

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founder and Editor  
E. S. Josson.

Editorial and Publishing Office

P.O. Box 100, Gold Coast, Rhodesia, Africa

Telephone: Muzorewa 2200

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

OF POLITICAL and other officials in East Africa, a rather lesser degree in Southern Rhodesia, must suffice most of us, since the author culminates with a residence in a small old community, where no one is too

Flying a flag, seldom, are cooperative efforts in Africa, and made to fill that gap, African life by the formation of literary and debating societies, study groups, and similar institutions. Yet there is evidence enough that, given the right leadership, organisations of this kind can flourish and achieve success. But even in contact with a small and scattered European ruling population, one outstanding case is that of the Njoro Association, which, even in the days of the division, established part of its extra-curricular activities on the platform of its meetings in a remarkable way, thanks in no small measure to the Chairman, Captain E. H. Wright, who has for some years sought to provide his community with opportunities of hearing addresses and debates on current topics, general and local.

In a recent speech, Dr. James Stewart, Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Kenya, touched upon the danger of political stability in Eastern

Africa. After a somewhat lugubrious and gloomy, and rather pessimistic, outlook on life, he concluded with a considerable distortion of perspective, from the rather calligraphic of the tempo, that "in few short centuries

recommended the reading of authoritative and up-to-date journals from Home, the wisdom of which piece of advice will be apparent to all who have travelled widely in the territories between the Sudan and Southern Rhodesia inclusive, and who have noted that, side by side with a welcome eagerness to listen at night to the English broadcast, is a curious proclivity on the part of many people to content themselves with the more sensational and less reliable Home papers, which give a bird's-eye view of British affairs that is often easily out of focus.

Confirmation of the broad point of view was one of the main objects of the establishment, and has been one of the constant concerns of *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which is, indeed, the first English language newspaper devoted solely to the consideration of the affairs of the great group of territories between the Congo River and the Nile, which seeks to provide a clearing-house for important news and authoritative views about them, which studies continually their problems and their progress, and which strives to promote an ever closer and healthier understanding between them. We are sensible of the responsibility this lies upon us, to interpret to the best of our ability one of Britain's Dependencies to another, East Africa and Rhodesia, and both to the wider world, and to seize the opportunity of remaining a living witness at

time feel that we have taken no narrow or partial view of any matter, and that frank criticisms pertaining to our country's policy will be considered by another for what it is worth, or merely for private use. And so it is. It is often the duty of a newspaper to fulfil, in equal measure, the right of its editors to say candidly when they disagree with its views.

EVEN IN EAST AFRICA there are people, especially perhaps among the ranks of officials, who, having at first had no knowledge to correct their impression, feel that the southern Rhodesian attitude towards African

**S. Rhodesia's** is rather illiberal, not so liberal Native Policy, of course, as that of the Union of South Africa, but a good deal less generous than that of British Eastern Africa generally. Special emphasis is therefore desirable upon the categorical assertions made at various public meetings in London during the last few weeks by Sir Harry Stanley, who speaks with unique authority, having been Governor of both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and of Ceylon. Nowhere in Africa—or in Ceylon—has he found the feeling between the races more satisfactory than in Southern Rhodesia. That explicit declaration would in itself be a fine tribute to the self-governing Colony over which Mr. Huggins presides as Prime Minister. But the Governor went even further when he suggested that in some respects Southern Rhodesia can set points to other British territories. That assertion, moreover, was made in the presence of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, and in the course of a courteous but candid correction of a critic in this country who has for some months appeared to decimate their adverse comments upon the Native policy of Southern Rhodesia. If that advice must be taken at its face value,

In these columns we have frequently referred to our own conviction that a 'liberal spirit' animates the Government of Southern Rhodesia in its efforts to improve the Native people's condition. A Liberal Member of Parliament, Mr. Wolff, has had the same friends, and his friends, among the Coloured classes, a septuagenarian, having a Native policy which comes from the memory of the experience of Sir Harry Stanley, sum up a worthy tribute. He says, "I used to bear in mind that a very large number of the people here in South Africa were natives, and that the South African Aborigines had difficult problems still to be solved, and that the African opinion

of South Africa was almost entirely adverse to them. Then again, there were almost as many critics of the Native policy of Rhodesia as there were supporters, and it is going to be a long time before the Native population of Rhodesia will be able to judge for themselves. But the process goes on, and the result is that while some fairly rapid adjustment can and must be simultaneous, the short, what is familiarly but not very happily known as English style in East Africa is the policy of Southern Rhodesia, which will be attained in the application of those principles by sympathetic understanding on the part of friends and critics outside her borders.

MISERED SOLDