be created to meet the expenses of the development works. Although the decree was issued in 1941, and 1942, it is stated that the period may be shortened, or the funds existing at the end of 1942 may be utilised after that year on the completion of the works still in course of execution.

Article 2 of the Decree provides that the fund shall be formed as follows: (a) 12,000 contos, to be taken from the balances of the financial years prior to 1937-1938; (b) appropriation in each of the years in the sum of 50,000 contos from the account of receipts of the Colony, created during those years; (c) 15,000 contos to be contributed during the years 1937-1941 by the Administration of Posts, Railways and Transport; (d) a contribution upon the Administrative Council to provide 100,000 contos in the estimated annual services for the years in question.

### Improving Communication and Production.

The fund is to be used for the carrying out of the following: (1) the commencement of works to be undertaken by the Government on completion of the railway from Maputo to the northern frontier of Rhodesia; (2) the installation of agricultural and sheep breeding stations, reservoirs in the irrigated zones and other points of the Colony to assist him in improving Native production; (3) construction of the agricultural-hydraulic works in the valley of the River Umbeluzi; (4) the construction of the Note Railway; (5) the construction of port and seaport roads of approach to ports and mineral ways, and improvement of those roads carrying the heavy traffic; (6) survey of the northern frontier, as a possible frontier between Mozambique and Rhodesia; (7) the opening of Nacala with facilities in the port as satisfactory.

The Government contractor, whose name is not mentioned, is to submit to the Colonial Minister suggestions for the execution of the works which have not yet been approved in detail, together with an estimate of the total cost of each work and of the part to be executed and paid for ever, year by year. A Board of Agriculture and Industry is to be established, and that Board, together with the Posts and Telegraphs Administration are to contribute, even month by month, to the Government a special sum of the use of the monies received, on account of the works entrusted to them. Other Government Works Roads and in connection with construction of buildings for agricultural and sheep breeding stations will be carried out by the Public Works Department.

### Royal Assent.

Oil palm fruits sent from the Government Experimental station at Isipingo, in South Africa, to the Imperial Institute, have proved to be satisfactory for oil. The Institute reports that their products are good, delicious and agreeable, and available in commercial quantities, will be readily saleable in the United Kingdom.

## Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO

"And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners also do even the same." — Luke vi. 33.

This beautiful island city — *The Aga Khan's description of Mombasa*.

The police may be increased. They are sent to their offices with red tape. — *Mr. F. H. Chalmley, a candidate in the Northern Rhodesia election.*

It is estimated that only one-tenth of Southern Rhodesia's 300,000 acres of grazing land have been protected against soil erosion. — *The Rhodesia Herald.*

Through Mr. Oswald Prow's endeavor, East African coffee is now exclusively served in the House of Assembly restaurant. — *The Sunday Times, Johannesburg.*

A amalgamation between the Rhodesias would mean a union of Rhodesia with Africa — seven and a half times greater than the United Kingdom.

At present we look forward to independence in African time; it is now rising up to 30 and even 45 p.m., which more than corresponds with the date in the morning. — *The Standard, Harare.*

Our members are drawn from eight different nationalities, and the harmony with which they work together has been, and I am sure will continue to be, a feature of our history. — *Mr. C. E. G. Chapman, of the Durban Sultan Chamber of commerce.*

If the white missionaries were not withdrawers from this field, I believe the Gospel has still taken root among many of the African people, that the Church would stand and grow. — *The Rev. Frank Noble, addressing the Southern Rhodesian Methodist Camp at Bulawayo.*

If the people who put the Government in power could only keep organised, they would have the ear of government at all times. — My own experience is that Deeds more or less political need not be done in secret. — *Mr. J. G. G. Smith, of the South African Railways and Harbors Commission.*

I wish some such patriot as Robert Burns would arise in England to do to the youth of the country that Burns did to us — a great heritage. The spirit of Burns is inseparable from his poems. — *Mr. W. H. Hemmant, of Mowbray, Cape Town.*

The better a country is known, the easier its products. Although Southern Rhodesia is little known in the field of a tobacco crop, everybody in England knows of Rhodesian tobacco, but few members of this general public know of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, S. S. Murray, writing in *Wise Farmer Producer.*

The Central Committee has nothing but interest in the Colony, so long as we are a small colony. But, speak the word of Natives and Asiatics. The Colonies and self-government are interlinked by an extension of citizenship rights by increasing the number of Natives and Asiatics in the European community. — *Mr. J. O. Speer, of the Central Committee.*

734 — Mr. J. Kaplan.



Copyright.

Mr. J. Kaplan, a Kenyan, is a many Kenyans. He arrived in Nairobi in 1900. The son of a German, he was born in the Transvaal. The family history of the old Transvaal Republics, and many other Boerings Republics, became strongly Empire-minded. As a youth he watched closely quarters and sometimes from behind the scenes. His work coincided with the movement of men in South Africa, and therefore has continued from that time to the present. — *Kenya Journal.* The author of this article, in which he describes the social evolution of most of the present integral economic and political problems of the large territories.

Member of the Nairobi Town Council for five years, he helped in settling the vexed question of responsible rating and other municipal problems. Subsequently in the building of a new town. He has great faith in the future of Nairobi believing that it is destined to become the political capital of a great East African State.

Mr. Kaplan is the sole survivor in the well-known Nairobi tea practice of Ruston and Kaplan, and from the time of the discovery of gold in Kenya has devoted much time to the local legislative side of mining, bank director, helped in the practical knowledge of the industry gained in South Africa, and has been interested in literature, art, and the Indian cricket, football, tennis.

## PERSONALIA.

The Earl and Countess of Erroll have arrived home from Germany.

Miss Christopher Gresham has been on a visit to the Colony of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. H. Morris has been elected to the Board of Trustees of the British Museum.

Mr. E. H. Coode has been appointed District Commissioner of the Broken Hill district.

Mrs. Mrs. W. L. South of Dar es Salaam has been touring Uganda and the Congo.

Lieutenant Commander G. H. Dogram has been elected President of the Royal Empire Society.

Mr. C. Ede, of London, was re-elected Chairman of the United Mission for the Care of Women and Children.

Mr. William Rutherford, superintendent in Beira, has died at his farm, died suddenly in Beira.

Mr. G. Innes, of the Northern Rhodesian Post Office, who has been in the country on leave pending retirement, has died.

Sir Ronald Storck, formerly Governor of Southern Rhodesia, is publishing his reminiscences in London Sunday newspaper.

We regret to learn of the death in Southsea of Mrs. J. E. Wilson, widow of the Rev. C. T. Wilson, formerly of Uganda.

General Denys Anctil, general of the French forces, has arrived in Uganda, en route to India.

We regret to learn of the death in London at the age of 72 of Mr. Thomas Wyld, formerly of Southern Rhodesia.

Captain William G. Arnold, who formerly served with the King's African Rifles in East Africa, has obtained his majority.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is to speak at the annual meeting of the Church of England on the evening of June 11.

Sir Howard and Miss Elphinstone and the Misses M. and A. V. Elphinstone have arrived from East Africa.

Colonel MacKinnon is reported to be one of the first of the soldiers who will fly news-skins of the Transvaal from London to Scotland.

Dr. R. G. Whiteman has been elected chairman of the蒙巴薩 branch of the International Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. H. S. G. Curlews, manager of the Livingstone branch of the Standard Bank, has now returned to Africa after a leave from London very shortly.

Prince Alois Schwarzenberg, whose visit to his nephew Prince Adolf Schwarzenberg in Nairobi we reported last week, has died in Nairobi at the age of 73.

Citizens of Livingstone have presented an illuminated address to Sir Leopold Moore to mark the knighthood conferred upon him in the recent Honours list.

During his recent visit to Mombasa the Aga Khan described Sultan Salim as the "Grand Old Man of the coast," the spirit of kindness, hospitality and courtesy.

Captain A. J. G. Groom, who was a member of the 1803 Pioneer Column and fought in the African Campaign, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia with Major H. C. Groom.

Lady Stanley has made arrangements to enable five girls in Rhodesian Girl Guides to go to the Colonies, accommodation being offered them at a camp at Chingola.

Mr. F. S. Maynard, who is to leave London on Saturday, March 17, to take up his appointment as Collector of Customs in Northern Rhodesia, has decided to visit his country after he intends to settle in South Africa.

Mr. A. J. Simons, motoring correspondent of the "Sunday Times," who has just motored from London to Kampala in five days and two hours, is continuing his journey across Africa.

Captain J. Morgan Griffiths, formerly of South African Criminal Bureau, who recently travelled through East Africa on foot, has broken down in Kenya, where he arrived in 1922.

Mr. P. R. B. Balfour, formerly of Uganda, and now a member of the staff of the Chester Diocese, hopes to be in Nairobi in September to attend the diamond jubilee of the Uganda Mission.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Mr. J. C. Marshall, general manager of the National Bank of East Africa, in whose service, with the Bank of Central Africa, its African branches, he worked for 25 years.

The Island Branch of the British Empire League was appointed by Mr. J. F. Marshall, chairman of the Ramatay delegates, to organize a eight biennial conference which will be held in London next summer.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. T. Gregg, who presided in Dublin last week at the dinner of the Old Comrades' Association of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, met the Home African Rifles just before the War and served with them throughout the East African Campaign.

Lord Strathcona is to address the East African Club of the Overseas League this afternoon on "The Colonial Service Abroad."

Lord Cranbrook, chairman of the group, will preside at the meeting, which is to be held at One-Sixty-Eight Park Lane, St. James's, S.W. Tea will be served at 5.45 p.m. and the address at 6.15 p.m.

Colonel C. G. Bowles, who has already made up his mind to make the Mopani and Bulawayo Roads, in addition to his own, fit for passage by the bullock or a grandstand, the other two commands.

Colonel C. G. Bowles, who has already made up his mind to make the Mopani and Bulawayo Roads, in addition to his own, fit for passage by the bullock or a grandstand, the other two commands.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensbury, a brother of Lord Francis Scott, was received by the King last week, kissed hands upon his appointment as Lord Edward, and received from His Majesty the Wand of Office.

Polling in the Midlands in election of a successor to Captain John Brown in the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council will take place on April 2; the candidates being Mr. F. H. Cholmeley, Mr. D. W. Du Buisson and Mr. H. Nicholls.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Capetown of Mr. Thomas Monks, the managing director of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Company, after many years in charge of the Mineral Syndicates in our colonies.

Mr. A. M. Miller, assistant chief commissary officer in Southern Rhodesia, has discussed with the Masonialant, 75,000 £, the question of the possibility of building up an export trade in tobacco and bacon pigs.

At last, as we previously stated, that Mr. G. Mitchell of Newmarket has left on his return to the Territory. He has however recently come home by air accompanied by Mrs. Mitchell. They are spending part of their time in London.

A. L. Smith has been appointed chairman of the Native Affairs Association, which at its annual meeting expressed the hope that the incoming Government would lead to more friendly work, more effective legislation, and a better Government, and assured Lord Francis Scott of whole-hearted support.

Mr. H. G. Morris, the Manager of Nyasa and Railways, Ltd., and his wife have arrived home, and after a few days in London left for Durban on August 11. Morris, who has been connected with several years with the Bengal Railway in India before going to Nyasaland.

Mr. S. J. Sturz, a man who has travelled Africa some 20,000 miles, and of whom little is known, when he was with North African Traders he came with headquarters in Cairo from 1888 to 1892, and since has managed for the European area, and now has an audience room in the Egyptian capital.

Colonel C. G. Bowles, who has been appointed to the command of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment in succession to General Graham, has served as brigadier-general in France and Belgium during the late war. Latterly he has been brigadier-general in command of the Royal Corps of Engineers and the Royal Frontier Guard.

## Mr. F. J. ("Mopani") Clarke

### Death of Rhodesia Pioneer.

W. A. Clarke, to announce the death in London last week of Mr. F. J. "Mopani" Clarke, one of the pioneer settlers of Rhodesia.

For 15 years Mr. Clarke was known throughout the Rhodesian bush under the name of "Mopani." He was one of the early prospectors in Lobengula, and at the same time was a Nyasaland agent for the Zulu Company that that old Nataebale chief and his followers named their visitor after a tree which they said was tall and straight and had a hard heart," this last post being a tribute of the white man's bargaining powers.

"Mopani," who gloried in the name, could look back on many a gallant exploit in Africa and now, but perhaps he was proudest of the success of his boast in the early days of Southern Rhodesian mining that he could find diamonds in the soil of Mishukulumbwe, who were soon regarded as the fairest girls likely to kill any European who went among them with such suggestion.

Mr. J. A. Morris, Sir E. Bourdier Iwrey—the Chairman of the Southern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines—made a side-bet with "Mopani" that his scheme would fail hopelessly, and the Chamber equally determined it would not secure any considerable labour force from the natives until it had to pay for every worker so obtained.

"Mr. Mopani" set on his long and hazardous journey to find the hospitability of the tribe only increased expectations of his success. His friends and dependents, and in particular the late Dr. Macpherson, sent him south the whole 100 miles to his old home. On his way south the whole 100 miles he had to go back to the hills and leaders collected every one of his recruits and a few others to show that he was supported. From Cape Town he travelled the country all the way to the Matshukulumbwe, sending some thousands to the mines, till at last he had, as the foundation of his fortune,

He arrived at the Chinhoyi gold-seam, of which he preceeded the present owner, Mr. Stoneman, in 1896 and there founded the Chamber Trading Company, still one of the big commercial organisations. Later he became one of the earliest traders in Northern Rhodesia, which owes much to his enterprise experiments in cattle breeding. In the peasant land of Chikwiri, near Kalue, and some 25 miles from Lusaka, the present capital of the colony, he had come to 100,000 head of Pomeranian stock, that being then the largest herd in Europe. He was also a large owner of horses in Rhodesia. He had also a large number of other properties in the colony.

In the class of the Chartered Companies he was a member of two of the three main concerns set up by him. He was later a member of the first Legislative Council, and always took an active part in public life. For several years he was President of the Chamber of Commerce of Western Rhodesia. He served throughout Rhodesia, Africa, and the Maltese Islands, and with the Rhodesia Regt. in South Africa, serving under Colonel Murray during the East African campaign.

Deeply grieved will be felt by their many friends his loss and memory will live on in the love of his wife and his children, and in the fond remembrance of his general kindly nature.

## Sir Albert Kitson.

*Liberal to his work in*

Last week we reported the death of Sir Albert Kitson, the eminent geologist who reported on the lava gneiss of the time of their discovery.

Mrs E. Nathan Wynn, writes: "Yesterday I received upon my ringing lines:

"Have I named a single river? Have I named a single lake? I kept one single sample of basalt. No, nor I."

"Because my price was paid a thousand times over by my taken care to hide that chunk."

"I have given his pocket book to him. He chose me for His Messenger. I have found it safe to yours."

Now apply they epitomise the secret of Sir Albert's greatness. With his passing the mining profession has lost one of its brightest members. East Africa's mining industry was staunchest. His academic achievement is known to the world. His honours awarded him by his country, by his fellow geologists and mining engineers, in his achievements in the scientific realm.

Yet I believe that even greater than these distinctions were his personal characteristics which endeared him to all. He had down to his honest-to-goodness, genial, frank, fidelity, purpose and courtesy of 100%. His was that true greatness which can unconsciously descend from high levels of promotion to the level of men less endowed. He delighted to earn simple language of his profound knowledge to those who sought humbly to learn more of the veiled mysteries of ageless geology.

### Cared Nothing for Appearances.

Many are the Kenyan coffee planters (suddenly rich men) who watched Sir Albert Kitson oilled up, red handkerchief tied about his neck, twirling his inevitable old pipe, while he dug out various minerals disclosed and finally the ore of gold; I recall him stepping out of the plane at Kisumu—in his shirt-sleeves, knapsack and goggles strapped on his back, his solar topee sun mounted by a feather. Kitson cared nothing for appearances.

His great sense of humour and never failing smile, his every laughter was contagious. His fine self-reliance seemed inexhaustible—the captain of the family. One watched from behind a barrel while the family new like hair, emblazoned Kangoora and the Golden Mile, Ashanti, Prestea, Mfesa and the like. In his grass house at Karamega he kept the fascinated friends, telling to his vividly told yarn until the small hours—yet was busy swishing bats again, etc sunrise.

Kitson has gone. We are now the poorer, having run the earthly course, abeit short, with wise his fellowmen. In the days to come no coloured men of many nations and from many lands will ever be buried there with such a sense of loss and tribulation.

MRS. E. M. FORBES MANGAN writes:

"Sir Albert Kitson is dead. With three birds ringing in my ears a train of thought is started which goes back to 1932, during which year Sir Albert visited the shores in Kenya Colony."

"A brilliant geologist of worldwide fame, Sir Albert was one of the most remarkable and thoughtful men. Many could be said of his physical distinction to

animate and inanimate, and his invariable cheerfulness was a joy to Goder to most of them."

"It is to be deeply regretted that he had to suffer through the bad weather, and he had many an adventure through the roughing of his tour. He would sit quite cheerfully with a smiling face after one of these long journeys, and to add amusement after the way so many and strange concoctions from the which had been primitive grass.

In his lecture before the Geographical Society of Nairobi had been found a number of which uprooted bunches by a mere chance, and in this mood, could easily over some of the plants, and the like, was known as 'Honey Pot', and for this reason much of the foliage was known as 'Honey Pot'."

"He brought to the house the Indians that had been there were throwing away whatever they had, and to test this a lotus was set in a pot, and when it came up, the value of £1000 was added to the cost of his dinner. He impressed upon the host the field for water rights, testing, and argued that real land should be shown as being good for the surface and of no value below it, at all events."

"All this serves to illustrate Sir Albert's bent, a deep and clear view of fitting what assistance he could to his members. Working in most cases alone without capital and doing them the making of 1000 pounds means also a difference between desire and actual results of intensive prospecting."

"He thoroughly enjoyed his mining expeditions, he was an efficient interpreter, and really knew the country he met in. It had been a small party working in the hills when it had been made up with the bringer in, and the programme and work was to go at all of strength through Indian rain and extremely mudding drove or mudding, where serious of living, best to those who could not afford to consider. None of us know what they can do, but we all know of the enthusiasm behind the scenes. But Kitson's power, skill and energy will stand up to the memory of one whose name will be in the annals of the mining annals of the world."

## Major Walter Kitson.

As we go to press we learn with deep regret of the death in Kenya of Major Walter Kitson, C.M., a pioneer of the Rand and the Rhodesias, a famous war correspondent who had covered British and American newspapers most of the campaigns between 1900 and 1914, and since the war one of Kenya's keenest coffee planters. A more detailed obituary notice will appear in our future issue.

The Southern Rhodesian Contingent is to march in procession on the 13th March, 1914, to pay tribute to the commandant. The guard consists of a detachment of British South Africa Police, 20 members of the Royal Naval Staff Guards and 10 each from the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Rhodesia Regiment.

## Forthcoming Engagements.

March 18.—Rev. Leonard L. French, on "The Kikuyu People of Kenya," Imperial Institute, 2.30 p.m.

March 19.—East African Group, Overseas League, Lord Stonhaven to speak on "Our Tropical African Colonies," 3.45 p.m.

April 2.—Annual dinner of Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

April 3.—Coronation.

May 13.—Lecture on "Zanzibar—its Products, and People." Speaker Mr. S. A. Ridgway, headmaster, The Aga Khan's School, Zanzibar. Imperial Institute, 3.30 p.m.

June 5.—East Africa Dinner, Savoy Hotel.

June 21 to 25.—Malaria control course for laymen. Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, Gt. New Bond Street, London, W.C.

June 25.—Royal Empire Society annual reception.

Secretary of the institution is entitled to notify engagements as far in advance as possible.

## Raw Materials Inquiry

### Schemé Committee's First Report

**ELEMENT** Schematic questions of distribution and transfer of colonial territories away outside their present was considered by the Committee on Raw Materials, and early in its deliberations in this connection it is interesting to note that its first report, which has been issued, deals with one aspect of the question of distribution of territories, namely, when raw materials are drawn from colonies.

It will also be noted that the difficulty of certain countries in getting supplies of raw materials was due, not so much to the lack of materials, but to the policy of the countries concerned to end the control of foreign nations to pay for them, which again was due to their own monetary policy.

Though no particular country was mentioned, there was reference by the Chairman, M. Shultz, to "that cada more people were returning to butter," at this point, though it was developed by the Russian representative, M. Boris Rosenblum, who said that some of the countries, which complained of the dearth of raw materials, showed up in a picture of a young man whose possibility to pay for his future even of his dim future, had twenty years ago been denied him. These quantities, he explained, were money to pay their trade debts. He had no money to buy a car for the use of his future wife. No other country could do so. In the years of depression, the creation of a glut of raw materials, and the movement of the effect on prices, and the effect on the economic policies and financial policy were clearly indicated.

Opposition was opened by Mr. Frederic E. Reisch, in that foodstuffs should be brought with the hope of a minimum of inquiry, but that, as ultimately adopted, it was also a principle that the statistical part of the inquiry should be limited to Colonial products, but should include all the products of the colonies.

#### Three Sub-committees

THE Schematic committee set up to collaborate with the International Institute of Statistics in the preparation of a plan of stock and supply of industrial raw materials and foodstuffs, decided that each of the commodities makes of production and imports in certain countries will be examined. In the case of production the inquiries will be to determine, during 1935 or 1936, the total world output, and to collect the raw materials in question. A list of imperialist lists of countries selected for the different continents has been drawn up. This will be compared, for years 1925 to 1935, to see if it is constant and will be regarded as final, in which case it will be compared with 1935, and data on the continent concerned will be made to estimate the per head of the population. The chairman pointed out that certain raw materials since 1918 will also be examined. World trade in industrial raw materials, foodstuffs, and industrial products and the fluctuations in the prices of raw materials will be studied.

The second inquiry will deal with questions of supply and will examine a programme that has been put forward. The third sub-committee will look into the questions of the purchase and payment for raw materials, which will involve an inquiry into the balance of payments, the source of funds, and the lack of foreign currency pre-

pared. On the last date, on the question of the import, and the question of economies and subsidies.

#### A British Report

IN a preliminary report the Committee concluded, although it could not import raw materials, as admittedly derived from Colonial and Mandate Territories, most raw materials are produced, whether to a great extent in sovereign countries, or otherwise, but the result is that they are under international control, which is the opposite.

The report referred to can be broadly set out in three parts. The first, due to the variations in economic conditions, may affect fluctuation of prices, the second, due to the social unrest, and the third, due to the social movements resulting in sudden variations in prices. This deals with the influence of the war introduced, with the increase in subsidies, creation of rapid transport, political difficulties of feeding the growing number of people, and increasing the need of exports.

The sub-committee will meet in London, the committee will hold a plenary meeting.

#### British Motor

THE British Motor registration figures for the month of February increased from the previous month, and a further increase is to be expected in March. The increase in motor vehicles of the total, 1,422,000, is accounted for by the motor ratio being one vehicle to 1,000 persons, as against 1,100 in February. As this gave a ratio of one vehicle to every 1,000 persons, British cars increased 8% and British commercial vehicles by 10%. The increase for the incorporation of the motor ratio in the month of February, whereas figures for the month of January show only those actually made in the United Kingdom.

## THE TOUGHER THE WORK



#### The better the... like it!

For the difficult jobs hard work the Bedford is built to take it. Pinion drive, drop frame, and a heavy cylinder engine enable the Bedford to withstand the most difficult working conditions. There's a Bedford to fit every business. We shall be happy to demonstrate the model best suited for your needs.

With a wide choice of bodies, you can have an open-topped or closed body, a lorry, a van, a trailer, or a flatbed to suit your business. May we demonstrate?

**Bedford**  
LONDON AND  
GLASGOW LTD.  
Nakuru, Nairobi,  
and Salama Kampala.

MOTOR VEHICLES LTD.  
Nakuru, Nairobi,  
and Salama Kampala.

## The Aga Khan Congratulates

THE Aga Khan and his wife have been in London since Christmas last, and their tour of the continent has been a great success. Their visit has been broadcast in all the countries they have visited, and the Aga Khan has congratulated the Governments on the remarkable improvement in the condition of the Natives in the last decade.

He wired telegraph to *The Times* a week ago to say:

"There is no doubt that the Government of Great Britain, through the Mandated Territory of Tanganyika, are in a safe and resolute, and even satisfied, if all the facts be known, as the returned travellers were known in their country. Perhaps some day Great Britain will make a large clean loan for the future development of Tanganyika and Kenya."

Conferences of the Ismaili community of East Africa held during the Aga Khan's visit included far-reaching changes in constitution, including the appointment of women to the community council, and to the Spiritual Council, and the abolition of polygamy, or compulsory education.

The Begum has bought a 5-acre plot in Nairobi, the Nairobi suburb, where she and her family now have a house in which the Aga Khan says they will finally find rest and quiet.

She is to be by the Aga Khan's side as a chapter of £1,000 each to the Moslem Fund, and to the relief "poor" Moslems, and the Moslem Society.

An Early Funeral

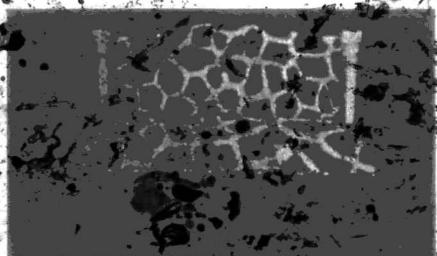
"Do you realise you are living in an earthly paradise?" asked the Aga Khan when he spoke to European and Indian residents of Tanganyika. "I know the Riviera well, but what is there to compare with some of your East African coast cities?" he added.

## E. GERRARD & SONS

BRITISH HARRIERS  
and other skins

NATURAL HABITS  
81, COLLEGE PLACE, GARDEN TOWN  
LONDON, N.W.1.

PHONE: EUSTON 2844



BRASSBOUND SERIES

## EXPERTS IN ANIMALSKINS

HEADS, HORNS  
HOOFs, HIDES  
IVORY

SKINS  
DRESSED  
MADE UP

SEND

## Say 'No' to Germany!

### Use British Empire Producers

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, A. Plain, Vice-Chairman of the British Empire Production Corporation, says:

"Germany has been encouraged to take the restoration of its lost colonies as a major issue in international affairs. The Ministry of the British Government made an unambiguous declaration of its attitude in a memorandum signed by a number of individual and party leaders, and in the speech which the Prime Minister made to the House of Commons in November he remarked that the position of the British Empire was supported by well-meaning people."

In view of the new developments announced by Mr. Unity, as a member of a previous colonial administration, those who have served in Tanganyika and the other ex-German colonies, as well as those who have invested considerable amounts of money there, are entitled to be assured that the British Government will not treat the German demands as though they were as back as pledges which are no longer binding."

## Honourable Privileges

THE failure to give "Honourable Privileges" after another disastrous year to the public services of Rhodesia has been one of the main points of our editorial columns this year. We have been in constant touch with the Government on the subject.

In November we said that the Embargo on a grant-in-aid for 1936-37 had been a serious blow to the public service and individuals connected with it. We believed that those who suffered the most were the one-time members of the former network of consulting engineers and officials themselves, who had to disperse.

Our success as a collective body in having the Embargo removed this month must be attributed to the efforts of the public relations department, which has done a good job in cognising the honourable work of the public grants-in-aid world. We do not yet feel quite satisfied with our own manufacturers, who have not yet settled down to the production of the kind of services which are so closely associated with the Government of Rhodesia or not to the best advantage of the community. We shall continue to work for the welfare of the public through the medium of the Honours Commission.

## Do Elephants Lie Down?

MY first time in Africa appeared in these columns in 1910, to tell the subject of a dead elephant I had shot down. Major Jack Kingdon, who has just written a book, "The Big Five," has recently told me, in a letter in which he describes the Forest Department plantations on the slopes of Mount Kenya, that he located there an old male elephant, who eventually managed to get within about six yards of the animal, which was standing quite still.

"All that could be seen by looking down was the hind leg and hindflap. To my amazement he suddenly stood up and lay down again on his right side; thus giving further opportunity for a shot at the tail of one forty. We stepped forward to a more advantageous position to repeat the performance."

The old elephant remained lying down for 25 minutes, obviously digesting heavily after his meal. At the end of this time he suddenly got up and walked away, much to the Major's chagrin. Shortly afterwards he was hit full in the side brain shot, 70 yards away.

A curious fact was that although we were very close to him, with whisky, feeding and when shot at, we never heard any of the usual elephant trumpeting. Yet he was certainly entirely unsupervised, and surely, if spite of the fact that he was an old bull, 40 years old, with tusks weighing 35 lbs and 45 lbs, this elephant had the best of life we have seen. Many of the bulls I have shot

MATTHEWS LTD.

WEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

1911

# FOR LONGER THAN EVER ON THE HIGHEST STREETS

WE RECOMMEND

# DUKE OF FORT '90

The World's  
Finest Beer

BREAKFAST SAUCE

A ATTRACTIVE COLOR

Continental style

Pleasant, smooth

Smooth, non-fatty

Recommende

Good schools

## Reprisals in Addis Ababa

*London Correspondent.*

ADDIS ABABA (C. G.)—A series of reprisals against Italian troops and Italian citizens in Addis Ababa, which began on Saturday, has been continuing throughout the day. The Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, was severely wounded.

The Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, was severely wounded on Saturday. Some hours before the Stalwarts, the main opposition party, had declared war on the Italian Legation, the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, had been hit by a bomb. He was hit in the shoulder, and the bullet passed through his right leg, causing a fracture. He was also hit in the left leg, and a bullet passed through his right eye. He suffered several other wounds. Marshal Graziani is said to have 35 wounds or abrasions in his body. Altogether five bombs were thrown into the Legation, and there were more than 50 Italian casualties.

The Blackshirts Labour Corps seems to have been mostly responsible for the general暴行 that started immediately after the last call to arms. At about 10 p.m. Saturday the centre of Addis Ababa was surrounded by a ring of fire from the burning Native quarters and the sound of rifle and machine-gun fire was continuous. Contrary to earlier reports, there was no systematic search and arrest of those found with arms or ammunition. It is said that Marshal Graziani is enraged at the action of the Blackshirts and the Italian General Consul, Mr. C. V. V. V. which reflects on the control of law and order in the military areas.

### Seriousity of Food.

Conditions generally in Addis Ababa have not greatly improved over late. There is a continued scarcity of civilian necessities. All Government employees are operating under the civilian population, so finding what is more difficult, particularly so far as fresh food is concerned. Meat, when procurable, is a luxury. The trouble is that the Ethiopian who cultivates dry breeds for meat purposes, now far removed from any of the occupied areas, and will not breed in his produce, naturally because he can only get the price the Italians gave for their butter because it is afraid of the treatment he may meet. This would scarcely apply to all districts however. In the districts that will be controlled by the Italians, there is a great increase in the number of people already destined to reduce themselves to 100,000. In the opinion of one who has been in Addis Ababa for some time, it is impossible for the country to support such a large population in the heavy rains. As a result of the heavy rains, birth control is impossible for the moment. The country is close to the point where it cannot support even more than 100,000 inhabitants. It is not that there is no food beyond the limits of the city in large possession.

That the present massacre has caused those in the immediate vicinity to disband, and this will result in more and more still. It is also contended by those who have informed years in the knowledge of the Ethiopians that had the reprisals to the attack on Marshal Graziani been confined to the Legation, the world would be at the same time resentful of the way they have been used.

It is not known whether since it is reported that when the Italians took refuge in the United States Legation in Addis Ababa, Italian civilians as well as officials, the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, and the members of his staff, were allowed to leave the Legation, and if so, whether they were allowed to do so in safety. It appears to be the case that the authorities of the Legation did not allow them to do so in safety.

It is also reported that the Italian Legation in Addis Ababa was bombed on Saturday night, and that the Legation was destroyed.

On Saturday, a British Committee, headed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs, Mr. Ernest Bevin, and the Secretary of State for War, Mr. J. H. Gaunt, met to discuss the situation. It is not known what was decided, following the bombing of the Legation.

Marshal Graziani is said to have been hit in the head, and the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is said to have been hit in the shoulder. The extent of the damage could not be determined. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.

It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive. It is not known whether the Italian Ambassador, Count Giuseppe Graziani, is dead or alive.



don't let

**FILM**spoil your  
bright smileKEEP TEETH  
BRIGHT WITH  
**PEPSODENT**

If you are to be  
bright and smiling, your  
teeth must be clean. You  
will find Film a  
most effective  
way to remove  
the dirt from teeth  
and to keep them  
bright and healthy. Use  
it most often  
to improve the form  
of your teeth. Use  
it with Pepsodent  
regularly twice  
a day. It removes  
the dirt from the  
gums and protects  
them from  
disease and staining.

that gummy, sticky film  
that covers your teeth.

It removes  
those bacteria,  
natural敌人, that  
cause tooth decay.  
It removes  
the most effective  
way to remove  
the dirt from teeth  
and to keep them  
bright and healthy. Use  
it most often  
to improve the form  
of your teeth. Use  
it with Pepsodent  
regularly twice  
a day. It removes  
the dirt from the  
gums and protects  
them from  
disease and staining.

nothing that might  
harm tooth enamel.

It is important to do  
this every day. Note how  
clean your teeth  
are now much better.  
They look  
better. Then use  
Pepsodent regularly twice  
a day.

**PEPSODENT**  
NEW IN NEW 10% LARGER TUBES

SERVE  
SHAWARD'S**Green Lake  
chutney**

Buy it today

at your grocer's store.

English, French, Peppermint,

Surfing, Lemon, Crab,

Cayenne, Ginger, and  
Mustard.Also available in  
small jars.

Shawards' Green Lake

chutney is the best.

It is delicious and  
refreshing.

It is the best chutney

in the world.

## LONDON'S TRADE.

### Great Expansion in Four Years.

UNGANYA's 1936 trade figures emphasize how striking the country's recovery has been from the slump. The total volume of trade has increased from £1,228,000 in 1932 to £3,128,000 in 1936, during which time imports exceed the £1,000,000 mark for the first time in the territory's history.

The steadiness of the recovery is shown by the increases in exports from £1,351,942 in 1932 to £2,725,810 in 1933, to £2,850,500 in 1934, to £2,928,088 in 1935, and to £3,128,000 last year. The highest previous figure was £2,555,523 in 1928, while, in comparison with the 1926 figures, last year's exports showed an increase of £1,074,000.

That there has been continued caution in trading and development is shown by the fact that imports have not increased in the same proportion. The total figure being £1,074,000 against £1,989,000 for 1935—an increase of 12%. The United Kingdom had 52% and the British Empire 43.5% of the import trade; Japan's share being 1.3%; Germany's 1.1%; that of the United States 5.5%; Switzerland, East Indies (motor spars and oils) 6.6%; Holland 4.4%; Belgium 1.3%; and of France 6.8%; other foreign countries together amounting 5.5%.

#### Origin of Imports.

The value of imports from principal shipping countries were:

United Kingdom	£1,074,000
Japan	£1,074,000
Germany	£123,000
Kenya and Uganda	£100,000
The United States	£77,000
British India	£69,000
East Indies	£22,000
Other British Possessions	£10,000

Imports from Germany were principally machinery, tools and implements and there were also rails, steel, railway locomotives and railway fittings, the total value being £1,540,000. Germany was Great Britain's most serious competitor in the machinery market, her sales amounting to £1,077,000 against Britain's £1,200,000, the increase in German trade being largely due to the recent purchases of locomotives and similar engineering works, a large part of these lines of trade being well exceeded those of British manufacture. Included tools and implements, railway vehicle parts, tools for baling, sewing machines, knives and razors.

United Kingdom manufacturers, in spite of strong competition, still held their own in the supply of cotton, timber, provisions, beer, cement, gold, sugar, tobacco, medicines and drugs. Another important feature of the latest return shows that British manu-

facturers have won all of the orders and of course have kept up the speed.

Imports from the United Kingdom increased by about £10,000, chiefly in salted fish, dried fish, cycles, cigarettes, chemicals, products of the textile industry, British suppliers' best quality in cotton goods may be attributed to the increased fiscal advantage of changes.

Japan's chief export was of coarse piece goods, which totalled £545,000, a significant figure, inasmuch as it exceeds the grand total of all German imports (£1,360,000) and is close to 15% of the total imports from the United Kingdom. Japan's other chief article of export, namely, white earthenware, and glassware brought the sum of £40,000 to £45,000, an increase of £15,000 over the 1935 figure.

Of the remaining countries, however, Germany enjoyed the greatest proportionate increase in business, 10.3% of the total value, compared with 5.5% of the previous year.

It is noteworthy that while Japan's share of the country's import trade fell 23%, her purchases, almost entirely of cotton, represented only 15% of the total trade. Her imports increased 10% of the country's crop.

#### Principal Purchasers of the Country's Cotton Crop.

The principal purchasers of the country's cotton crop are:

United Kingdom	1,452,000
Belgium	573,000
Germany	320,000
The United States	310,000
British India	260,000
France	20,000
Holland	10,000
Japan	10,000

Certainly Japan's principal purchases were of sisal (£8,000), coffee (£50,000), copra, raw silk and hides.

The factors in the country's greatly increased exports were the rise in sisal values, increased gold production, the greater output of groundnut oil, cotton seed, the cotton fibres exported, and the 1936 wheat crop.

United Kingdom	1,452,000
Belgium	573,000
Germany	320,000
The United States	310,000
British India	260,000
France	20,000
Holland	10,000
Japan	10,000

The considerable decrease in coffee exports seems to reverse weather during the flourishing season, though there was a slight increase in average prices.

There was a record coffee production for the fourth year in succession, the six figures being exceeded by 10% in quantity and 10% in value. Production is extending in the Northeast and Yunnan provinces, though Longchuan and Shunyi being at present half as large as ever.

(Editorial comment, see page under Matters of

CLEARING  
FORWARDING  
SHIPPING  
EXPRESS  
TRANSPORT  
MOTOR & NARCO  
TELEGRAMS  
TELEPHONES  
TELETYPE  
TELEFAX

TEA & COFFEE  
MACHINERY  
DAVIES & CO. LTD.  
BELFAST  
NORTHERN IRELAND

## MINING NEWS.

**Speculation in Copper****Copper Price Not Desired**

SIR AUGUSTA GELDOF, Chairman of Rhokana Corporation, Ltd., spoke yesterday of copper and of the market which enormous demand was having on prices when he visited the coast of the Institute and Metallurgical Institute at the Naval Station of the Institute of Metals in London last week. He said all over the world the metal industries were hard at it to meet soft only the demands of import, but the more popular the international system. The export demand has been and will continue to grow.

"I can assure you that as far as part of the world those difficulties for the production of copper should not break imports as it has been done so far from us," he said. Demand has been high and demand has been exceeded by production.

He said "it would be not possible to bring down to import all those vast quantities of metal to keep up the market steady, but it is coming out every year ago I suppose that before we start out the cycle of depression which we were in, we have experienced and experienced the inevitable depression we would and ourselves shorted copper for higher and lower this does not go down to a level and we have to pass the time around of opportunities. The famine is coming as I have referred because of the developments which have taken place in our country in Rhodesia. There will be no supplies. But on the moment there is

**Reef Gold Returns****Interest in Tanganyika**

The average output of the gold mining districts of Tanganyika general statistics for 1936-37 from this source increasing from 1,057 in 1935 to 1,162 Mibey, derived from £1,057 in 1935 to £1,162 in Musoma from £1,002 to £1,057 in 1936 and in Muzira from £41 to £232. There was also a slight increase in production in the Simba district from £1,057 in 1935 to £1,067 in 1936, but this was due to a temporary increase during the distribution of large plots in the Sisala and of Tanganjika Central Gold Mining Gold.

The territorial average of gold for the year was 1,180,700, compared with 1,072 in 1935. The largest statistic in the statistics is still Mbeya which produced 1,057 in 1936, last year, compared with 1,057 in 1935, production having been affected by the use of mechanical drivers, while the potential has been given to working of the gold fields and the found in Southern Rhodesia.

There was also increased production during the year of tin oxide in the Mukoba districts and of diamonds in abundance, though there has been considerable difficulty in mining copper in 1935 to 1936, and the same may be true in 1937.

**tin quote decline**

The International Tin Council has decided to drop its tin quota by 10 per cent. from the standard of 1936. The estimated consumption of tin in 1937 is 1,000,000 tons, and the quota for 1937 is 1,000,000 tons.

**£5,000,000 for Nchanga****Rhodesian Anglo-American's**

The Nchanga iron ore company has been registered in Rhodesia with £5,000,000 in capital. The shareholders have been informed that the board of the new company has decided to issue 100,000 shares of £100 each to be subscribed for by Rhodesian Corporation, but also the 2,500 share offered for subscription to shareholders of the Corporation. These shares are to be offered to Rhokana shareholders at par in the proportion of one for each ordinary share held.

Rhodesian Anglo-American and Rio Tinto Company have agreed free of commission to underwrite part of the shares which are to be issued. Rhodesian Anglo-American have not yet particulars of the means it is taking to provide the funds for the subscription of the proportion of shares in Nchanga, consisting of which it is proposed to apply a charge to Rhokana and for other commitments.

The company states that it has entered into arrangements with the Anglo-American Corporation, the South African and Rhodesian corporation will advance of interest from time to time when necessary, and in the event of the company failing to make its interest in the arrangement, the Anglo-American will be liable to pay the amount of the interest and interest on interest, and the ability inter alia to call for the company's shares in full or in part matured. As part of the arrangement the Anglo-American Corporation had been given the right to subscribe an option for an additional 1,000 shares in Nchanga, called plus 100,000 shares, to be exercised at any time before the same could be sold for £100 a share.

**Mining and Metallurgical dinner**

The annual dinner of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgists is to be held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Thursday, April 27. The chair will be taken by the President, Mr. Robert Atkinson.

# NORDBERE

## SYMONS ONE CRUSHERS

and

## SYMONS SCREENS

# NORDBERE

MANUFACTURING COMPANY

40, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2

TELEGRAMS: NORDBERE LTD.

## Companie des Mines Reports.

### Terr Gold.

February workings of the western reef were 1,000 tons of ore and 34 tons of accumulated tailings were treated for a yield of 10.5 oz. gold. Estimated operating rate, £2,168.

**Central Gold.** - Mining at Lubemba Nkembe, 1,000 tons of ore were treated, the cost of which was £1,441 per ton.

**Wabali Gold.** - February returns, 1,861 tons of ore and 34 tons of accumulated tailings were treated for a yield of 10.5 oz. gold. Estimated operating rate, £2,168.

**Kenya Consolidated Goldfields.** - The following progress report, received from the company's consulting engineers, African Associated Mines, Ltd., states:

"Last month the Blue Reef adit and level were driven east and west advanced 174 ft. and 150 ft. respectively. Prospecting adit No. 1 has been driven to reach the shoot some 150 ft. ahead. Drilling adit No. 2 samples 25 ft. average. Drilled holes in the 140 ft. main crosscut 1 ft. from the adit, 100 ft. from the shoot, 70 ft. from the 140 ft. mining shaft bottom. The 140 ft. adit has shown a good deal of intersecting vein showing the same general main vein. On the 140 ft. section the level, 200 ft. ore thickness for 60 ft. of sample gave 7 dwt. of 21 in. - 100 ft. of the shoot has been driven, 150 ft. due to the fact that it is still in ore. New levels and plant completed. At Queen's writer A. P. G. has been working in the 140 ft. adit, over 100 ft. of the shoot has been driven over 150 ft. It is now in the 140 ft. new shaft zone. No discoveries in the 200 ft. section trenching and stripping indicate 70 ft. to strike a rich vein for this instance."

At Ondiri another adit, the Black adit, has been discovered, containing a 100 ft. thick vein of low grade silver-bearing pyrite. This vein may have been sent to London for assay and the results will be communicated later.

### Wingfield Consolidated Gold.

Wingfield Consolidated Gold Mine have issued a winter-daylight dividend per share of £1.34. Available on April 8th to shareholders registered in the books on March 20th.

### Minerals Separation.

The profit of £1,200, compared with £1,000, is announced in the annual report of Minerals Separation Ltd., which is interested in the Northern Rhodesian mining industry. The dividend has risen from 10% to 25%, and £18,484 is to be carried forward.

### Umtanga Miners.

Holders of Umtanga Miners du Haut Kivu 6% Stock Bonds 1938, are informed that coupon No. 18, due March 15, 1937, shall be presented for payment at the office of the Banque Bruxelles Paul I, 12, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, where special lifting force required in case of non-payment. Coupons must be sent three clear days to presentation and must be presented between the hours of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Holders should bring their coupons personally to the London office or send the company cannot be held through the post.

### Leone Gold Corporation.

The annual report of Leone Gold Corporation Limited, sole interest in East African gold mining, shows a profit of £1,000,000, and a record of liabilities, amounting to £1,072,000. The company is adding to its African floor space and increasing its plant of the present value of £1,000,000, and a balance of £4,340, but it is difficult to give a forecast for the year, as to be recommended.

During the year developments of exceptional interest have been carried out on certain of the properties in which the Corporation has large interests. The Corporation consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., has seen its subsidiary, Dominica (Klerksdorp) Ltd., enter the production stage. The Corporation acquired an interest in Donibon Reefs (Klerksdorp) Ltd., during the year.

### Territorial Output.

Mineral exports from Uganda during 1936 were as follows: Gold, 10,000 oz. (1,000 oz. fine gold); copper, 1,000,000 lb. (1,000 lb. fine); tin, 100,000 lb. (1,000 lb. fine); lead, 100,000 lb. (1,000 lb. fine); zinc, 1,000,000 lb. (1,000 lb. fine); Muzuma (1,000 lb. fine); tellurium (1,000 lb. fine); silver (1,000 lb. fine); and Mofolo (1,000 lb. fine).

Mineral output from Nortengal, Indonesia, during 1936 was valued at £6,775,020, the highest record. Figures for the leading mineral products during the year are as follows: Copper (blister), 1,000 tons (1,200 lb. fine); electricity, 25,000 tons (1,200 lb. weight); tin, 100 tons; manganese, 100 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; lead, 100 tons; zinc, 1,750 tons; manganese, 1,000 tons; silver, 14,000 oz.; silver, 22,000 oz. (2,000 lb. fine); gold, 150,000 oz.; tungsten, 100,000 oz.; and tin, 10,700 tons (1,000 lb. fine).

### Mining Personnel.

Miss M. L. Johnson, matron of the Wimpy Colliery Hospital, is spending a long holiday in Europe.

General manager, Lord Gifford-Rothchild, and Mr. E. J. Warner have joined the board of the Broadland Exploration Company, Ltd.

Mr. R. H. McElroy, London mining consultant, the Pavonia Minerals and Exploration Company, Ltd., whose interests in Western Australia have left England on a short visit to the Sudan.

Mr. E. J. Fermor, who retired in March from the position of Director of the Geological Survey of India, is expected to arrive in England towards the end of April.

Mr. F. C. Thompson, Resident Director of the Wimpy Colliery Hospital, Ltd., and a director of the Wimpy Colliery Hospital, Ltd., left England last week on his return to Southern Rhodesia, accompanied by Mr. Thomson.



## OWN YOUR OWN SOURCE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Other Elster Products include:

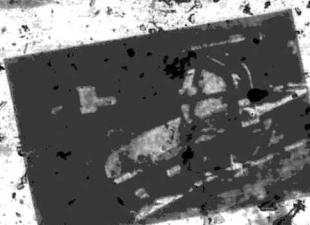
DRY AND PETROL/PETROLEUM ENGINES, CREAM SEPARATORS, MILK COOLERS, and other DAIRY APPLIANCES.

For Agents, East Africa for R. M. LISTER LTD.

**Gailey & Roberts, Ltd.**  
NAIROBI.

SAXUM, ELDONET, KISUMU, JINJA, KAMPALA,  
DAR ES SALAAM.

Central Office, 3, 4 and 5, Racecourse, E.



FEEDING AHEAD OF  
MILLS TO INCREASE  
OUTPUT BY 50% 20%

The leading industrial  
accomplishment  
**HARDINGE  
CONSTANT  
WEIGHT  
FEEDER**

is installed in  
existing mills

ENSURES MAXIMUM  
CONTINUOUS FEEDING  
WITHOUT STAGGERING

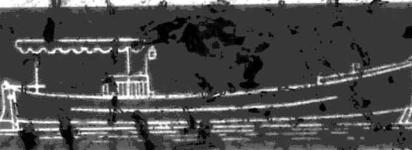
**INTERNATIONAL  
COMBUSTION LTD.**  
ALDWYCH HOUSE, ALDWYCH, LONDON  
AGENTS IN EAST AFRICA  
THE EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO.  
P.O. BOX 51, KIRUMU, KENYA

# KELVIN MARINE ENGINES & LAUNCHES

A range of petrol, paraffin and Diesel motors from 3 h.p. to 192 h.p. for a number of craft, designed and built expressly for her service even where skilled labour is not readily available.

**KELVIN STANDARD LAUNCHES** in every models from 18 ft. to 70 ft. for all pleasure and work services. Special types have been developed for towing, light cargo and passengers in harbour and river work.

The Bechtel Company have supplied over 100 Kelvin Standard Launches to the Admiralty, War Office, and Royal Canadian Air Force.



Catalogue and full details from the manufacturer

**THE BERTHLS CO. LTD.**, 100, London, Glasgow, 1012  
Cables: BERTHL, Glasgow

Authorised Distributors for Mauritius, Pernambuco, Kenya, Rhodesia, and Tasmania & Territory

**WILLIAM MACLENNAN CO. LTD.**, of Montreal

## LEADING BRITISH MANUFACTURERS

REPRESENTED BY

### JOHNSON & PLETCHER

- BULAWAYO
- SALISBURY
- GABORONE
- NDOLA
- BEIRA

ESTABLISHED 1877

SUGAR & SUGAR  
TRACTORS

MINING MACHINES  
GEAR & BELT DRIVES

RAILWAY MATERIALS  
STEAM & DIESEL  
LOCOMOTIVES

BALL - BEARING  
WHEELS & AXLES

**ROBERT HUDSON**  
ALEXANDER HOUSE,  
LEEDS, ENGLAND

Branches and Agents throughout the world  
WORKS AT LEEDS, ALEXANDER AND KIRKSTALL  
London Office: 21, Tolpuddle, Finsbury, E.C.2

## Answers to Correspondents

*Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by East Africa and Rhodesia.*  
Send to the Post Office at the rate of 1/- per word. Subscribers to *East Africa and Rhodesia* may have their name accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 800.

*Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but this will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.*

*Advice will be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.*

*Correspondents should always quote **ADVICE** when addressing them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 31, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.*

J. P.—*London*.—I should appreciate you ask the Secretary of the Company to give you advice.

O.—*Dr. Kilmarnock*.—The news published in *Salisbury Standard* that the camel was to be introduced into the city has certainly been misinterpreted.

Mr. GLASGOW.—The figures certainly seem interesting in their present state, and particularly so of the current price of copper. In 1932 the highest price was 10s. 4d. per lb. in London; in 1933 they varied between 10s. 4d. and 11s. 4d., and in 1936 from 10s. 4d. to 11s. With the higher copper prices now realized they have good scope for movement. Doubtless the higher market price for one of their big investments has had a great influence.

W. T.—*Stafford*.—Investments of Zambia Exploring Company include 8,000 shares in a Mining Company, 10,570 "B" Preference shares and 3,550 "C" Cumulative Preference shares, 50 shares of Rhodesia Zinc Co. Ltd., 400 shares in African Gold Areas Ltd., 1,000 Dividend shares in Union Minerals of East Katanga, and 48,000 "A" shares in Rhodesia Estates Ltd., producing sisal. In addition the company holds a 50% interest in an extensive prospecting concession of 15,000 acres in Zambia and a 50% interest in the Uganda Nanticoke Gold Mine. The Stock Exchange quotation is £10.00 in 10 shares, which is about 100% above the distribution.

**THE SOUTHERN  
KENYA  
UGANDA  
POWER  
COMPANY LTD.**

**Kenya**  
**Uganda**  
**Electric Power**  
**Supply**  
**Jobs**

The Southern Kenya Uganda Power Company is a subsidiary of the Uganda Electricity Supply Company, which has been operating in Uganda since 1923 and in Kenya since 1925. It is engaged in the generation and supply of electrical power to the Government of Kenya and to the public in many areas.

Kenya Selects Electricity as its chief industrial backbone. The Company has a large number of electrical installations throughout the country, including hydro-electric power stations, power stations, and electrical substations.

The Company is looking for men to fill various posts in its electrical engineering department, including Electrical Engineers, Assistant Electrical Engineers, and Electrical Technicians.

The Company is also looking for men to fill various posts in its electrical engineering department, including Electrical Engineers, Assistant Electrical Engineers, and Electrical Technicians.

The Company is also looking for men to fill various posts in its electrical engineering department, including Electrical Engineers, Assistant Electrical Engineers, and Electrical Technicians.

The Company is also looking for men to fill various posts in its electrical engineering department, including Electrical Engineers, Assistant Electrical Engineers, and Electrical Technicians.

The Company is also looking for men to fill various posts in its electrical engineering department, including Electrical Engineers, Assistant Electrical Engineers, and Electrical Technicians.

## Mining Interests Considered

### Representations to Government

A joint conference between representatives of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines, the Rhodesia Chamber of Mines, and the Rhodesia Mining Federation was convened at the resolution of the latter last night to discuss the abolition of the Gold Premium Tax, as particularly applicable to the grant of certain tax-free concessions while the premium tax is in force. The conference also requested the Minister of Mines to furnish as early as possible the findings of the Committee appointed to consider the abolition of mining taxes. Reaching strong agreement as to the importance of continuing all existing taxes on account of the effect of the price of gold on mining, the conference also agreed that the possibility of still further use, and stated that such use may rise to such an extent that it would be unnecessary. Consequently this conference does not agree that the new Tax Bill, which the Minister said was only a temporary measure, should be for a longer period than one year.

### Rhodesia Selection Trust

An extraordinary general meeting of the Rhodesia Selection Trust, held yesterday, voted to increase the nominal capital of the company by £1,000,000 by authorizing the issue of 1,000,000 shares of £100 each to Messrs. Cull & Co., London, for £100 per share. In his speech the chairman of the company said that the holding of about 65,000 shares of Messrs. Cull & Co., London, in the Rhodesia Selection Trust property was expected to bring about a reduction in the cost of production, and to enable the company to compete with foreign producers.

It was expected that during the next few years the Rhodesia Selection Trust would reach a production of about 4,000 tons of copper per month, and as the Rhodesia Selection Trust capacity of mining would be raised to 10,000 tons per month, the cost of production would be reduced, and be about 25 per cent.

Rhodesia Selection Trust, Rhodesia Corporation, and the British American Company had undertaken to subscribe to the new issue of shares of the Rhodesia Selection Trust, and the Rhodesia Selection Trust will be controlled by the Rhodesia Selection Trust.

### Seizing Gold to Bank

The new plan to simply purchase a bank at the end of the month in the Rhodesia Selection Trust, and to use it specially while the Rhodesia Selection Trust is producing the Rhodesia Selection Trust gold, but the new plan seems to be to gain control of the Rhodesia Selection Trust.

An E.P.L. has been granted by the Uganda Electricity Supply Company to Messrs. F. Udum and S. Shaefer over approximately 20 miles in the Ankole district. Application has been made for renewal of their joint E.P.L. by approximately 7,000 acres in the Ankole district by H. M. Uganda and Kenya General Mineral Exploration, Ltd., and Uganda Minerals, Ltd.

A letter concerning the forthcoming meeting of the Uganda Electricity Supply Company, which is to be held on the 1st of September, has been received from Mr. J. G. Wilson, Uganda Minerals, Ltd., who has been granted an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of approximately 20 miles in the Kafu district of Uganda.

E.P.L.s have been granted by the Uganda Electricity Supply Company to Messrs. F. Udum and S. Shaefer over approximately 20 miles in the Ankole district of Uganda.

**Latest London Share Prices.**

	Last week	This week
Ambury Syndicate (5s.)	9s.	9d.
Bushwick Miners (10s.)	9s.	9d.
Cape & Moho (10s.)	9s.	9d.
Consolidated African Diamond (5s.)	12s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
East African Goldfield (10s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Explorations Co. (10s.)	10s. 1d.	10s. 1d.
Gardiner & Scott (5s.)	10s. 1d.	10s. 1d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Kagera Mine Ltd. (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Marsala-Sudan Gold (2s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 4d.
Mercurio Gold Mines (10s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Neman (10s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s.	5s.
Kintzingen (10s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	2s. 8d.	2s. 7d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	12s. 1d.	12s. 1d.
London Australian Gold (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 4d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 1d.	5s. 1d.
Lutizi Gold Areas (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Masiraba Asbestos (5s.)	19s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Reindeer (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesia Broker (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	11s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	10s. 1d.	10s. 1d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 1d.	12s. 1d.
Rhodesian Steel (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Royal Antelope (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	5s. 7d.	5s. 7d.
Rubber Trust (5s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 9d.
Sabie Gold (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Tanana Gold (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Tanzania Central Gold (5s. od.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Tanzania Concessions (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Tanzania Minerals (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Vale Goldfields (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Van Rens (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	8s. 9d.	10s. 1d.
Union du Haut Congo (5s.)	Fr. 102.	Fr. 102.
Umtata Colliery (5s.)	18s. 1d.	17s. 9d.
Wesmatel (5s.)	2s. 8d.	2s. 8d.
Wimberley Explorations (5s.)	2s. 8d.	2s. 8d.
<b>GENERAL</b>		
United South Africa (10s.)	44s. 9d.	44s. 9d.
Centraal Natuurproducten (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Consolidated Natural Gas (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
East African Distilleries (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
E.A. Power and Light (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Empire Airforce (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Massachusetts Distilleries (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
New York Distilleries (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Mozambique Water (10s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Portuguese Distilleries (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Siam (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
South Africa (10s. Pref. 21%)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
South African Nickel (5s.)	18s. 1d.	18s. 1d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	73s. 9d.	74s. 1d.
Prf. 25%		

**British Securities**

We have received the following from the  
Editor of the "Mining Journal":

Edwards Ridge (5s.)	10s. 1d.
Gifford Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 1d.
Kenya Cobaltiferous Gold (10s.)	10s. 1d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	10s. 1d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	10s. 1d.
Kenya Synd. Mining (5s.)	10s. 1d.

**Other Party's Film**

The following article was written on the subject of dry rot by Mr. J. D. Davies, suggesting that the use of wood preservative instead of lime plaster would be used to replace lime plastering work. Sound brick or stone masonry walls can be given a more European finish than lime plaster. Particulars will be given in the next issue.



No more Dry Rot damage. No more costly renewals. Every plank, every limb, is absolutely immune from decay and rot. Who would not prefer to feel safe in his own property? Yet you can obtain this safety in a very easily and cheaply. Have your timbers and woodwork treated with Atlas A Wood Preservative — either by dipping or by spraying. In that way, when they are rendered positive and durable and safe. Gone, too, are the risks of fire, vermin, or other timber diseases. And the fire hazard has been reduced to negligible proportions. The timber is made stronger and more resistant to insects. Even many native timbers regarded as useless, can be employed profitably after treatment with Atlas A. This Preservative should not be confused with other products. Both non-volatile and volatile native timber preservatives, such as "A" is particularly economical for it is supplied in concentrated form and used at high rates, diluted with water. Write now for descriptive literature and full results of our tests on Dry Rot and other pests made by Mills Bradwell.

Full particulars and samples obtainable from  
**C. E. DE WILLOW LTD., BUTAWAYO**

**ATLAS A**  
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Supplied in 5-litre & gallon packages

THE ATLANTA CO. LTD., ENTH. LENTON, ENGLAND

## African Air Mail Service.

### Existing Agreement Extended.

The agreement between the British Government and Imperial Airways on the terminus of their service is to be extended to include, according to a White Paper issued last week.

It was originally intended as a first stage in the introduction of the Empire air mail scheme, the next stage being to inaugurate on African routes a regular flying boat service to South Africa for the carriage of all first-class mail without surcharge. Owing, however, to delay in the delivery of the new aircraft, these boats will not begin to operate to post offices by the introduction date of June 1st.

Meanwhile, the proposed re-opening of the East African air plane service between Nairobi and Soysala will be a fairly substantial flying boat for later stages of the African-Kisumu section, with a view to commencing the operation of the full flying boat service to Durban on June 1st, 1937, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Imperial Airways, with active flights between Nairobi and Mombasa, a subsidy of £40,000 a month was mainly due to the continued use of the sevnty-year-old aircraft, in respect of which full obsolescence provision had been made, under the existing agreement. It should be evident, therefore, that the extension beyond June 1st, 1937, in respect of subsidy will be made temporary for the purpose of meeting the flying boat brought into service by the end of the year.

### African Airways Conference.

A conference was held at the Wilson Airways office in connection with the organisation of inter-Service services from Nairobi to Mombasa and from Nairobi to Kisumu, when the new Imperial Airways service is inaugurated. The conference was attended by Mr. F. Wilson, Chairman of Wilson Airways; Lady Mabel Wilson, managing director of Civil Aviation, with Mr. Rhodes, Captain G. C. Thompson, Captain Managers, Rhodesia, and Misses Wilson, Airways, and Captain Garth Brown and Mr. A. Green of Imperial Airways.

## THE GRENVILLE HOTEL

### LUDE

Second to none in COMFORT

This is beautiful at any time... and a perfect centre for visiting such places as Clovelly, Hartland Point, Bincastle and Tintagel. Your headquarters? The Grenville—a charming, modern, first-class hotel. Magnificent situation next to Golf Links. Fishing. Motoring. Bathing. Hunting. Shooting. Swimming Pool. Dancing and String Band. Dance Orchestra. Absolute comfort within the Hotel—lift, central heating, covered verandahs, sun-rooms, etc. 100 bedrooms. Private suites with bathrooms, etc. Lovely bathroom, two billiard tables, etc. Ideal for business and pleasure. All day dining room, tea room, etc. Open all day. The Grenville—ideal.

For **Comfort**,  
**Cuisine** and  
**Convenience**

DELUXE AND STANDARD BEDROOMS  
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE  
TABLE BOARDERS  
OPPOSITE STATION



## News Iteration Brief

The South African Government has agreed to increase its contribution to the Corrugated Iron Fund up to £100,000.

This latest African iteration is another important step in the double workload as part of the Corporation's efforts in Britain.

A further sum of more than £100,000 has also been placed in England by Rhodesia.

Natal's King Nyoro has won the National Bank of India's competition for seed maize for the second year in succession.

The National Bank of India, Ltd., has awarded a gold medal 9%; Vikingsay 7% for the year ending June 30, 1935.

Kenya's exports from Mombasa during 1935 were valued at £31,286, compared with £30,000 in January, 1936. Imports totalled £90,477, against £28,490.

The Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya has invited Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar and the Belgian Congo to stage exhibits at the opening show in Nairobi.

Five new wireless stations are in production at Portuguese East Africa. The new units, bestowing from Mombasa, suburban, will be supplied by the Portuguese Government.

Aberdeen coffee planters have formed a co-operative society, the main object of which is to prepare coffee locally for Northern Rhodesia markets. Orders have been placed for machinery for the coffee factory.

Last they care, he that loves sorrow

Let them rot down, when big to-morrow

Money is trust, and that will spend it

Let him go, he that can

He that loves money, unloved it

## KENYA

*Coffee*

*has  
quality*

COFFEE BOARDERS  
Opposite Station, Lude.



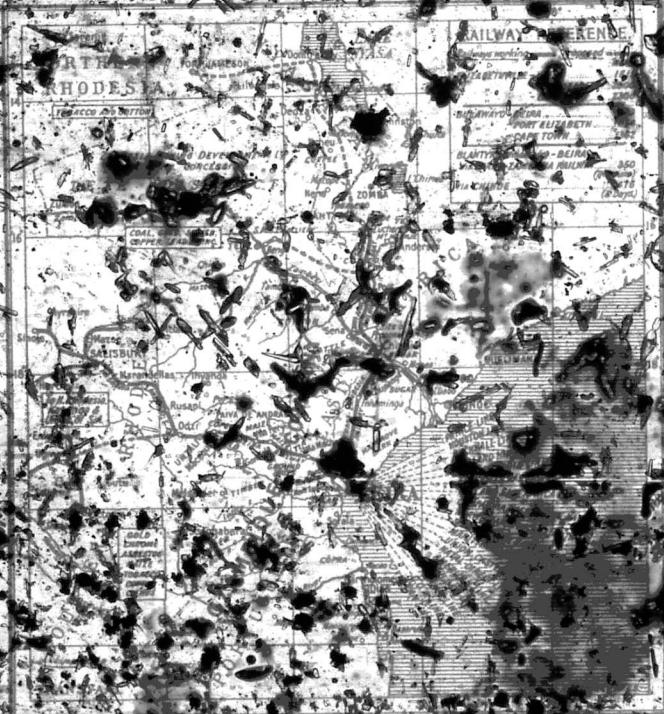


# BEIRA THE GARDEN HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides a varied scene for every tourist—a glimpse of the African tropics, with its palm-fronds without any of its discomforts.

The winter season—from May to October—offers a sunny healthy bracing and happy holiday unsurpassed in the world.

There are four magnificent bathing beaches of white sands which assure warm but invigorating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland, every variety of game big and small abounds, which may be shot by the visitor with his or camera.



Beira is a modern town with a large hotel and town hall, surrounded by the palm-trees, orange-blossoms and jacarandas, and numerous small hotels, a tennis club, a swimming pool, and tennis courts, plus social sporting clubs.

Beira has long been recognised as a health resort in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea, land and air, is becoming increasingly popular with residents of South Africa and South America, and with visitors from all over the world.

Beira is the only port in Southern Rhodesia, and is the chief port of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Company, serving the eastern districts of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. It is the chief port of entry for the import and export traffic of the Concessions of Northern Rhodesia. Other ports in the Rhodesias are Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea, and the capital of the

MOSAMBIQUE COMPANY, BEIRA

3, EAST END, LONDON, E.C.4.

TELEGRAMS: "MOSAMBIQUE", LONDON.

12, BOULEVARD EXCELSIOR, PARIS.



# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

May 25, 1937

Volume 1, No. 1. Price 6d.

One Week's News. Each Postage

6d. by Air Mail. 1/- by Air Mail

Editor and Founder

S. J. Johnson

Editorial and Publishing Office

Trinity Street, Bristol, W. 1.

Editorial: Museum, 170 & 730, Gt. Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

Editorial Contents.

Notes on the War	1	Letters to the Editor
St. James College	2	Wise Words
Gen. Sir E. Windham	894	How to
African Colonies	895	Rhodesia
Lord Stonehaven	1	Major Walter R.
Capetown	3	Shannon
		Young News

## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMAN COLONIAL CLAIMS

were recently debated before the Bristol Branch of the Royal Empire Society, members

of the Society in the main being educated

publicity workers. When the same

meeting was held last week, with

less than half the members of the mo-

Society, the Free was excluded. This is con-

sidered to have been unfortunate, particularly

as that when a new pro-German propagan-

da very much in favour of the official claim to

be published in the issue, there was obvious leave

to record much of what was said in respect of the

Mr. Arnold's completely demolished Sir Arnold

Wilson's case, some points of which deserve

examination here, since the column which does not

show seems to have been left with the N.L.A. men

who would naturally not cover up any one of the

important questions in half the

cases, and that in the other cases, the German

colonies must be considered. The committee

that German colonies are so densely populated

and the claim from their standpoint is that

they can use it better than Britain

in the case of Great Britain, and that it was

examined, the reason and the result being

that the German experts were satisfied that the

present conditions were not conducive to the

carrying on the war in the case of sex-

ual attacks or elsewhere, or that whether

the German forces for certain purposes, it

was necessary to suspend their operations

or that they did obtain them, the Germans had

in them to their obvious strategists, though

Sir Arnold's statement is confident, military

and he prevented, he carefully avoided from

taking any practical measures, and he did not

If Sir Arnold's attack was really practical,

Mr. Arnold was really practical, for the theoretical

case built on premises for which no financing

or foundations can be found, but he be-

spared no pains to appear a very shabby

and unconvincing witness. In essence, Sir Arnold

argued that the Germans are so anxious for

colonies that they

would go to any lengths to secure them, so that they do

not want colonies for their supposed real could

be protected from utilising them for such pur-

since the self-government of 1910, South Africa is in possession of South-West Africa, though it would, on its own account, be difficult, if not impossible, to say nothing of the objectionable conduct of the German administration of German-South-West Africa, as far back as 1915. Germany says officially again and again that she was wholly disengaged with her colonial possessions. What ground is there to assume that what was so firmly disengaged by the Junker-Richt of the Kaiser would not be so gratefully received by the vainglorious Third Reich of Hitler as satisfactory for all time?

Our flesh is ready to creep with the imminent notion that the future of Africa will be so dark during the next twenty years that German collaboration is the only desire. The last two decades have passed without a single German colony being established and the future of Africa even without a German colony is probably as fair a better African life even longer than it was in 1914. Again Sir Arnold's speeches indicate no real calamity to be believed to be in store. In our opinion however, British and British character to be continued and Africa will come safely through its many difficulties. Of course the mandated territories differ from the Colonies in one respect, in that they are not entirely free to see that a government like the same number of others have done the same thing for the mandated territories in Africa as for our African colonies, and now Sir Arnold would return what we hold by the same right of conquest. As to the alleged difference, has he not overlooked that Britain by the mandate specifically authorised Britain to administer that certain areas as an administrative and Custom union with their neighbouring territories and Protectorates? That does not look as if they differ.

The German did very good work in tropical medicine, agriculture and law, health and that built fine towns, canals and roads. Tomas is indisputably and thoroughly hangs a German flag over German East Africa. The German Danes built their fort across the British border. British East Africa, the German and British commissioners live in different places. How can any two of these conflicting national authorities have similar actions. The former is thought essential for material gain, even tho' the British are much more so. On the Africans, whom already their rule has the stain of it. Here if there were no economic reasons which made it impossible to continue the kind of policy for the sake of the economy, the welfare of the indigenous population would produce a strong case for the existence of the Empire. You cannot contemplate the transfer of millions of Black African subjects, now given every hope for the first development of their individuality, to eat Islam, the very essence of which is the denial of individuality of liberty of conscience and also of freedom of worship.

The recent were the German cases as stated by General von Epp, by M. L. P. W. Hirsh and myself. Sir Arnold beginning his difficulties in these cases, "in the same manner as Germany has together with a reincident in our judgment has come to the same view, and in these are the best arguments which can be put from the German side, this point is really incapable of being answered. Only last week an examination was made in considerable detail of a book on the subject by two Germans who were held out as scientific enquirers with a large degree of common sense training, but there again the falsity of the assertion is suggested with another argument. Anyone who will take the trouble to weight the odds against the cost of this, I am inclined to think there is no single valid reason. The German Empire should be restored to Germany, and the multiplicity of reasons why it should not be restored,

A LOT OF GOLD will come from the British African territories, and those who used to despise them are making a good stake," said Captain A. H. Moreing, managing director of the East African Goldmines of the Uganda Gold Mining Shares. "In fact, I have no doubt that the Stock Exchange is opportunity after another of making decent East African gold share prices in the past couple of years, until the public generally has come to regard such companies without fear and in more than a few quarters without favour. This forthright declaration by a member of a leading London mining engineering and finance house of world-wide experience therefore comes as a badly-needed corrective, which deserves to be specially brought to the notice of every stockholder and every one interested in African mining share movements. Because the patience of many people who bought East African for speculative purposes has been greatly tested and the sentiment has not yet followed the financial section when, after the share price campaign, a demand for a nominal sum obtained a record high figure, as Captain Moreing prophesies, and as we believe, there is a good future for some of these young East African gold miners, these who buy shares now and put them should see substantial capital appreciation within the next two or three years, presumably at most, as the public come to regard them as safe, and at there is no wide-scale exploitation, is, of course, necessary in any African shares as in those of any other producing country. It can be expected that some attractive opportunities present themselves to discriminating ventures.

In last week's issue Germany's profit from her trade with Tanganyika Territory during 1936 was stated to have been £264,619. The imports were £1,000,000, the exports £1,264,619, and net purchases by her £326,000. The balance in her favour thus being £1,170,000.

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### *Word for Kenya Coffey.*

Rev. H. C. Beechey, M.A., delivered a short piece of propaganda at the offices of the Imperial Institute, lecture hall, on Friday, and his efforts of a missionary to do his bit for this day, to the country of his adoption, deserves notice. His audience included many children, and when there is none more consistent when it comes to the sale or purchase of some domestic luxury or necessity, and many London women seem fairly heedless that night of the delights of the sun, the comes from Kenya. Mr. Beechey, a raised speaker, wisely adapted his talk to an audience which would not have understood him if he had been weighty or associated with the African. When one sees a film of Africa, one gets a heavy, weighty impression of savagery, but here was a penetrating insight into life in the country and into some of the habits and customs of the tribes. One film opened with a young boy, a compounder, who talked us as a specimen of the native mind, and the construction of a hut, which seemed the main part of his culture. This was no less than anything Hollywood producers had hatched, have ever been the nation.

### *Kenya Justice.*

THE Justice ought to light a cold Kenya fire, of which even many Kenya residents will probably be unaware. It is the division of assets between groups of individuals, in order to effect a safeguard which is comparable with the insurance policies of more advanced people. For instance, though Jericho may have a herd of single goats, only two or four of them are usually liable to find their way into the property of his friends. Kaimosi, Irwadi, Asiru, Eulani, and the rest who in turn have each two or three of Jericho's goats in their herds. So if Masa, Kambo, Levers, and Wolf Stevens' herd has lost not only their own property, but also the loss of their right to claim some members of the tribe. Jericho's goats in other words, a steer to him, and he may turn up to claim them, gain him the hate of other Natives—just as he kept them while they were alive, as it were. If he goes not to claim them, dies in his herd, he places the blame on the branches of a tree to show the rightfulness of his claim. He is lost because of "natural causes," and if his goat had not found its way into Jericho's compound.

### *Climate and Geography.*

IN the days of Sir Albert's first visit to East Africa became syndicalists, and in secret conferences, may move the distinguished zoologist made the watched what was interest by politicians and socialist tinkerers and others in the country, and given typists a field to work in a couple of days that an important speech had been made whereby Sir Albert introduced. On one occasion in the Kenya colony, in an audience of Salaries in the Panganyika capital, he was approached by eager and respectable bourgeois, tactfully endeavoring to ascertain the reason for his sudden departure, co-operation, even with a number of men who, at the time, he was simply visiting the country, and an old schoolfriend. After a brief interview, it can be said, Sir Albert had done

all in search of the friend of his boyhood days, and Sir Albert was held in such that no too great assistance could be given him, doubtless to help in explaining the inexplicable idea of preliminary suggestion, and elucidate the subject of his quest. Sir Albert's friend during a expedition, had appealed to the local girls, and much was made in sundown conversation of the episode. Later reports concerned that Sir Albert did in fact meet his long lost comrade in Dodoma, but where to reveal whether officially was a waste wholly or reminiscence of the day, a year ago, of Australia. Indeed, one intelligent soul of the colonial syndicalists thought this might have had something to do with the African coming of the Reich, we among other things, know Sir Albert's fate after the war, though he is now living, contented to the Government of Panganyika Territory.

### *India and Meiosis.*

PROBLEMS and difficulties of India, revealed by a conversation with a leading Indian in London last week. The work of the Indian Judge at that time was extremely disturbed by high winds, bursting open the iron shutters and filling the court with dust, and his humor, especially of a hard headed adjournment for the dust to settle. One day, in exasperation, he adjourned until the following morning, remarking that the judgment was the worse Supreme Court in the Empire. His remarks were duly reported and attributed to him in the morning paper, very late in the day, when the judge again found it necessary to adjourn because of the dust storms. He said, "I read in this morning paper that this is the worst Supreme Court in the Empire. I must agree." Unconsciously acting on a simple principle, the above-mentioned Rhodesian in London told East Africa and Rhodesia, that the best in *The Times* is an excellent advertisement for *Mopani's Class*, which you ought to reproduce. He had immediately forgotten that the said editorial note had been reproduced by *W.L. Thundersides* from this paper with due acknowledgement.

### *Chinchon and Cinchona.*

THERE is nothing like a visit to each geography, and the best spot of sooths around Madras is likely to bring enjoyment into the view of the town of Chinchon, 25 miles S.E. of Santiago de Compostela, as it lies almost directly in the path of the hot and dry trade winds of the Tafuna River. Dr. Goss, who has suffered from malaria, Ganga, may be of interest, was the Countess of Jinton, wife of the Governor of Peru who, in 1628, was the first patient in medical annals to be cured of fever by Peruvian bark. The Countess, having contracted herself, spent all her time in using the bark to relieve all who came to her at her level. So that when the bark was introduced into Europe, it was known as "Countess bark." Providing the bark was named after her, though why the name was misspelt is a mystery. Still more remarkable is it that the name is pronounced *Cinchona* by the English, though people who call it "Chimondey" "Chumley" are not likely to boggle over miscalling a simple word like *Chinchon*.

# Sir James Currie's Life and Work

By General Sir Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

**B**Y THE SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR JAMES CURRIE on March 17, while visiting Cambridge as a member of a Committee to inquire into the organisation of veterinary education in the British Empire, has lost a truly great, and truly public servant, and one who can ill be spared, especially at a time when the vast problems of co-ordinating education, scientific research, and agriculture throughout the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates are receiving a belated and much-needed attention, and for which Currie was in a large measure responsible as an able pioneer and efficient exponent.

Currie's father was the distinguished Principal of the Church of Scotland Training College in Edinburgh, and he sent his boy, who was born on May 15, 1868, to Fettes College, where he was an open schoolboy and where he played in the first University and the first Cricket XI. Coming to Cambridge to Edinburgh University, he was elected a scholar of Merton College, Oxford, in 1887, where he soon came to the front as a good and keen cricketer, playing against Cambridge in 1889.

In leaving Oxford he took the somewhat unusual course, at that time, of teaching in one of the Scottish Education Board's schools in the native city. It cannot be doubted that it was this training which gave him that firm basis of practical educational experience which was to stand him in good stead in his subsequent career.

## The Foundation of the Sudan.

Douglas Macmillan, a fellow-Scot, and the adviser to the Ministry of Education in Egypt, in search of efficient young educationalists for his staff, invited him to join the Egyptian Service in 1891. This met him in the following year, and thus began a friendship in which his collaboration in the regeneration of the Sudan proved of the greatest possible value.

On the 2nd January 1892 he embarked on board the steamer "Wadac" outside the vanquished Dervish city of Omdurman, and thence, via Soba of the Egyptian Army, and later Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, thought how best to perpetrate the mottoes of Gordon, and how he could help those he had come to. His thoughts were of peace, will, and education, and when he returned to Cairo he asked for a copy of Gordon's memoirs of Gordon's War, turned to the younger generalism of the Sudan, and, like the arts of peace, he wanted to know if the poor people had suffered as most, if not all, in regression, that their children were barely educated, and he ended with these words: "Ask the people of the United Kingdom, ask the people of our Colonies, I ask the people of America to help me to form a women's Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum."

In an incredibly short period his appeal was realized, but he had barely time, in his new months of Governor-Generalship of the re-conquered Sudan, to more than dig the foundations of the future, and then he was called away to assist Lord Kitchener in South Africa.

On the completion of his work in Sudan, and before he became General of the Sudan, fell my shoulder, and the end of my days, of which first

step was to tell Dr. D. B. Dunlop to select some men from among strong young educationalists, and he would recommend to start an educational system in the Sudan. There will be one, I said, who had vision as well as courage, to evolve some order out of the welter of chaos with which our early efforts were confronted. Very soon I had cause to pay a well-deserved tribute to Dunlop's power of intuition when he selected James Currie for the new Socio-educational post, and on the strength of his sound advice and efficient service rendered, a comparatively youthful educationalist, destined soon to become Principal of the Gordon School and Director of Education in the Sudan, I have every reason to feel most fortunate to have secured for the Sudan Government the co-operation of one whose subsequent career and activities in the educational world proved that no more efficient educational director could have been selected to occupy such a very important position, on which the future progress of the Sudan was supremely dependent.

He did not fail in putting his educational principles to the test by urging incessantly the importation of, or co-ordinating, up-to-date methods of teaching, physical development, scientific research as applied to the solution of social and economic problems.

## Laying the Foundations of Education.

In those first eventful 12 years of our collaboration in the Sudan, there was none of his former colleagues so fully deserved the title of educationist. The *Times*—come with the first of us—was the first to offer careers for them, and almost his first step was to start in the Gordon College school to train Sudanese as teachers, because, had teachers we could not find scholars, and due to his insistence that the principle was now adopted of proportioning the number of scholars to the careers open to them.

In his efforts to make the College as an ideal teaching institution, that home for every research applicable to the life of the Sudan, he founded the Agricultural College, later the Walter Scott Agricultural Research Station, the Wellcome Medical Research Laboratories, which housed the College.

Chemical, medical, geological, agricultural, and meteorological followed, and a law for the protection of kads, and a code published with the Gordon co-operative bank of Khartoum (now the Edgar Bonham Co. Ltd.) and Buda (now the Edgar) Bonham Co. Ltd., the judicial Secretary to the Government, Mr. W. H. McElroy, later M.P. for a division of Glasgow, was the founder of the Engineering School, and the first Municipal Engineer of Khartoum.

In our discussions on education, Sir James Currie never ceased to urge the importance of organising technical training on a broad and, putting this theory into practice, enormous sums of the available revenue were soon disbursed for the construction of a real technical college, which was built and adapted to the needs of the Sudan.

The period 1892 to 1904 was one of rapid development and the progress of the Sudan's primary schools

School was suspended after he selected from among  
of the students in his school, the best and most intelligent  
who were to be created by the government  
as the financial arm of the state, above  
mentioning later on a medical school, I said  
no, I do not like it because, has also said  
that he would not go to the medical school  
because he did not want to be a physician or a  
surgeon and he did not want to be a medical doctor.

Bethel Channing's Graphic Works

... merely a few months ago, the Sudanese activities which were then the occasion of a spirit of initiative and some seasonal enthusiasm, were enabled to have plaudit support two received from the Foreign Minister (then H. M. Consul) in 1879, perhaps our greatest pre-Confederation efforts towards the foundation of good government in the Country. Our task was immensely simplified by his powerful assistance and the financial help forthcoming for the Sudan from the Egyptian Government. Nor must one forget the good services rendered by the early Egyptian subordinate staff whose employment was necessitated by the total absence at that time of even partially educated Sudanese.

The late Lord Cromer's connexion with the  
subject will most happily be carried by his son,  
the present Mr. Cromer, as Vice-Chairman  
of the "Memorial Fund," which  
is in a position to employ his  
father's ideas in its efforts to  
erect a costly monument  
and which has proved to be a  
splendid example.

#### **Bringing Peace Through Education**

the disturbance  
and what  
kind of  
success  
has been  
achieved.  
The  
success  
of the  
program  
is due  
to the  
efforts of  
responsible staff  
and  
the  
fact  
that such success as has  
been  
achieved  
is  
due  
to the  
efforts of  
Carrie

In caring for his grave, I have over-emphasised those early and mid-periods of his life; but my excuse must be my long and intimate connexion with the author, our mutual collaboration on his volumes, which has led to the strength of our long friendship now.

*So far as I can work up  
the sum of his life in the South.*

To his departure from the Sudan a beginning had been made in the study of agricultural production in Gezira, and some took no small share of the work which eventually led to the loan arrangement by the Treasury in 1911 which made possible a Bahr el Beira Dam at Sennar and a grain development and cotton scheme familiar to knowledge of the Sudan plantations.

On retirement from the Sudan Service in 1914, he was appointed after the outbreak of the Great War, Pursuer and Director of Training of Munition workers in the Labour Supply Department in the Ministry of Munitions, and he admits to having borrowed the idea of the instructional factory from his old Sudan days. Thanks to his energy, thousands of semi-skilled workers were employed in the manufacture of aeroplanes and other armaments and they were up-graded from one branch to another in order to obtain the best results from the individual.

His Eminence served his gauntlet for the reward of the 3rd class of the Order of Osmannîch, in 1908, and again in 1912, and of the 2nd class of the Order of the Madjidieh, in 1914, whilst his services were made visible K.B.E. in 1920 and Commander of the Crown of Italy, to be followed in 1933 by the K.C.M.G. Had he lived further chapters were no doubt in store for him.

In 1913 he married Hilda Beatrice, only daughter of James Hamblin, of a Marjoribanks family, whose possessions were lost in the fire.

administration, nomines and agriculture.  
In August 1821 he was sent to Scotland as colonist, and he broadened  
out his knowledge of economics and society. He had a happy  
and interesting time there, and he  
spent much of the time in the company of his  
uncle, Edward, the son of his  
father, for many years a farmer, and nothing  
gave him greater happiness than to walk over his  
land at Upton House (Wiltshire) at the break  
of day, and to see the morning light and beauty.

The most estimate of his activities can be accepted at its face value, for in 1902 he had accepted the position of Director of the Empire Company, which gave him a wide opportunity to extend his knowledge and interest in the world. December 1902.

activities of this new Department were necessarily to establish experimental farms, for testing various cotton seeds and of the growing of cotton in the various countries, all of which he thought him later to act as a member of the Executive Committee of the Marketing Board of the Colony, and to be in Trinidad, and to form an Advisory Committee, with Education, Colonies, and other matters.

Science, Technology and Computing  
Mathematics and English  
Humanities and Social Sciences  
Business Studies and Economics  
School of Management and Law  
Health and Social Care  
and the School of Applied Sciences  
of this School from last year and  
the first year of the new funding public

# African Colonies for Germany?

*Mr. Amery and Sir Arnold Wilson Debate on Issue.*

SIR ARNOLD WILSON, M.P., and Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., addressing the Royal Empire Society last week on "The African Mandates and their Future," expressed opposing views on the relations of the German demand for Colonies with British security.

Said Sir Arnold Wilson in effect: Our security must be impelled unless some outlet can be found for the abounding energies of the German people. German expansion overseas can be controlled far more easily than her expansion eastwards in Europe. She can no longer have Colonies before the War for military purposes and can be prevented from doing so now.

To which Mr. Amery replied: The previous German Empire, built on British good will, was maintained merely as a foothold. The War showed the importance that those Colonies might be held for long were pledges of definitely stand. There is no case of a German economic need outweighing our need for security.

## Sir Arnold Wilson

Sir Arnold Wilson said that the return of African Colonies to Germany was discussable only as an integral part of a general settlement, in which the sacrifices could not be confined to Great Britain and the Dominions. The territories would have to be unfortified and the policy of the "open door" must be maintained. Any action must be limited to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

He would not hesitate to ask the people of this country to give the Colonies to us to assist us to wrench from us our colonies in Africa, India or the Dominions, which were bound to us by the strongest of ties, but the African Mandated territory was different.

Power, says Sir Arnold, belongs to the League of Nations. If we had the Treaty of Versailles, France was very unlikely to join with us in regarding such a demand as a *casus belli*. Russia would certainly stand aloof. This country and the Dominions would have to face the issue alone, and the Dominions rely entirely upon the people of these islands to defend them, their mandate being for military purposes, not armed forces in their colonies.

If Germany pressed the demand about of a general settlement to which all must subscribe, and in which all must play a part, we were justified in a *de facto* refusal. The League entered a demand for a cession of the African Mandated Power territories, the demand of which had been made without the unanimous consent of the League or of the Allied and Associated Powers. Whether it would justify the German view that force is the only instrument of change, a council of enquiry and lawyers would be trusted to find formularies.

Others said that each Mandated Power was bound in honour to keep its mandates in the interest of the Native population. He believed Germany would prove as enlightened a Colonial Power as any in Africa except ourselves and not perhaps inferior to us. Every Colonial Power had been guilty of greater or less incidents of this kind, and a statement on paper could be built up against any European Power. He referred to his over-thin archives.

Others sought to prove that Germany did not need colonies and that her former Colonies were useless as sources of raw materials. The first argument against Colonies, the second was based upon pre-War figures and took no account of the potentialities of these territories. Germany, by raising national loans, could supply heavy machinery, bridges and constructional material which would be paid for by exports. Whatever the economic arguments, we could scarcely deny that on economic grounds France, Belgium, Portugal and Spain, South Africa and Australia were desirable and Germany alone among the Central Powers was subordinate to the main questions.

## The Year of Militarisation.

Could we trust Germany not to use Colonies as military bases in future contingencies? He replied that no nation's power could be trusted except to the extent that it could be kept in check by armaments, and that German expansion overseas could be thus controlled more surely than her expansion in Europe. Germany did not practise her armament in the War for military purposes and could not even afford doing so now.

As problems in Africa in 1914-15 would be aggravated the all African Colonial powers might well be glad of German collaboration there. He would like to see an African Bureau established to ensure close co-operation and real harmony between the United States, and regarded it as a practical possibility.

The history of Anglo-German, as of Franco-German relations, said Sir Arnold, has been a story of lost opportunities. Inaction now may well be fatal. Retraffit will not avail unless at the same time we seek to remove the cause of enmity. To be to Germany armed what we refused to her disarmed is not a sign of strength but of fear and therefore of weakness. To refuse a small concession in aid to further demands is equally a sign of weakness.

The limit of concession in Africa is clear, viz., the *status quo* of 1914. As for the question of Colonies there is no reason why Britain and Germany should not live in amity. Let us keep calm and shape our policy accordingly.

To cry "What we have we hold, without discrimination, is to invite others to secure territory by the same agency which we used and to which we appeal namely, force." We cannot dispense with force, but to rely wholly on it is a form of national suicide to which I will not, in such a cause, be a consenting party."

## Mr. Amery's Reply.

Mr. Amery replied that the major portion of the mandates were allotted to British Dominions. If Germany made a claim against them which they believed we were bound to assist the Germans in meeting, that we should act in accordance with the League of Nations.

What evidence was there that Germany suffered any shortage of all raw materials? She had been importing on a larger scale in recent years than had been known before. The shortage arose solely from the facts that she had diverted supplies to big public works and to rearmament. In any case the raw

Colonial timber - the most valuable  
essential raw material came from Colonial territory, and the raw materials which seem to most  
necessitate timber to form all the structures  
in the world.

Germany's colonial claims were presented to the world. He saw, however, that the British Empire had continued its Boer War. German Colonial Empire, in view of the campaign of aggression which was at that time proceeding. The Boer War, he said, had looked forward to the day of opportunity to gain Colonial predominance. He recalled the Transvaal agents who informed him that Germany would enter the War and the rebellion would find German support. At the beginning of 1900, when Vero was down by Botha and Smuts

He did not believe that Germany would refuse from using my Colonies returned to me for military purposes. The 35% naval share policy would demand world wide revision.

Return of Wanganyika-Simpsonite

It was worth remembering that Uganda had largely conquered its own African Government. The British Government suggested sending an army to Germany; he believed that Britain, if it were there and in command, Uganda would rise and attack instead of the Germans. Some Africans, I suppose, who called for the return of Uganda, were not far from impossibilities.

He did not believe, however, that the French would be ready to let us French Colonial Secretaries had made their decision.

Secretary of State, Mr. Amer, pointed out that the League of Nations was nothing more than a body of international organizations, which were surely entitled to do whatever they chose to do in the interest of world peace. The League of Nations was not a political organization, but a body of international organizations, which were surely entitled to do whatever they chose to do in the interest of world peace.

Mr. Murray said that Sir Arnold Wilson had made an appeal to leave on the score that a strong military alliance was being organized. He would not deny Germany's right to exist. Her historical growth for expansion was in Europe. If she could not do it in Europe, she would do it elsewhere.

Germany, and a positive Europe was  
also asked. It should however, have no  
any policy of encirclement, what would be  
suggested that it should estable Germany  
buildup an area of wider exchanges, on the line

the system which it counts itself. In  
this, Stanley, summing up, says there  
was a genuine movement in favour of  
the Colonies. A question of policy  
of dynamic issues, which could not be con-  
sidered as a world problem, of economic  
and technical issues.

Protecting wetlands from oil and gas leases and  
the timber industry. See our website at [www.wetlands.org](http://www.wetlands.org)

The two most important reasons for the world to-day are the independence of the British Empire and the independence of the Central Powers. The former has been pushed on by the Englishmen themselves, and it is because this independence has been so slowly retarded by the progress of the world that it has not

...and the question is, "What is to be done?" This is the question of this or that colony, and involves economic and other questions affecting the future place of the world. The colonies can only "contribute" much by their action or opinion in these matters.

on the other hand, does not want her to stay living in a human world; and she cannot arrogate to herself superhuman powers, for she has never yet learnt the fundamental lesson in which outlook really the real value of knowing. It is only for us, the British, can conceive of a world formed of governments, namely, where the people of each country are completely dominated by the Government, Germany, understands only the Government owning the people. That is the overwhelming difference between us.

among those with East African and Rhodesian interests present at the dinner, which preceded the discussion were:

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. H. Barnet, Colonel F. G. C. H. and St. M. Hartman and Louis Barlow, Sir John

— Sir Macague and May Barlow, Sir John and Lady Caulcutt, Sir Morgan Croft, Major Sir Edward and Lady Dwyer, and — Ranger Mr Henry Galway, and —

Chesapeake Bay Holocene sediments

Mr. Webster and Lady Jarvis, Mr. F. S. Joelson,  
Miss F. D. Campbell, Miss Humphrey and  
Miss Abbott, Sir John Major, Mr. and Mrs.

Brooks, Monroe Mr. and Mrs. - Langford  
Collier, John Hon. Mrs. Charles Conroy Mr.  
Cox, James M. Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Savage

...L.M. Tritton Mr. and Mrs.  
Sir Archibald and Lady Meigall Sir  
A. Wilson and Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson

[Editorial copy] appears under "Matters of Record."

*Sir James*

His earlier interest in the Gordon Memorial College was manifested when he became a Member of the Executive Committee of the Gordon Memorial College Fund Association. To this institution he gave his time, energy, strength and support and the increases of its membership and of its income made his name known throughout the country and of the various other committees on which he served, an invaluable asset.

associate myself more familiarly with the apprehensions recorded in the Press by such old Friends as Clinton Gose, Munro, George Chapman, C. W. Chapman, Peter Udall and others who have borne their solemn testimony to his noble, generous and laudable disposition, to his ready apprehension of all the operations in which science was progressive, and to his wonderful facility for turning the knowledge to practical use.

His singular beauty of outline, presence, manner of sham, and above all his robust and dogged optimism tempered with a vein of genial humour and racy originality will always be associated with his name. By his passing a great man and true friend has gone from amongst us, and our country has lost a public servant whose untiring efforts towards increased efficiency and progress

development cannot fail to be a hundred times greater than his widow's sudden bereavement and great sorrow.

## Lord Stonehaven Looks Back

### Four Decades Ago

LOD STONEHAVEN gave a most interesting address last night to the Committee of the Old Comptons Club, London, on their guest, Lord Edward, formerly Colonial Secretary of the Group, who was known all as a former Governor General of Australia and Chairman of the Conservative Party, but is everyone now allowed to say over 30 years ago he was Consul-General and Acting British Agent of Uganda and had also served the Sudan and Somaliland.

Describing his early trip many Winkle no doubt will remember his impressive speech on the changes seen and noted in certain parts of Africa. "After more than 30 years ago," he told us, "when I first traveled East Africa, I took a motor-car to Kisumu, then by boat to Lobo today you would hardly recognize it as the railway to Elisabethville - headquarters of Katanga copper mines and then by train motor-car to the Northern Rhodesian copper belt and to Lusaka, the new capital. Turning North the few days Daresalam, Zanzibar, Tumbasi, Nairobi, Nakuru, the Saragura district of Tanganika and so on by Imperial Airways from Entebbe."

### Modernisation of Communications.

The aeroplane, motor car, wireless and trains formed Africa." In 1900, when serving in Legation in Addis Ababa, said Lord Stonehaven, "I was sent to make a road map for that region to Galabat in the Sudan frontier. So I ported out and I was proud of being a soldier until the day before reaching Galabat I had almost a mile of the old trail. Shattered rocks, stones, broken up by the Greek drivers driving a mule laden with sardines, oil, etc. We travelled half each time carrying only 100 m. and we averaged 15 miles a day, good going considering the country. We are at with the Italian magnificient efforts just on their way from Addis to Addis Ababa."

"Three years later a communication was sent to the Sudan Government to make a better road to Abyssinia, so that the 15 miles could be done in 24 hours which is now Kenya-Uganda. The work occupied eight months. The Governor of Kenya told me in Mombasa last year that he recently flew to Addis and found a good road running and back to Mombasa in 10 hours. It took us four months to do the single journey from the frontier to Rome. This is an excellent example of the enormous changes of the last 30 years; within which time has passed relatively as much as in the last 300 years."

"The Native King of Uganda was born on their birthday April 34, 1890, according to a spear which lead along the cattle track followed by his beloved wife carrying the family baggage. His son died, last year, in another Uganda child, who was dressed like a Native, was picked up in the class for 'white' but later also in the height of fashion, wearing the fashion bound—where we did sometimes an hour by car."

"A trip from British Hill to the south west corner of Lake Victoria is still located by 100 miles and of a unique country, which is the most perfect organic soil, month of hard training in 1900, now with British Government's plan one million acres covered in 100 miles before reaching Lake Victoria, whence a private

carrying him to my destination, where I arrived in the morning at 8 a.m. and had to take the last bus of Kigali City. A two-wheeled wooden cart, yet I had good houses, electric refrigerator, and the interest with which we heard Big Ben the clock tower you can hear it in London. Any one who has heard such things 35 years ago can have no thought of it."

### tributes to Belgian Congo Administration.

So much has been said of Belgian methods of administration that I want to read an extract from the British Consular Report made in 1926 on Economic Conditions in the Belgian Congo in which Mr. Compt. MacGillivray wrote under the heading of Native Administration:

In view of occasional reports of a former military ruler of Africa publications dealing with the Belgian Congo are often very emphatic in stating that the Belgians are aiming in towards the natives, in accordance with the colonial policy to ameliorate his lot. As far as the resources permit, are precisely those things which first impress the unbiased observer:

In the latest Consular Report on the Congo written in 1933, his successor quotes the above statement and adds:

The Belgians are entitled to have that repeated and I often see says: "The nature cannot be too dark for a country so rich in natural resources and controlled by a people who are strong or soft, and even to implement the best of the systems of colonisation, to rule over a people who are headstrong, and face the situation with that courage for which they are justly renowned. The Belgian Congo must eventually find a phoenix-like from the ashes of burnt schemes and winged ambition the position of Colonial predominance in Central Africa."

The Belgian and Portuguese colonies have a native government without representation. We have a presentative government, with Executive and legislative councils, which give representation to the inhabitants in a certain extent. The Governor is primarily responsible—but a wise Governor does not ignore the experience of those who have lived in the country much longer than himself. Though the life is bound to be different of experience his thinking seems to work well."

### Colonial Government by Interlocution.

"Unquestionably this is under mandate of the difference being that the Governor's annual report is sent to Geneva, where he goes, while on the other hand his account to the Permanent Commission to the League reads some of the reports of the proceedings of the Commission, it seems to me that the Governor reads there in fact to his (other) of the permanent (or, here) Council. Some of the Governor's have been so ridiculous that it is absurd that anyone with a little knowledge should be allowed to sit in judgment on the type of man whom we are in the habit of appointing to the very responsible post of an African Governor."

"Improvement of the condition of the natives is always being one of the main objects of our rule in Africa. No better example of this can be given than that late Lord Cromer's work in Egypt. Though Egypt is not a Tropical African Colony it is a former colony as not a Governor's standing has ever been adopted by British Governors throughout Africa—and it is therefore difficult to find the greatest of all British rulers in Africa. When Lord Cromer arrived in 1883 as British Commissioner and Consul-General, he found Egypt on the verge of bankruptcy and riddled with corruption. In the course of a number of his staff were prohibited to leave the country. He had a check history of Egypt, after coming to what could be described

is the Zuluian Myth, a popular idea of justice and security, happiness and prosperity prevailed to an extent and degree of in any previous epoch. I hope the rest of the prophet's warning materializes for the prophet continued: "And that will all pass away, and the old chaos will return."

Lord Lugard was inspired by these same ideas, and like Lord Cromer, inspired all those who were under him. They laid the foundations of our policy in Africa.

#### The Fashoda Incident.

I accompanied Sir William Garstin immediately after the battle of Omdurman in 1898 on his mission to study the regime of the Upper Nile. We travelled to the Nile southward until we were stopped by the codd, an obstruction produced by large masses of papyrus and other aquatic vegetation detached by high winds from the dryish swamps through which the Nile flows in parts of its upper course, and becoming jammed in the river cuts, blocks navigation. Curious enough, this state appears to have resulted in some measure from the suppression of river traffic connected with the slave trade.

The French Major Marchal de la Rive, after a magnificent journey from the West Coast, had brought France and France to the verge of war, but again grievance was the bane of several months at Fashoda he had completely changed the fashion in heads. We had the varieties recommended by the late Sir Samuel Baker, but they had been completely superseded by red white and blue heads introduced by M. Cottin. Sheetings was equally judicious. For the Dinkas and Shilluk, wore one or two strips of bafta round the neck.

"We were getting nervous about how to should buy chickens, eggs etc., when one day a small bullock spied a large rooster running on the top of a sternwheel steamer, and put it implying him towards us, and killed four or five chickens which he fed to their legs with the other hand. Marketing now presented no difficulties but Marchal had established his red, white & blue banners forming a sort of tender outfit was like offering a Scottish head a hundred franc note to payment.

We all asked what would it be if two European powers fought for the possession of this dreary stamp. We heard of one or two, with the like, about it, but such crime was never committed. Our feelings with the French got better and better but we sent the same to the real King of Sudan. It was not the intrinsic value that made us insist, but the fact that we were compelled to contradictions like this.

I was in the command of these events when after 3 years I flew last summer over Tanganyika and remembered Germany's insistence on her destruction. Looking down for mile after mile the unhabitability, I recalled the horrors of which we had contemplated even the possibility of a war between France and ourselves over the enormous interests in the stamp of the Upper Nile. In both cases, we entered upon the territory of the smallest African state, the little village of a town, whose economic value is Tanganyika, nothing but a worthless country and likely to improve under the present capable administration we cannot say why the strange reasons.

Modern African life consists of a more and more. Starting from Tananyika we could reach Portuguese East Africa, we could reach Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Kenya

and so on. The Germans may say they have no intentions, but Sir Kitchener's intention changes every day. The German Colony fell without a struggle and planes of the offensive forces are easily converted to military uses. At the moment we are told that we want to be on Rhodesian territory and that we are going to their land. The Germans have much in common and these Germans were in Tanganyika and we unfortunately let out to them think of the position of Kenya, Uganda and Rhodesia. Those of us who want to end the War cannot be blind to these things.

A week tried to set a fresh young man at Oxford a pearl tiepin, and when the young man said that he didn't want a pin, the jeweller replied: "But's gentleman in your position ought to have a pearl pin." That, I think, is another aspect of the German attitude: they think their prestige demands that they should have a colony. Incidentally, the undergraduate would be obliged to pay for this pin, but the Germans want a Colony given to them gratis. They just realize that war has to be paid for.

#### What of the Future?

What of the future of Africa? The standard of living of the Natives in British Africa is immensely higher than it was in my young days. They are better physically because of better food and they have complete security. When I asked a very experienced official what was good vassalage, and a young before you go in this second term of service as a soldier. One sees how much of these so-called conditions of vassalage gressus, how they just change. The social status of a was perhaps as low as the settled condition of the same in his former antipodes. The dismally suggested that about 95% was progress, and a wise man, thinking hard, felt the question did not arise because the march of progress could not be arrested.

That recalled another story of Lord Cromer when the Aswan Dam was being built an enthusiastic engineer said to him: "Raise that another 10 feet and you will have enough water to feed all the pumps along the Nile." "Not on your life," replied Cromer. "The inundation of the river from immemorial history, driven by the wind, has been round and round to bring up the water from the Nile. Before you propose to stop the pumps, tell me what I am to do with these seven million Egyptians." (he heard). Of course, things cannot stand still, but you have to be particularly careful in Africa to move in the right direction.

Our policy has unquestionably led to much greater impressiveness for the natives, who provided an outlet for their surplus energies to develop their own industries. But they have brought advantages to the native people at Home. Citizenship, state protection, etc., who are natives; yet, they have had to innumerable engaged in manufacturing other lands. But that has been spent in visiting these countries and the world find that the balance is either not in favor of the Old Country or only very slightly so. Certainly not a balance which would satisfy commercial calculations.

The case of S.Africa is a colonisation but democratic, providing a living ground for our rising men. Some people make an effort some people use it but the real advantage is that it gives a chance to cultivate and pass on a tradition which starts with Queen Elizabeth." (Applause).

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

*Buffalo Danger on the Lupa.**Allegations of Government Blunders.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

In view of the action of the Government in dealing with the natives who rapidly spreading along the ridge from Mbeya to Lake Rukwa have been most cruelly treated, I would

call your attention to the well-known winter was approached and failed to take on the part of sending these beasts. It was accepted, but was never carried out, it having been decided on reconsideration, to do nothing. Some time passed and they were again approached, but this time refused.

Then another man was approached—I gave him both names but not for publication at this stage—and, having accepted the offer, bought his order that he might be ready to start in without delay. After he had incurred the expense he told that Government could not afford a European and had decided instead to send out six Native game scouts and to distribute black powder to villages.

This policy is already bearing fruit. One Native who had wounded a buffalo several times was chased and killed. Another unfortunate Native who was walking along the path near Ilala to the hills from Sita to Mbeya was charged by a herd without warning and also killed.

At present the disease is spreading all over the hills and foothills. It results in indiscriminate shooting.

Native has made this thoroughly dangerous. An unfortunate European will be expected to go out and clean up his position. He should not be allowed to do so.

Chumbe  
Tanga Nka Territory  
Member

*The Bush Telegraph.**Instances of News Transmission.*

*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

Sir.—With reference to Mr. Gordon Weir's statement that there can be no question whatever that Africa possesses some means of transmission from the earliest times that is still unexplored.

The words "bush telegraph" are in a sense a misnomer, and although they can be applied to drum signals, do not properly describe transmission of news by us refined methods. The drum is used by certain tribes, but by no means universal.

On at least two occasions, of importance news passed through the whole of Africa in a distorted account of the battle on the Tigris. River reached Cairo before news arrived in Cape Town, and by the outbreak of the Great War was known in the Northern Kingdom throughout the months before it was known in Europe.

It was two years before the Sett Deser on the Nile, Bustung and Sir Jameson, both places without any means of communication. It was at the rate of 100 miles by fast camel from the Nile to Egypt, probably 1,000 miles by telegraph, and the company at Omdurman at both places were asked to give information as to the time and date when the company's boat, the "Bosseman," would arrive.

In 1900, when Gordon Weir's correct map of the British and the German East African boundary was attempted to be so, the Desert was away, while 21 hours from the British Ultima Thule had been completely cut off.

The employment of the lay-out of the Mwanza-Tanga Nka Territory. It may tell you my story that a limit of 10 acres of land could be obtained for 10/- a acre, 10/- before the country was opened, and that the Great Western Road was an infant in those days. Mbeya had not yet been born, and the nearest telegraph office was about 10 miles away. In those days a hard day's walk was a long day's walk, and the company's headmen informed us of the European miners that "it was moving south." Africa, this was not quite accurate, but the man said the station master telegraphed me that he was probably moving there.

Major Drought, well-known as Puma, near Sita, has stated definitely that the news of "African" was missing gun of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, which was obtained by telepathy.

How many times have I heard discussion of how this transmission of news is effected, but never before since I first became acquainted with Native ways have I heard so definite a theory.

K. C. Colony. — D. E. H. Wilson.

It subsequently came to Major Drought to pay this compliment to the author of our "Sha Sita series," E. A. and R.

*Protecting Game Funds.*

The next monthly dinner of the Royal African Society will be held on April 12, when Captain G. D. Bellman, of the Natural History Museum, will give an illustrated lecture on the African fauna, preceded by the recent International Convention that resulted from the International Conference which took place in London last autumn. Mr. W. G. Bowshow has promised to preside at the dinner, which is open to anyone interested in African affairs, whether or not he or she be a member of the Royal African Society. Further particulars are obtainable from Mr. R. H. Wilson, secretary of the Society, the Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.

*When Touring the Country.*

For those who are touring the country, whether on foot or by carriage, considerably enhanced if the carriage is a light one, such as half-horse and a sled, or a light carriage, free of the usual jolts. Had surfeited on hotels of the ordinary resort type and is anxious for something more restful and above all with the glamour of history about it.

Such book should be grateful to Mr. Alfred Courteau for his little shilling books entitled "Let's Rest," while in Devon and Cornwall, and "Let's Rest" while in Sussex and Surrey.

With the splendid photographic illustrations would more easily the book succeed, rather than this is a copy of the cases in which Mr. Courteau's recommendations are more practical, and in the result of his own experiences. The books can be obtained from the publisher at 19 Adam Street, London, W.C.

*Like East Africa and Rhodesia.*

Subscriptions

## Excursions for Tourists.

By Robertson & Co., Ltd., Rhodesia.

The R.R. are some astonishingly good roads in Colony districts in East Africa and Rhodesia, which can very fairly claim that they already offer excellent accommodations for tourists. Mr. G. C. Gibb, Chairman and managing director of the Union Castle Line, told East Africa and Rhodesia, in his address at the opening of his regular visits to East Africa, the following words:

"I am under the conviction that the British territories to the north of the Limpopo will benefit greatly from the prosperity which they received during the empire exhibition in Johannesburg, and as a result of the facilities which have since been shown throughout the colony." The Last African and Rhodesian Pictures show so well planned and organised that they brought a new vision to thousands of tourists Africans who had previously had only the vaguest idea of South Africa, which they are now anxious to visit.

"At all the delightful countries showing, it is which to spend a holiday, commented Mr. Gibb. Seven people in a launch who have not much leisure to spend in Kenya, Uganda, or Tanganyika, allowing for the time taken in the circuits involved, whether it be made by sea, by rail, will find most delightful places with excellent accommodation and easy of access. It quite takes away the 'miserable sentiment' centred in Nairobi, which would do more to many a man of fair size than popular opinion just by its relation to many a man's arrival."

Confidence in the future  
The unrestrained optimism of severo, and the steady growth of these territories from the depths of the depression make a strong impression upon the visitor, who believes that the territories, thanks to reorganisation of the industry after another year of the Duma, are in an excellent position to develop their mineral wealth. Values of primary importance, while the establishment of mining titles have given a satisfactory nature.

Mining activity in Rhodesia, in respect of gold and base metals, was most notable; there is a general confidence that the outlook for tobacco is much brighter, and there was constant evidence that there had been a marked development since last visit of the public realisation of the independence of the plot of British Dependencies between the individual members of which much closer contacts are being maintained.

Mr. Gibb, in short, is unerring in his confidence in the future of British Southern Africa.

### Rhodesian Government Reunion.

A Coronation Reunion of members and friends of the B.S.A. Police, the "Cattle" Mounted Police, the Mashonaland Mounted Police, the Beaufortland Border Police, and the Southern Rhodesia Constabulary has been arranged by the B.S.A. Police Department. It will take the form of a sumptuous luncheon, and will be held in the Wellington Hotel, Bulawayo, on Saturday, April 1st, at 1.30 p.m. Colonel John King, M.P., the Mayor, and his Adjutant, Corgi, will preside at the roasts of honour. Tickets can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, B.S.A. Police Association, No. High Commission Office, Rhodesia, Strand, London, W.C.

## Mining Share Advice Coupon.

See Page 100, Part I, Section 10.

For those who

wish to know more about

the Rhodesian Mining

Industry.

see Part II, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part III, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part IV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part V, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part VI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part VII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part VIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part IX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part X, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XVIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXV, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXVIII, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXIX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXX, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXI, Section 10.

or the Mining

Shareholders' Circular.

see Part XXXII, Section 10.

**PERSONS.**

Lord Lloyd-Jones, England by air on Monday for a month.

Mr. C. L. Spender, now secretary of the London Branch of the Tendring Board.

Admiral Vianezzo, G.M.R., has been appointed Governor of Entebbe.

Mrs. E. D. Garrett has left Tanganyika to spend a holiday in England.

Sir Alec Bailey is expected to return to London from South Africa at the end of April.

The Aga Khan last week flew from Kisumu en route on the conclusion of his visit to East Africa.

Dr. Donald Sutherland, former Canadian Minister of Defence, has been touring Southern Rhodesia.

The Rev. Mr. Charles Duncan, one of the Chief Secretaries of Northern Rhodesia, arrived in England.

Mr. J. R. H. Haslam has been elected a member of the Eastern Province (of Rhodesia) Parliament.

Major Sir William Lead and Mr. W. G. Sturges have been appointed to represent the general constituency of the Central Territory at the Coronation.

Mr. G. R. Hartman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Capetown, has been visiting the Rhodesian Dependencies.

Requiem Mass for Sir Peter Lester, Bt., was said at Brightham Oratory at 10 a.m. on Ash Wednesday by the Bishop of Lancing.

Mr. G. Leslie, of the Masaland Administrative Service, has been appointed Assistant to the Provincial Commissioner, Blantyre.

Patrick Duncan, Governor-General designate of the Union of South Africa and Lady Duncan will leave London on May 1.

Miss Alexander Kay, M.A., has interests in Rhodesia, Malaya, and Australia, and has received a personal gift from a Rhodesian citizen.

Major G. F. Fielden, the former Governor of Kinsoloum, is to take command of West Cumbria and for the Special Areas Commission.

Mr. W. J. Borrow, M.P., regrets to report his departure in the Zanzibar and W.D. for the past six weeks after a long absence.

Mr. E. G. Lamb, Deputy Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, has been attached to the secretariat on his return from overseas leave.

Lord and Lady Francis Scott have taken a flat at 21 Grosvenor Gardens for the London season. Miss Moyra Scott will be with them on their visit to the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel British Columbia Dragoon Guards, son of General Sir W. T. Tait, has been appointed to command Nyasaland.

Mr. W. Price, who has much promoted Dar es Salaam, Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, has been appointed to local government in Uganda.

Mr. Umtali, a Territorial amateur Dramatic and Musical Society, has been elected President of which is Captain C. H. Harting, is to produce "A Mikado" during November.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, the well-known Uganda advocate, is due back in England on Saturday. Mrs. Hunter and he have been granted seats in Westminster Abbey for the Coronation.

Mr. J. Richards, Senior Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, has been appointed Deputy Director of Agriculture in Uganda, in succession to Major F. Clay, who has been transferred to Nigeria.

Sir Guy Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, who has always shown keen interest in East African affairs, left England last week for a holiday in the Mediterranean.

Colonel and Mrs. W. T. Shorthouse, formerly of the Royal Engineers, but who have latterly been in the West Indies, are visiting British Guiana where Colby Goldmines are in full production.

Mr. M. Gross, a well-known coffee planter, has had his arm broken in a hunting accident while shooting accident the jungle, in which he was hunting tigers having just charge of his rifle.

Mr. James Cuthbert, General Manager of the Argentine polo club, died in London on Friday, and was buried at Ardbourne on Saturday. The funeral service was held at St. Paul's, the Duke of Cambridge's Regiment.

Mr. C. S. Jones, Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce, has been elected a permanent official member of the Senate of the City Council during May. He remains chairman of the committee.

**EVERYBODY  
STRONG.**

**BOOKS**

The Nyasaland Tax Association has placed on record its appreciation of the services rendered the local industry by Dr. Small, the Director of Agriculture, who will not be returning to the Protectorate after his approaching leave.

Mr. W. A. K. Lowe of Summerhill Nenagh, Co. Tipperary, and Miss K. Ridsdel, daughter of Mr. E. L. Ridsdel, who has mining interests in the Sudan and in Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Ridsdel were married yesterday in Westerham.

The arrangement is now fixed between Sir John Vreede, founder and Vice-President of the Overseas League, and Lady des Voeux, only surviving daughter of the late Sir Victor Brooke. The ceremony will take place today at St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The annual Church and General meeting of the Dundee Society in Scotland will be held in Edinburgh on Wednesday, April 12. Members and their friends who intend to be present should communicate with the hon. secretary, Miss H. A. Mackenzie, at Fifebank House, Palace Street, Dundee.

A new managing director of the building contractors for the great canton bridge which connects Mombasa with the mainland road to Malindi left London yesterday to join the "Sandaff Castle" in Genoa. After service with the Scots Fusiliers, the Indian Army, and the Royal Engineers, he first went to Kenya in 1920.

Brigadier-General Sir George Macmillan addressed the East African Council of the Royal Society on Thursday, April 12, taking up the subject "In Quest of a Transport Policy for East Africa." Lord Granworth, Chairman of the Council, in presence of tea will be served at half past four, and the lecture will begin at 4.45 p.m.

Colonel J. P. G. D. C. Smith, son of the late Sir Alexander Smith, the famous general and author, has been appointed General manager of the British Park Trust in India. He was in charge of the Zambesi branch of the Bank of Central Africa transferred to Fairholme, remained in the same capital until 1910, and then went to Ceylon, where he stayed the next 12 years. For some time he was B.A. Division manager. Mr. Lawrence, the present Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce, is his father's biographer.



## Sir Albert Kitson

SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, British well-known mining engineer and financier, who has such great interests in Eastern Africa and Rhodesia, writes:

"It was with the deepest regret that I heard of the death of Sir Albert Kitson, whose work has done so much to develop the mineral resources of Africa."

The recent development of gold mining in East Africa, which has the attraction of capital save Kenya Colony from the worst effects of the world depression, was in a large measure due to his efforts. As one of the earliest venturers in the field, I should like to pay a tribute to him as a man of scrupulous fairness when acting in an official capacity, and as a geologist of wide knowledge and foresight.

By his death Africa has lost a friend, and those interested in the minerals of that continent, a guide whose assistance will be greatly missed.

## Mr. F. S. Clarke

THE Hon. S. M. Lanigan, Vice-Consul High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia writes:

"I first met 'Mooshi' Clarke when I arrived at Sekukwana Drift in 1899, at which place the first steamer N. Livingstone was buried. Clarke was the first man to introduce a commercial atmosphere north of the Zambezi, and his was the first shop in the whole country at that time. Later he established his business at the then capital Kalomo.

He was always characterized as a brave and no-nonsense man, but his misfortunes and at one time the whole family, I never knew him to murmur. One of the most serious blows he suffered was the complete destruction by fire of the new store at Kalomo, together with its contents before it was even opened. He immediately started again. Then he founded the Zambezi Trading Company and from that time never looked back. At your obituary notice of Patiasa, when he became a very enterprising rancher and he owned a large acreage of land and a considerable number of cattle,

the man who had created the Zambezi was a man of integrity. He had no enemies and he himself, especially in his truly rugged life past, was a man of honour.

He was a man who could command the respect of all. He had no enemies and he himself, especially in his truly rugged life past, was a man of honour.

APRIL 1. Combined Empire Societies' Annual Conference of Empire Supply Societies, Manchester.

April 2. Annual dinner of Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, London.

April 4. Annual conference of Drama Trust Association, Kingway Hall, Colindale, N.W. 9. Presidents: Mr. D. M. Davies, D. Dept. Roy, Hoskin, Slesser.

April 12. The Coronation.

April 13. Lecture on "Zanzibar Trade Products and People" by Mr. S. S. Saaduddin, headmaster, The Aga Khan's School, Zanzibar. Imperial Institute.

April 14. Combined Empire Societies' Annual Conference in the Prime Minister's and Representatives' Rooms, and the Colonies afternoons, the Savoy Hotel.

April 16. East Africa Branch, Savoy Hotel.

April 17. Lecture on "Medical Control over Health Institute of Technical Hygiene, Kentish Town.

April 18. Annual Empire Supply Association's annual conference, Birmingham.

April 18-20. Industrial Training Society's meeting, inst. of Econ. Sci., London.

April 20. Combined Empire Supply Societies' annual conference, Birmingham.

## Major Walter Kitton

WILLIAM HENRY KITTON, ENGR.

KENYA has lost one of its most interesting personalities through the death at the age of 71 of Major Walter Kitton. Very few men even in Africa had lived a more varied or more adventurous life.

For a couple of years he had suffered from continued ill-health and had known that his end was approaching, but this then became a man possessed of wonderful vigour of mind and spirit that belied his age. He understood the general, but had exceeded his own stimulate the leaders in public service, encouraged the young to bear responsibility, and gave his confidence to a fortunate few who were three or even four decades younger than himself.

Born in 1859, he was appointed to the Royal Engineers at 17 to his uncle, Sir Richard Tatrye, in the Buntingham Hall engineering firm of that name. Tatrye however, proved irksome to him, because he became interested in politics when working in Aston, where Joseph Chamberlain, Birmingham, and Lord Randolph Churchill made a great big demonstration. Tatrye joined a group of young men intent on breaking up the meeting, to do which they knocked down and upset the machinery at the front of the hall, and provided a very effective advertisement and attraction. He then became engaged by Mr. Hawkins' and dismissed by this trade, and then eschewed it, joined the P. and O. Company as their engineer.

### Jameson Raid and Boer War

His first voyage took him to the Dutch Republic where he heard of risings inland. His instinct for news caused him to send the story to a London newspaper, and thus began a long association with the Press. His next voyage was to Colombo, on reaching which in 1881 he learnt of the discovery of gold in the Rand. Taking the first ship to Durban he made his way up to Johannesburg mainly by waggon, and pegged some claims. At the time of the Jameson Raid he acted as a guide to Colonel Frank Rhys Davids on the route, and in the Boer War joined the British scouts "The Tigers." When Johannesburg fell, he was the man selected by Lord Roberts to accompany Major Davies, of the Grenadiers, to open the truce into the town to demands of surrendered. He was awarded the D.C.M. for his services in the field.

During the South African War he made good use of his artistic and journalistic talents, and in addition to sending him news stories to the *Daily Graphic*, he made rough sketches of the scenes, which after little time were up to record in *The Graphic*.

### Japanese War Scoop

In England when hostilities between Russia and Japan appeared probable, he was commissioned by the Foreign Office to go to Japan to observe the situation once again. From London via Europe and Siberia, crossing Lake Baikal by icebreaker, via Port Arthur he had his hair cut and his beard shaved. Months afterwards, when he was with the Japanese Army in northern Korea, an officer of high rank stopped him with the remark, "I see you don't recognise me; I had the pleasure of cutting your hair and trimming your beard in Port Arthur."

During this campaign Kitton achieved his biggest scoop. While in Tokio he met the Amer-

ican Consul, one evening received an invitation to attend the Foreign Office. Seeming that some important news would break, he made his hasty return to his office and arrived just in time to witness a cablegram at the Foreign Office. He found the officers and officials assembled, but securing by previous means to have the announcement to be made, the others listened attentively to the Foreign Minister's words? He flushed back to the cable office, took up a manuscript on the counter, and instructed that every word should be telegraphed to London, afterwards as consignments of news came in, to arrive with their names, only to find that the news could be handled until 10 p.m. So he was flushed with heat everywhere, until the news - and said ever afterwards that the wagging received for incurring the expense of sending the full statement was worth the satisfaction of beating his rivals.

After war came his dispatches to his agency were supplemented by sketches of the illustrated papers he had previously supplied. He was one of the first eight correspondents from the Empire allowed to go to the front.

At the start of the war he took up residence in Cape Town, soon in the trenches in the Cape, but was soon sent to the Transvaal and Orange Free State, with his nephew, Captain "Dick" Johnson, who preceeded him a month before. Major Kitton served in East Africa throughout the rest of the Campaign, and around the country so much that he came to own a villa house at Gerrard's Cross, and devoted himself to horticulture.

He bought land near Ruyi and developed a fine coffee plantation, characteristically selecting a site with the skull and crossbones. With his wife he worked hard, studied hard, and did far more artificial fertilising than his fellow planters, with the result that his estate became one of the show-places of the Colony. He was an enthusiastic horticulturist, and his flower garden was a delight to him and to others.

### Afrique Coincidences

Coincidence had, he always said, played a considerable part in his life. Some twenty years before the Boer War he was on holiday in Johannesburg and boarded a tram to look onto the City. There was only one other passenger on the top deck and to him he mentioned that he had been a commando since the Boer War. Somewhere here, that I came in with him to witness to demand the surrender of the town," he added, reminiscing. His companion turned round at this disclosure and said, "Yes, I was the Commandant who came out to meet you."

While home guard bound, just after the Great War, he came face-to-face with a fellow-passenger whom he had never seen, an old man from Durban. The Boer War and all that had not since seen. The man was Mr. E. Evans, Kenya maize grower.

Durban was a Recession of many years standing and a Swede. He had been a candidate in a four-cornered fight for the Kenya Legislative Council at the last general election, but withdrew before polling day.

Deep sympathy will be felt for his nephew, who has given his time and companion on their coffee estate for many years, and for his mother residing in America.

## Rhodesian Parliament

*Business of the New Session.*

By J. R. FORD, Correspondent, Rhodesia.

SARASVATI, the Goddess of Mathematics, had been invoked by the Government in all its efforts to avert the blizzard of heretical motions which followed with England's worst blizzard.

The Government, after being stumped by the attack from the Transvaal, many of the matters which were to come before the House of Assembly in the first session of the new Parliament having been decided by the Convention, had greatly elaborated a plan of service to native medical doctors to meet the needs of the Native people. The railway debentures had been converted at 4½% interest, issued again and the new Railway Agreement would, in the opinion of Ministers, effect a saving in capital to the colony. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance would attend the forthcoming Imperial Conference. The British colonies had agreed to build a railway bridge over the Zambezi at Chipinda to connect Northern Rhodesia with the Great Zambesi railway road and to provide harbours for Native traders. There would be increases in the number of men receiving training in the Defence Force, and a sum of Service equipment were being obtained.

These and many other matters were mentioned by the Government which at the opening sitting of the House. The following bills were read for the first time: Electoral Bill; Salary Bill; Roads and Road Traffic Amendment Bill; General Loans Bill; Rhodes Estate Amendment Bill; Trade Marketing Amendment Bill; Cattle Levy Bill; Singapore Security Commission Bill; and the Migrant Control Bill.

A motion by the Prime Minister, seconded by one of the Opposition, Mr. H. H. Davies, to present a Royal Address to His Majesty the King was adopted.

This is a fair indication of the use of work by the Rhodesian Parliament in the first day. It was certainly full-spirited and only the members seemed to get down to business with alacrity.

On the second day the House sat for four hours. The problem of educational reform loomed large in the public eye. Within the past four days letters concerning it have appeared in the Press from Dr. L. W. Foggin, a former Director of Education; Mr. Arnold, the present Chief Inspector of Schools; writing upon the instructions of the Prime Minister; Dr. Fleming, a former Medical Doctor; and Mr. Tawse Leslie, a former M.P.A.R.C. Mr. Foggin, a member of the Labour Party, has been a Member of the Legislative Assembly since 1933. He gave notice that he would move on March 24 that the recommendations contained in the Report of the Education Commission, 1936 (Mr. Fox's Report) concerning teaching conditions prevailing in the Colony or in the best interests of the education of economy.

This notice of motion coming from a member of the governing party was given on the same day as a notice of motion to be moved on March 17 by the Opposition leader that the Government had forfeited the confidence of the House by entering into the recent Railway Agreement. It bids fair to be a long session.

Mr. Foggin attacked the Work Report by Mr. Arnold defended it, labelling some of Mr. Foggin's strictures "imperialistic." It was finding its way to the aid of Mr. Foggin, who himself counter-attacked his critics, pointing out that in general per-

for progress, with contempt remarks as to the boldness of government in so quickly finalising what the welfare of their own children was at stake.

It is difficult to see how Mr. Foggin's motion can stand up when he is, as a member of the governing party, unless the Government is willing either to allow the debate to proceed, a non-parliamentary ready to withdraw its support from Mr. Fox's recommendation, and the House proves unable to formulate a progressive educational policy. The two Commissions have reported in seven years. It will forfeit the confidence of the Colony if this is not done.

### Learning from the Old Country.

Can no scheme be devised under which members of the House of Small and isolated Colonies like the Eighty be sent home periodically to gain a little of that strenuous training in Parliamentary affairs which the older party organisations in Great Britain can provide? A young colony tends to become a museum for archaic forms of thought if nothing is done to break up for its isolation from the main stream of civilisation, and there is too much wanton to be found in Africa for that to be tolerated. However, it is to be hoped that the present sitting of Parliament will, by a special effort, show that a high standard of strictness is possible even under present circumstances. National reform will be the result.

The shadow of the Labour Party—which does not represent the large Native labouring class—and of the Party from being able to command a majority in the House lies on the Government on March 17. It would, if successfully, give the Colony of Prime Minister and Opposition generally accepted as the best and most honest it has had. The saying that they are as mad as the sea as ever came out of it hardly applies, for it would be foolish to try to form a Cabinet of inexperienced men. Labour will not coalesce with other parties; it has refused to do so more than once. If the Government is defeated in the Colony it will simply give another of Ministers from an attempt to get into office on its own at full strength. It is to be hoped that the House will tend itself to meeting without a certain situation.

### Opposition Bills, Easter.

Opposition has been raised in Salisbury by the Government the Salmon Sports Club to obtain a counter-club liquor licence which it is hoped would be more eligible for the public houses than those costing half a shilling which the Salmon Club holds. A Salmon Sports Club has refused its application. The "ignor" Act was recently amended to provide a small licence during Lent, and it was suggested that the amendment was introduced mainly to fulfil the wishes of the Salmon Club. The main objection the Licensing Magistrate decision was that the licence would not be in the best interests of the younger generation. The vague field of sports which someone had named the thing and that it was bad for the Government being disengaged politically. On such trifles as the site of Government made it rest. The Government, as held by its was president, however, when he received parts of the Nelson Law now have to say and that if the Opposition, which voted surreptitiously upon a general principle against the Law Courts and the Government, which made them,

LOOK  
AT YOUR  
TEETH

WASH  
BOTH  
MIRROR  
PERFECT

... before you go to bed, make  
your smile a pleasant memory  
using KOLYNOS—the Dental Cream which brings  
beauty to light.

Oil Chemicals and Stores



BUT  
KENYA  
PROBLEMS

You cannot do better than

PLANCO

Obtainable  
from your  
leading

Kidneys to planco

WHEN you have off-days; back aches, back pains, muscles stiff and sore—when the spirit is adrodded, you're weary and tired, and your rest is disturbed, you should strengthen the kidneys with D'Oyley's Backache Kidney Tea. Don't waste time hoping to get well to-morrow. You can get well to-day with D'Oyley's Backache Kidney Tea. It is the most beneficial if you take it every day. It is a tea, rich in vitamins, and it is a tea that does good.

**D'OYLEY'S**  
Backache kidney tea

HAMS  
SAUSAGES

LARD and  
TINNED  
MEATS

kidneys to planco



Look  
at your  
teeth  
in the  
SOUTH DOWNS



### For leisured living

Amidst the glorious South Downs, 3 miles from Eastbourne, is East Dean—lands—a beautiful rural settlement surrounded by 25 square miles of permanently preserved country. Country houses, bungalows, cottages and a limited number of building sites are available, all with glorious views that will not be spoilt by future building.

Write to the address below for the estate agent who will give all details, particularly:

**EAST DEAN DOWNLAND ESTATE**  
ESTATE AGENTS: SOUTHERN N.E. EASTBOURNE, ENGLAND

Telephone: BRIGHTON 6-8181. Telex: 100000. B.S.U.

Ask for

**Gaymer's**

BY GAYMER'S LTD., BRIGHTON, ENGLAND  
Established 1870. The oldest established

butchers in Brighton. Famous for their  
all kinds of meat, Hams and Chops.

Ask for our new booklet "The Good Foods for a LONG DRINK".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

Ask for our new booklet "Oxo Cubes for a Refreshing Drink".

*London's strong Party*

the party of the people.

It is a party which has been permitted to grow up by the Government. Moreover, when it addressed itself to the general idea that a Party such as ours deserves to be most carefully, competently and firmly planned ahead I fully agreed. I said, "This is the kind of my desire I am considering in the manner in which it may prove desirable to reorganise our organisations here. We have, however, a number of offices and committees which in one way or another are connected with these objects, and I think it probable that with developments those now exist in our local bodies may all take place before long."

That being so, I think it a possibility that we may be instrumental in repeat the work of our predecessors in forming a body of men whom we can get in these important lands who will modify our organisation in whatever manner promises to give the best results, to the extent of their ability, to members it is essential that we have all relevant information at our disposal.

*Revolving Finances.*

During the year 1936 finances of the Government and the fiscal revenue of £1,100,000 against a budget estimate of £1,300,000, showed a deficit of £200,000. Annual expenditure includes a sum intended to reserve £100,000 for contingencies, £670,000 for supplies and £300,000 for the service of debts. The revenue included £533,000 as a result of the increase in the gold price from £3.36 per ounce to £3.67 per ounce, £39,000 from a further increase in the gold and security call outstanding, and £10,000 from balances. An amount of £100,000 was set aside for the payment of debts due to foreign countries. Sir Philip explained, "We must, therefore, draw on our reserves on the call only in case of emergency, and have effect, probably, to a measure."

*Good Future of Cotton.*

The production of Argentina's seed cotton was 630,273 bales and actual purchases to day were equivalent to 1,000,000 bales. There had been no reason to expect that it would exceed, and on that basis the estimated revenue from "seed cotton taxes" would not be reached, the shortfall being about £60,000. Against a deficit of £100,000 and £100,000 of seed material, cotton taxes would be used to fill African Middle East imports. The imports of cotton were £100,000 and amounted to 100,000 bales while the £100,000 of £100,000 paid for the crop that was imported, and this through import duties, must be deducted from the less expensive tax.

After a reference to the Committee to carry the scheme forward, Mr. Philip said, "There is, I believe, a substantial amount of money which cannot be better spent on education and defence, especially because of this that I think this country of ours must contain no Grandchildren who will be here tomorrow, and we must do our best to see that they are well educated."

Mr. Philip also referred to the new currency. He said, "I have discussed some of the features of the new currency with the most representative members of the Bank of Africa, and taxation is to be based on a gold valuation, commonly called *Lithuanian*, which, however, is not suitable for the earlier stages of the development of the country. At a later stage, open to the consideration of the two strongest, the Bank of Africa and the Reserve Bank, and inevitable complications in negotiations, and inevitably causing a considerable incidence, resulting in an extensive sterling exemption."

Finance Minister, Mr. J. C. H. D. G. Smith, said, "The new currency will be introduced in Rhodesia, and he added, "and I hope that the Bank of Africa will be able to have its share of the business there with us." In the Province of Natal, Mr. J. C. H. D. G. Smith, Provincial Minister of Finance, and the Kafue and his Government. In other provinces, the Provincial Ministers will be consulted and my thoughts may be necessary."

"It would be necessary to accumulate a great mass of stock, and here is not a member of Council, he suggested, who believes it reasonable to incur white question, this nature by the simple expedient of making no laws prohibiting the excessive drawing upon a bank account to obtain gold, and which would have

to be corporation."

At the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, Captain F. E. Harris, Southern Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture commented on a bill introduced by the Ministry of Agriculture, and which it was proposed to send to Parliament on many subjects.

*Militant Scholars.*

A South African has been nominated to attend the Conference of the World Organization for Higher Education, which is to be held in Paris in September. Kaffirlee University, which will nominate a number of the candidates, is preparing the necessary documents which will be sent to the Director of Education.

*Tobacco Control Board.*

The Newland Tobacco Control Board has been established with the Director as its chairman Mr. W. A. Hartman and the four other members, Messrs. A. W. Henderson, G. V. Thorne, G. L. and Mr. Partridge, nominated by the Newland Tobacco Corporation, and the General Manager of the Imperial Tobacco Co., or his deputy, and Mr. G. E. Barton, nominated by the Nyasaland Tobacco Company and its associates.

*Vauxhall 25.*

The Vauxhall 25, a six-cylinder, three-bearing 25 hp car with double hydraulic brakes, a lamp with independent Front Wheel suspension, running riding, fully sprung, the Vauxhall 25" has been designed to meet world competition both in price and performance.

A full-size saloon, No-Braught Ventilator Body, Differential Sealing, Controlled Synchromesh and Adjustable Steering Column are but a few of its features.

The Vauxhall 25 offers a motor car of unusual value and economy in running values.

**Vauxhall 25**

THE MOTOR CAR  
BY VAUXHALL LTD.  
LONDON, ENGLAND

## *Throne, Queen & the Sultan*

*A Shorter Key for an Understanding.*

and found to be a friendly settlement with  
the English in all questions about which  
they differ. In front of the guardroom the Foreign  
Minister, Sir George Grey, and the Sudan," said Mussolini, "are now at war with an Englishman who  
has been here during his recent tour of  
Italy and France. Basquiat writes what the same  
time championed in the English press a  
reconciliation between Italy and England on condi-  
tions of mutual respect."

...and from now on the colonial power will be compelled to take into account the problems of Africa, he wrote, "in creation of her various problems, judicial and legislative systems. The division between Europe and Africa in Africa which was brought about before and during the Napoleonic conflict, was a wise error, and it would have been much less consequential if it had not been maintained. Italy's foreign policy is based on a framework in Britain and in France their mutual interest in co-operation, in the economic development of their common possessions. This co-operation, however, must be preceded by a complete clarification of their international positions."

...of Haile Selassie had told the League  
of Nations that a commission of inquiry  
had been engaged to have been appointed  
in Ethiopia, particularly with a view to  
redressing the wrongs of the Semien people  
during the period of their recent occupa-  
tion by Marshal Feodoroff. The same is made in  
the Tigrayans' request for compensation which  
are to be paid against other peoples by the

Fig. 1. A photograph of a portion of the surface of a sandstone rock showing the effect of weathering.

The Emperor's Army in  
January of this year were captured  
and taken to Addis Ababa.

the Bishop of Canterbury, in the House of Lords, and he felt obliged to make a statement, which, though it did not regretfully meet the complaint of the capital at the greater part of things, was nevertheless accomplished largely to the satisfaction of the people.

beautiful land. Yet public opinion must have been shocked by the incidents which followed, which followed after the action on Marshal Graziani in February, 1935. Strictly speaking, might have been the act of those who could have been regarded as instigating the act.

Making all such visits, he said, was of Italian  
interest hindering themselves from such an effort,  
and, often, in the midst of a dangerous spot, would  
not venture; but, like himself, he knew men that  
were courageous despite its dorsal sella, and, in facts,  
standard deplorable as tragic. He would add,  
that his most regrettable of these counts should be  
exploited by those who find strong points about the  
processes going to Italy, but he felt that there were  
no religious differences abroad publicly raised in  
Italy, or among common instincts of humanity.  
The Italian spokesman said these "details" were  
meant to sustain, but it was certain to the Italian  
newspaper correspondents, that a large number  
had been killed, and that considerable destruction  
of property ensued. At the instance of the Foreign  
Ministry, nearly all the British subjects who were  
arrested at the beginning of the disturbance had  
been released and no British lives were lost.  
The archbishop of Canterbury said the whole  
affair was still, without what they knew, in  
Ethiopia, and that nothing had taken place above  
the permitted order, or anyone to whom he had a certain  
right could not, he could not, but have known this  
was the case, and that the African people

and professor Levons, physician to the association. We are about to hold a memorial service at St. George's Church, Liverpool, last week to all the men and children who were slaughtered in the Rumanian War. The Dean of Winchester said the Italians were by nature a race of unruly people, and their record of savagery in Ethiopia, Libya and Spain could be explained only by the fact that they had been possessed by a spirit of the superhuman.

The last of the German troops left Libya on April 11. Native troops are now in command of the rebellious and Italian vessels. Agents of Mohandessin and the other anti-monarchical groups are still active in Tripoli and new ones are appearing.

# KENYA

**BRITAIN'S  
MOST  
ATTRACTIVE  
CITIES**

- Healthy climate
  - Reasonable growth
  - Good health
  - Excellence of services

**THE ARK**

Second to none in Cornwall.  
Jude is beginning to tire . . . and a perfect retreat to  
please as Cornwall is, and seems Botany Bay again to us  
journeying . . . - another charming morning.  
Hunting - a walk to Leg Bay -  
Hunting - a walk to Leg Bay -  
Dartmoor - A little company.

JOHNSON & FLETCHER  
LIMITED  
ENGINEERS  
TIMBER MERCHANTS  
CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO SALISBURY  
GATOOMA NDOLA ZAMBIA

## When Motoring

between  
Kenya and  
Uganda  
take the  
route  
through  
Kisumu  
and  
stay at the  
well-known



## KISUMU HOTEL



Raleigh bicycles  
are manufactured  
in England by  
Raleigh Cycle  
Co., Ltd., Stoney  
Street, Archway,  
London, N. W. 9.  
Write for free  
Circular and  
Picture Book of the Bicycles.

THE RALEIGH CYCLE COMPANY LTD.

## SOUTHERN RHODESIA

### TOTAL METAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

1900 - 1935

**£124,399,390**

Gold	£94,531,289
Asbestos	£11,699,876
Chrome	£6,946,574
Copper	£2,366,361
Copper	£2,372,583
Silver	£1,540,002
Mica	£1,305,308
Other	£461,200

### PROGRESS

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO

The following figures indicate the progress which is being made  
in the manufacture of tobacco products

#### SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO

by manufacturers in the United Kingdom

Year	Production	Year	Production
1926	1,034,000	1931	6,304,000
1927	1,000,000	1932	7,824,000
1928	1,095,000	1933	8,000,000
1929	5,067,000	1934	10,000,000
1930	5,322,000	1935	10,000,000

For full particulars apply to  
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
100, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

A TRADITION of leadership in British  
independence from nearly half a century ago  
helped to maintain that tradition. The same  
spirit of leadership in the present day  
has been shown in the production of  
cycling has been sponsored by Raleigh and  
now Raleigh are first with an exclusive  
design for easy pumping.

The same enterprise shown throughout  
a Raleigh's construction. The finest  
materials and the latest methods of manu-  
facture alone are used. Every part is tried  
and tested, every detail examined by  
experts. That is why Raleigh bicycles  
are particularly suited to East Africa, a country  
where complete reliability is vital  
the utmost ease of running.

The world's finest bicycle is your best  
choice for Africa.

**RALEIGH**  
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

LATEST MINING NEWS.

**Rise in the Price of Copper****Question of Speculation**

In mining and general advance in the price of copper was discussed in the House of Commons last week, when Mr. Arthur Henderson asked the Minister of the Exchange if he was aware that, owing to the demands of the economic programme of the government and the manipulation of speculators, the price of copper metals was still rising, and what steps he was taking to check the higher price.

Mr. Nevile Chamberlain replied that the position was very carefully watched, but that he felt an exaggerated importance was being attached to the demands of the armaments programme by the Government. There was only a part of the total British demand which in turn was a small fraction of the world demand. The fundamental cause of the rise in price was being permanence; no speculation, but the rapid progress towards economic recovery over a large part of the world.

Mr. Henderson: Does the Minister suggest that the fact that the price of copper has risen from £48 to £109 per ton was due to the cause he has mentioned? Is he aware that manufacturers in the midlands are finding that the increased price handicaps them in their home and export trade?

Mr. Chamberlain: I do nothing which is inconsistent with what I said. The fundamental cause was the general recovery. The hon. member will no doubt have noticed since the prices had fallen in consequence of the depression, to a large extent, that at which they were in previous

years. Mr. Chamberlain: Is the hon. member aware that the price of copper has nearly doubled in two months?

The subject was not further pursued.

**Territorial Safety**

A preliminary summary of basic metal production Northeast Rhodesia during February was as follows:

<b>Blister Copper:</b> mean, 974 tons
<b>Mafupira:</b> 3,260 tons
<b>Electrolytic:</b> 2,222 tons
<b>Cathodes:</b> 1,100 tons
<b>Lobay:</b> 11,000 lb.
<b>Brass:</b> 1,100 tons
<b>Vanadium:</b> Broken Hill, 45

**Uganda and Phoenix Bluffland**

The Tobe and Phoenix Gold Mining Company declared a final dividend of 10/- tax free, making up to 100/- per share, with a distribution of 100/- per share.

**COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL**

The leading hotel in the

MIDLANDS

ALL BOARDERS

EXCELLENT CUISINE

COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

DOUBLE AND SINGLE BEDROOMS

**Trade, General, and Industrial****Gold Mining in Rhodesia**

Interesting comments on gold mining in southern Rhodesia were made in the discussion before the institution of Bulawayo and Salisbury following a paper by Mr. W. B. Brymboff. The statement of Sir John on the small gold fields of Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. William Brymboff told Mr. Smith that he had referred to the origin of the small scattered dumps of slime in Southern Rhodesia which had been reproduced by companies, killing out a vast quantity of ore before claims operations got under way some recently. Plundered records showed there were about 600 or 700 properties that recorded recoveries of gold in the year. Of these there were about 100 situated on 10,000 acres per claim, perhaps 200 to 300 acres per claim, and the rest less than 100 acres, mostly small properties. The documents were transmitted to the Geologist and his records were studied it was found that many bore different names, so different persons had the same property registered. It was suggested that a stamp was placed on a small quantity of gold to identify the owner.

Ploughing the Slimes

Mr. S. H. de Saury said that he had ploughed the Geologist's field for him for three years to plough the slimes and leave them in the months of wet, spring weathering. He had found that the soil was very poor, and that when he had put in a number of manure he still found good results back to the ploughing, due to the decomposing micro-organisms growing after the manure was ploughed in.

Dr. J. G. McLean of the State had conducted experiments on the early stage of the cyanide process at the Rand, where the sulphide process was used. The first time he was informed came from a person who said that he could not learn without removing the slime when the cyanide solution was applied. It was not until by setting traps and the like was used against the time a method was found of treating the slime by the use of mixing with the cyanide solution and letting the slime settle down, the solution being drawn off. Not until the first the method was applied to current slime did it work, so long before it was recognised that the cyanide slimes originally rejected as a nuisance could be effectively treated and many millions added to the monthly profits for years by re-creating these accumulated slimes. One had known of minute cyanide solution though usually their value was not known.

**GREAT ZIMBABWE****THE HOST HOTEL & HOTEL IS  
SHEPPARD'S**

OUR PLEASURE IS THE  
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

## Rhodesia Broken Hill

### Capital Not to be Reduced.

The directors of Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company have decided not to proceed with the reconstruction scheme sanctioned by the shareholders last November. Since that scheme was evolved there has been a considerable rise in market prices of metals produced at the company's mine, with a consequent improvement in the financial and profit-making position of the company. In these circumstances the directors have considered whether it would be necessary to issue shares for raising fresh capital, so that the existing shareholders should be brought up to provide for the new scheme. They have consulted with the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa and the British South Africa Company (who were to have subscribed a third portion of the new money and guaranteed the loan under), and who have now agreed to waive any rights they might have under those arrangements, in order that a fresh scheme may be evolved without disturbing a reduction of the existing share capital of the company.

It has therefore been decided that the petition to the High Court for the reduction of capital will not proceed, and the resolution for the subsequent consolidation of the shares which was to have been submitted to an extraordinary general meeting yesterday was not proposed.

### Company Progress Reports.

**Kasane (Queen's) Gold.** The 200 tons of ore treated during January and February produced 143 oz. fine gold, and 1,000 tons treated produced 98 oz. fine gold. **Macrufi**—200 ft. lode advanced 5 ft., to 70 ft. **Shambatule**—No. 1 shaft sunk 52 ft. to 100 ft. and averaged 2 dwt over 10 ft. to 97 ft. The last 10 ft. averaged 14 dwt over 10 ft. and 10 ft. to 97 ft. in the last 10 ft. The 40 ft. level, N. end, was 100 ft. to 106 ft. The reverse side is showing signs of remagnetism due to level. Shallow to 100 ft. from shaft; 100 ft. to 108 ft. S. end, 100 ft. to 114 ft. The last 10 ft. is a different direction.

**Kafurendo Gold Mine.** The February progress report states:

A new ledge in the Koal Mining section, 2nd level, N. end, main vein driving extended 40 ft. to 75 ft. Endeavour 1-2 ft. dwt. over 30 in. drive, advanced 12 ft. to 87 ft. above the first 14 ft. the lode averaged 123 dwt. over 36 in. stony width; and the last 14 ft. averaged 315 dwt. over the same distance. In the Kadoma Section 1st level and level S. on Fitzgerald lode, 100 ft. to 413 ft. suspended, having intersected the main vein; this level disclosed 14 ft. of ore averaging 24 dwt. per ton. Winge shallow 1st level sunk off 100 ft. to 100 ft. to 2nd level, one level, 14 ft. over 30 in. for total height. At 14 ft. in crosscut, in Tsheshau shaft drives N. end S. extended 148 ft. lode av. 1 dwt. per ton. Goldfish shaft in Budger Section South 100 ft. to 280 ft. bottom, pumping to water, 100 ft. to 100 ft. level. Sive advanced 10 ft. to 141 ft. from 40 ft. to 60 ft. lode 8 ft. to 17 ft. low grade in, for next 64 ft. av. value was 130 dwt. over 10 in. while for 14 ft. av. value was 165 dwt. over 27 in. in the Jitama section, new incline shaft sank 100 ft. to 448 ft. lode poor, having apparently passed through southern ore shoot at depth of 270 ft. On the Gaboro section 150 ft. level, 100 ft. S. extended 66 ft. to total 251 ft. In crosscut W. to 240 ft. but out 14 ft. no discovery. Total footings for month at Kukamega, 55 ft.

**Ngasa.** On Chauan vein, 1st level, 1st shaft 2 ft. diameter. It temporarily suspended, and the new crosscut was extended 34 ft. to 100 ft. The lode was driven low down, 14 ft. to 100 ft. The lode was 14 ft. to 100 ft. in 14 ft. total, 115 ft. on incline 10 ft. to 100 ft. 30 in. in 14 ft. white section. The surface sunken 14 ft. to 100 ft. in 14 ft. quartz as 14 ft. 6 dwt. over 30 in. which No. 4 white section E. drive at 32 ft. It began and driven 24 ft. On the Ruthen and Shindu veins few lengths have been sunk of quartz of low value. Surface prospecting continues in Port Southby area. 1,200 ft. of trenching has been done during the month. On 1st and 2nd quartz vein lengths of payable values have been found. Total footings for month in Ngasa Area, 20 ft.

### Portuguese Miners

The Lusumbi Shire Company, Sir Robert Williams' Company have been merged into Kimingini.

Mrs. Mitchell & Co. Ltd. have opened a branch office at Kimingini. The local manager is Mr. S. S.

### Mining Personalities.

Mr. W. H. Beach, Assoc. Inst. Min., has left Southern Rhodesia for the Transvaal.

Mr. David Kerr-Gillies, Assoc. Inst. Min., has returned to England on furlough.

Mr. W. V. Chisholm, M. Inst. Min., Assoc. Inst. Min., recently returned to England from Tanganyika Territory by letter from the Gold Coast.

Mr. J. C. Gifffoot, Director of Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia has been elected a fellow member of the Royal Geophysical Society of Great Britain.

Mr. G. A. N. Stannans of Shabani, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. Bernard Davy, of Salisbury, have applied for admission to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

M. Moult, who has spent 25 years in the Belgian Congo has just celebrated his twentieth year of service with Kilo Moto Gold Mines. He has been a director of the mining firm for the past 15 years.

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi on 1 July of Jules Bergman, for several years chief designer to the Rhakana Corporation. He was responsible for the design and layout of most of the plant of the Rhakana mine.

Mr. G. C. Hutchinson, managing director of Sir Robert Williams & Co., Kenton Gold Areas, the Kimingini Gold Mining Co., assistant managing director of Unimayniki Concessions and the Zambesia Exploring Co., and a director of the Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, another of East Africa, some five weeks ago, is on his way back to Europe from Kisumu.

### Rehema Consolidated Copper

The directors of Rehema Consolidated Copper Mine, particulars of which entirely appeared in our last issue, are Sir Ernest Oppenheim, Mr. Alexander Geddes, Mr. S. S. Smith, Mr. J. N. Joel, Sir Edmund Davis, Mr. C. R. Davis and Mr. J. N. Bullock. The administrative of the directors will be £200 each per annum. As percentage of profits, the Chairman will receive 1000,

What is the worth of anything  
But for the happiness it will bring

You will be  
happy  
drinking

KENYA  
coffee  
at  
prices

## Answers to Correspondents. Latest London Share Prices.

*Advice is given in the express column that no real information is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia," except in the case of direct annual subscribers. Each letter and "Rhodesia" each inquiry must be accompanied by the sum to be found at the foot of the page. Every inquiry must bear the name of the full name and address in capital letters, please," he replies. Will it be desired to publish under a pseudonym?*

*Advice will not be given over the telephone by telegram or by letter.*

*Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MISCELLANEOUS ADVISE," and address them to the Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 69, Finsbury Fields Street, London, W.C.1.*

**A. M., LIVERPOOL.**—Should not a comment on the present picture.

**COVENTRY.**—According to our latest report, the coal trade is encouraging.

**F. M., LONDON, N.W.**—Tanganyika Minerals interests are solely in the Lupa.

**C. W., BRISTOL.**—Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate was registered in 1923. 10% was distributed in 1934 and 1935. Highest share price in 1935 was 108/- 3d.

**R. T. M., FOLKESTONE.**—When the market begins to move in a few months hence the shares should rise. Market uncertainty concerning Tanganyika is generally felt to be the cause of the fall.

**D. O., NEWCASTLE.**—Kenya Gold Mine's share production is about 1,000 t. per month for several months past. Details sent at depth. "Rhodesia" will see business report published in "The Times" on Friday.

**R. H., LONDON.**—The company was re-organised in September 1935. At present it now stands at £450,000 in 3,600,000 shares of £0.01 each, of which 2,349,001 shares are issued.

**M. N., HOVE.**—As you have such a good profit, should add another half in building. It might be worth while publishing one of the valuations in Kenya, especially at the present price as to what they can be bought.

**Tested and Approved**

**SECURITY  
Specify**

**UNAID BRAND**  
HIGH TENSTRENGTH  
**STEEL BALING HOOPS**

In Barrow Baling Hoops  
Made of best Barrow Steel produced in the famous Barrow Works, they are rigorously tested to many times the strength of baling wire, dependable and economical.

**100% BRITISH**

For Cages, Sheep and Wool Baling. Supplied with round edges in all lengths, 6 ft. from baling surface, packed in Baling Sacks, patent fasteners or riveted. All sizes baleous, except the class of wool run under take. Samples invited from stockholders.

THE UNAID STEEL CO. LTD.  
BARROW-IN-FURNESS, ENGLAND

Burkitt Mines (10s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Cam. Motor (12s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
East African Goldfields	3s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	3s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kaggera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kaggera (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mine (10s.)	6s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Kenya (10s.)	3s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kimberly (2s.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Lionheart and Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Luise Gold Areas (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Malaba Ashes (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Maremont (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Fisheries Concessions (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Tattingall (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	3s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rifkind (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Riverton (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Riverton Trust (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
The Goldfield (15s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Thistle-Ellis (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Union, du Pont, Kafra 6% Bds.	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Wankly Colliery (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Wardrobe (2s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.

### GENERAL

British South Africa (15s.)	4s. 0d.	1s. 6d.
Central African (15s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Central Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
East African Land	3s. 3d.	1s. 6d.
East African, Segal Plantations (10s.)	7s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	2s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Massala Cotton (1s.)	3s. 7d.	1s. 6d.
Meru Dredg. (1s. 8d.)	2s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Orzambari (Barberton) (10s.)	7s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Portuguese (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rainbow Estates (5s.)	9s. 9d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Shire Plantations (new) (1s.)	5s. 0d.	1s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (4s.)	7s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Wankly (10s.)	4s. 0d.	1s. 6d.

### Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the "East African Mining Journal":

	Last	This week
Edwards Ridge (5s.)	1s. 2s. 6d.	2s. 50cts.
Edo Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	1s. 25cts.	1s.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	3s. 30cts.	3s.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 75cts.	7s. 50cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	6s.	6s.
Nyika Gold Mine (5s.)	4s. 00cts.	7s. 50cts.
Parkgate (5s.)	1s. 2s. 6d.	1s. 2s. 6d.

### Grinding Corners, Hard Mill

The advantages of mining operations by the Hardinge optical ball mill are clearly set out in an illustrated brochure just issued by the makers, International Harmonic, Ltd., who summarising the benefits of the machine state: (1) the power required for a given output of energy is much less than that of grinding for a given size of material; (2) the range of grinding for a given size of material, as the different sizes of grinding media and media are segregated thus preventing no interference with each other and (3) that the wear is slight as the grinding media are required to effect a given output.

Copies of the catalogue will be sent to any firm to whom it applies to the head office of the company at Aldersley House, Lenton, N.D. 2, or to their agents, East African Industrial Equipment Company, Ltd., P.O. Box 1, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, or to International Company, Ltd., 10, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2, or to John Ward & Sons, Ltd., 1, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2.

## Of Commercial Concerns.

Wireless equipment has been ordered in Moroto, Uganda, and a similar set will be installed in Saint Lucia, West Indies, at £1,800 for the erection of a kafir mast every 10 miles.

Cotton exported from Uganda during 1935 totalled 44,618 bales. Cotton tax collected amounted to £1,767.62.

Sena Sime Estates Ltd., absentee owners of Sena Sime Estates Ltd.,宣告分派股利，即每普通股派发股利2%，即每累积优先股派发股利1%。

Currency in circulation in Uganda during January amounted to £1,500,000, compared with £1,749,193 in January of last year.

Customs receipts of the Port of Mombasa during January amounted to £32,341, compared with £26,888 for January, 1935.

The first cargo of 1,000 harbour tons of oil in bulk for the new storage installations at Beira were recently discharged from the tanker "British Energy."

Buildings to the value of £53,634 were erected in Gwelo last year. Government buildings, including the European hospital, representing about £43,600.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during February were as follows: sisal, 5,606 tons; sisal tow, 48,740 tons; cotton, 3,857 cents; hides, 141 tons; coffee, 932 bags; skins (sheep and goats), 129,749; groundnuts, 1,000 tons.

The Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce has forwarded the following nominations for submission to the Governor in connexion with the vacancies that arise when Messrs. W. Tait Boyle and T. M. Attwells retire from the Legislature on April 1. Mr. W. Tait Boyle, P. W. Sternett and

Following Mr. C. E. Lane's reference to the evil customs and fiscal facilities at the annual meeting of the East African Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber has set up a committee, consisting of Messrs. L. H. C. Phillips and W. N. Buchanan, to investigate the problem. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce has been invited to nominate two members.

The improvement of conditions in East Africa is strikingly reflected in the Kenya and Uganda Railways returns for 1935. Export traffic sailed to the coast during 1935 totalled 35,506 tons, a 21.1% increase over the 1933 figure; import traffic sailed from Kisumu totalled 225,207 tons, a 35.7% increase; the total public traffic dealt with during the year was 8,140 tons, an increase of 10.54%; while the total revenue account showed a 11.85% increase.



improve the flavor & consistency  
with which it is used  
and it's a wonder for digesting  
dishes.

FAMOUS MAISONNEUSE PRODUCT

## News Items

The Tanga-Yaka Line and Company will meet on May 1st, 1936, on African and Malayan routes in Zanzibar by the New Route Line.

Muthumba Native Labour Society recently produced, the three-act play "Arabs We All." The play consists of three scenes, each containing burlesques for the benefit of the audience.

The African National Congress is continuing to take the general strike into Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia.

Mr Eric Smith, a New Zealand Agriculturalist, is making an inquiry into labour conditions in the Northern Province.

Malawyo Corporation, Chelmsford, Cambridgeshire, intended opening a dance hall in the street opposite the Municipal building in their programme. On the alternative date on a sisal estate near Dar es Salaam recently, a leopard strangled a tame lioness. A woman shot the cat and it ran into the bush.

A commission of inquiry was opened in Uganda yesterday into the currency scheme in which currency notes to the face value of £15,570,000 appeared before the Jinja currency strengthen towards the end of 1935.

The contingent of Southern Rhodesians at present at the Coronation will be quartered in Wellington Barracks from March 24 until April 5, and, after a period at Poole, will stay at Olympia from May 2 until May 3. On May 4 they will return to Birkenhead and on May 28 will go from Southport to the Edinburgh Castle.

**POWER FOR  
KENYA  
TANZANIA  
UGANDA**

**TANZANYA**  
possible large areas  
of new resources

Local power is available, many  
before selecting a factory site for installing power  
visit your proposed site to Eastern African Power & Lighting Co. Ltd.

Special privileges available to firms situated in  
favourable areas can be offered to sisal growers in  
large areas.

**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycle 110 volt  
In Uganda—3 phase 4 wire 50 cycle 110 volt  
Systems of 44 and 22 volt 50 cycle

**OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA**

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**  
Nairobi, Mombasa, Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu,  
**THE TANZANIA ELECTRICITY BOARD**  
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar  
**THE BAR ES SALAAM & DISTRICT ELECTRICITY BOARD**  
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar  
**LONDON OFFICE**

## Rhodesia Progress.—Questions in Parliament.

The satisfactory position of the finances of Southern Rhodesia is shown in the financial statement made by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Smith. The surplus of £1,200,000 brought forward from last year's account of public expenditure is expected to increase to £1,400,000 in 1887-88. The estimates of revenue for 1887-88 are £2,557,000, which would be the best for some time past. There are no signs of a large increase in the public expenses for the next year, which is estimated at £3,100,000, according to reports, nearly £7,000,000 of which £3,100,000 comes from the United Kingdom.

Mr. Smith said that the creation of a national bank of Rhodesia would be the best way to receive the attention of the Ministry, going to London for the International Conference. Revision of the fiscal system would place the country in a better position for making trade agreements, and particularly that "old" Africa would bring a reduction in the price of petrol.

Mining taxation would be revised, the system indicated being a tax on profits instead of output, a charge which is considered to be a fairer system. The high incomes of the general staff would also be taken into account, the range of taxation being increased up to maximum rates of income tax in the ordinary newspaper sense. Trade, and finance, to 4s. per cent. in the case of gold mines. The Government's aim, he said, was a sufficient development, the maintenance of law and order, and to create generally conditions which would attract a number of energetic Europeans.

—*By telegraph from Salisbury.*

Tshekedi Khama, Regt. Chief of the Bamangwato tribe in Bechuanaland, has been granted a divorce from his wife, whom he married in February last year in the Christian church in Serowe. The divorce followed a long investigation by the Native Court, at which he had attended from all parts of the Protectorate. The judgment was confirmed by the European court.

## CARDSON & MARTIN

BUILDING SIXTH AVENUE PATROL

LISTS IN  
CLASSES OF  
INSURANCE

SECRET AGENTS

STOCK AND SHARE  
BROKERS

BRITISH MERCHANTS

LAND ESTATES

SPRINGHAM & RICHARDSON  
WAREHOUSE FURNITURE

At a recent meeting of the Committee of the Rhodesia Progress Association, held at the British Hotel, the Secretary gave a full and detailed account of the instructions given to the British representatives on the economic policy of Rhodesia, and the far-reaching report that the members of the Committee were appointed by the League and not by the Government. There was therefore no question of any instructions or instructions to Sir F. Leslie Ross, who was sent to represent the Colony, toward the end of January, committed to report to the public, had no warrant or any action by the British Government could therefore arise until the Committee had so reported.

Mr. Anthony Eden told Mr. Day that the British Government had been advised by the Congo-Balolo treaties could not be maintained or modified except with the consent of all the parties concerned. Among the foreign countries concerned were Germany, which had ratified the St. Germain Convention of 1900, namely Belgium, France, Italy, Germany, Holland and the United States of America. Mr. Day gave a brief outline of the policy of the Government in regard to the Native sect in Rhodesia. Mr. Ormsby Gore stated that it had been one of an interference provided by Adelbert's district in regard to the affairs of the Natives, with the control of native health and protection, as those concerning plague, smallpox, and the like. The somewhat obscure "sect" of the Matsikite, which appeared in Rhodesia in 1912, for the main plank of its policy was a strong objection to all medical, sanitary and veterinary measures, and it was agreed that the word of medical officer in the Native language used by the sect was also not for a wizard or sorcerer.

Replying to Mr. Leonor Ford, Mr. Macdonald said that Paramount Chief of Basutoland had been invited to attend the Coronation, but, though he was anxious to do so, his health would not permit of his undertaking the journey. Sir G. F. Fforder, President of the Special Courts of Bechuanaland and Swaziland, again represented the High Commission Territories.

## Nyassaland Native Labour.

Captain Darton asked whether the Colonial Secretary was aware that a large number of Natives had recently been repatriated from Nyassaland from South Africa, and what steps had been taken to give them in Nyassaland and to assist and their rehabilitation.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that steps had been taken from time to time to repatriate from the Union of South Africa tropical Natives who had migrated from north of latitude 22° S., and these were repatriated by the Union Government to Nyassaland in pursuance of this policy for seven months of 1936. The Nyassaland Government paid the fares of these Natives from Port Herald to the railway station in the Protectorate near their destination.

Replying to Mr. T. V. Williams, the Minister laid before the end of November was estimated that the number of Natives from Northern Rhodesia working outside the Protectorate was 40,000, or about 12% of the adult male population.

Mr. Croft Jones, asked whether the Colonial Secretary was considering the advisability of emergency schemes of Native family migration, in connection with, or if that were not possible, of lifting the ban of absence from holding a Native who had migrated for purposes of labour, was met by Mr. Ormsby Gore, that the difficulty of assisting family migrations where it was possible could not be overruled, but that there were many difficulties. Meanwhile the question of retaining the funds of native assistance from their homes was being pursued, it should be seen from Clause 6 of the Malibury Act, introduced by the Government of Nyassaland and Northern Rhodesia in Rhodesia.

## National Bank of India.

The annual report of the National Bank of India, Ltd., states that the total assets amounted to £1,450,280, of which £1,450,280 amounted to £247,668 brought forward, making an available total of £1,202,703,954. A winter dividend of 6s. was paid in September last, and a final dividend of 6s. The same amount is now proposed for payment for the year. It is proposed to add £5,000 to the officers' pension fund and to transfer £5,000 to a savings account, leaving a balance of £1,430,900 to be carried forward.

## East African Coffee.

Imports of East African coffee into the United Kingdom during 1935 were considerably less than in 1934. The comparative figures were: Kenya, 1,000,000 cwt. (1935), 1,122,000 cwt.; Uganda, 1,000,000 cwt. (1935), 6,273,000 cwt.; Tanganyika, 450 cwt. (1935), 550,000 cwt.; Delivered for home consumption, however, were all higher except in the case of Tanganyika, 1,027,000 cwt. (1935), 1,047,000 cwt.; Uganda, 5,602 cwt. (1935), 6,002 cwt.; and Kenya, 21,000 cwt. (1935), 21,300 cwt.



### *Notes from East Africa.*

which arrived recently in London, is showing homeward passengers.

Baker, Miss  
Bathurst-Brown, Mr. & Mrs. G.  
Beagle, Mr.  
Belmont, Mr.  
Berney, Miss  
Blumer, Mr. & Mrs.  
Bosman, Mr.  
Bradley, Miss  
Brown, Miss  
Brown, Mr. & Mrs.  
Buckland, Mr.  
Byfield, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Cane, Miss  
Carroll, Miss  
Conforti, Mr.  
Craddock, Mr. J.  
Creasey, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Cumming, Mr. & Mrs.  
Dale, Mr.  
Davies, Mr. Knibb  
Dewhurst, Mr. & Mrs.  
Donagherty, Mr. & Mrs.  
Doubt, Mr.  
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs.  
Gibson, Miss, U. H.  
Gibson, Mr. R. H.  
Hartigan, Miss.  
Hoole, Mr. R. K.  
Hudson, Mr. & Mrs.  
Jenner, Mr. & Mrs.  
Lock, Mr. J. W.  
MacDonald, Mr. H.  
Macdonnell, Miss V.  
McElroy, Dr. & Mrs.  
Mellott, Mr.  
Minggale, Miss  
Paschen, Miss  
Perrreau, Mr. &  
Quarrie, Mr. R.  
Redbeam, Mrs. W.  
Reid, Mr. A. N.  
Roberts, Mrs. C. G.  
Robertson, Mr. D. P.  
Rounce, Mrs. W.  
Sabine, Mr.  
Salmon, Captain & Mrs.  
Sandford, Mr. John  
Sandford, Mr. & Mrs.  
Walace  
Sargent, Mr. W. H.  
Scott, Mr. R.  
Shields, Mr.  
Skinner, Mrs. Thomas  
Smith, Mr. G. H.  
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
Shipfield, Mr. & Miss  
Stevens, Mr. R. P. O.  
Swan, Mr.  
Theobald, Mr. B.  
Thompson, Mr. A. L.  
Tucker, Mr.  
Vaughn, Mrs. J. H.  
Vance, Mr. S. L.  
Ward, Miss S.  
Wickham, Mr. R. P.  
Wilkinson, Miss C.  
Wilson, Miss  
Woodgate, Mr. & Mrs.  
Young, Mr. J. A.

disembarked at Marseilles.

APPENDIX

... at Lapeer Castle, which is a home or  
lodge, carries off his passenger  
and Miss F. Caudill, Clark, Mr.  
Baker, Miss Collins, Miss  
Cochran, Mrs. Clark, Mrs.  
Dartt, Mrs. Hart.

## ~~East Asia~~

Diseases marked ~~as~~ embossed at end of list

Denby, Rev. F.  
Denton, Miss.  
Denton, Mr. T.  
Dormey, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
Greenland, M.  
Greive, Miss J.  
Hardy, Sister  
Henry, Miss C.  
Hogarth, Miss W.  
Hughes, Mr.  
Irvine, Robertson, Mr.  
Jolley, Miss  
Jordan, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Kahn, Mr. G.  
Kent, Mrs. C.  
Kent, Mr. M. B.  
Knight, Mr.  
Cook, Miss M. L.  
McDermott, Mr. J. H.  
Marshman, Mrs.  
McThee, Mr. J. A.  
Micconi, Mr. G.  
Molloy, Mrs. E.  
O'Callaghan, Miss D.  
Oppenheimer, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.  
Petrie, Capt. A. Mrs. G. H.  
Richard, Mr. A. C.  
Richards, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Ridgall, Mr. G. A.  
Roberts, Mrs. V. L.  
Robinson, Miss J.  
Ross, Mr.  
Russell, Rev. W.  
Schneider, Mr. & Mrs. B.  
Thornbury, Mrs.  
Turner, Mr. C. E.  
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. J. R.  
  
Emonde, Missia B. G.  
Greenstreet, Mr. M. K.  
Landells, Mr.  
Sauter, Mr.  
Sawell, Mr.  
Shane, Mr.  
  
Smith, Mr. D. K.  
Wigg, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.  
  
Diseases marked ~~as~~ embossed at end of list

Carter, Miss S.  
Mervick, Mr. A. T.  
Olsoe, Mr. & Mrs. M. C.  
Roberts, Mr. V. L.  
Thornton, Mr. & Mrs.  
Waring, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
Wilson, Miss H. P.

Diseases marked ~~as~~ embossed at end of list

Dashwood, Mr. E. M.  
Dudden, Mr.  
Dievey, Mr. & Mrs. M. M.  
G. Wright, Mr. & Mrs. A. W.  
Harris, Miss H.  
Hughes, Mr. J.  
Johnston, Mr. J.  
Jordan, Mr. J. H.  
Macdonald, Mr. T. K.  
Shelford, Capt. F.  
Shaw, Mr. O. W.  
Spak, Mr. S.

## *East African Mails.*

Mail for Kaiserman and the Rhodesians and Party West  
will be sent by the C. O. at noon Friday.  
Our baggage will be at the C. O. London at 10.45  
and each day until Friday.  
Inward mail will arrive Sunday and Tuesday.

**New England Air Service**

Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways and South African Airways have concluded an agreement to operate a joint weekly air service from April 1 between Gwemstone and Lusaka, with calls at Victoria Falls, Salisbury, Bulawayo and Port Elizabeth.

## One of the funniest Books since "Woolf"

...on which is the title of Captain Williams' book, "Flightless Virgins and Other Stories," contained in *The New Review*. The review, which also contains the note strongly experienced reviewers in his country and in Africa.

*Our Empire Believes in Me* is another good book since the War. ... A scathing satiric book by an author who has written seriously on delicate subjects that may occur from time to time here, to the British Legion. There is no doubt the Legion will benefit greatly from it, and it is spared of recompenses.

*The Moonchild* considerably captivates Williams as a story-teller; he writes invariably with verve and humour, which gives a bracing quality to his story of adventure and misadventures.

*The Purple Chalice* says: "A most amusing publication. It may however need time to appear."

*The Uganda Girl* ... Bill Williams' book is a tonic. ... one of the few books of recent years which compels legs to be used aloud. "Percy, much dirt, however, may be read to myself with the rest of the boy, or hearing my heartbeats has on more to do with it than just in his head, the time to see whether I can get him into a nursing home or asylum."

*The Wartime Child* means a "delightful Book, almost as lovable as a very enterprising Book."

*The Evening Standard* London calls the book "very readable and illuminating."

South African writes: Captain Williams has voiced, often well for all the individual Englishman abroad, what seems anything the fates send along as the basic spirit of Englishness. He makes talent to be really funny on subjects like amalgams of system, malaria, extortionate blackmail in Equatorial Africa, mile-deep locusts, frost and inundation, hoods and hats, yet always manages to suggest that the whole world of the Englishman who writes books about us British and Indians with an contempt wrap themselves in flummery cloak and act in stiff-neckedness. One would like to have a copy of *Flightless Virgins* as a pocket of sunshine.

Published in March for 1s. 6d. postage extra by

**AFRICA AND INDIA**

91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

## Top FAIR LASTS longest

HOME OF THE PAINTER  
THE  
PAINT COMPANY LTD.  
TRITON GARDEN  
LONDON S.W.1  
TEL. WH 3661

National Bank of India

Established in London by the Company's Act of  
March 1861  
Established in Calcutta 29th September  
1864  
Head Office to  
Government in Kenya (B.M.A.)  
Subscribers Capital £6,400,000  
Paid-up Capital £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund £3,200,000

HEAD OFFICE  
LONDON

LADEP	INDIA	AGRA	MADRAS
ADEN	SRI LANKA	KARACHI	NAIROBI
BOMBAY	CHENNAI	LAWRAH	NAKHIL
CALCUTTA	THIRUVANANTHAPURAM	MANDALAM	ENTEBBE
CAWNPORE	COLOMBO	MONROVIA	JUBA
CHITTAGONG	DARJEELING	PORT ELIZABETH	ZAMBIA
GOA	HABAR	DAKAR	YEMEN

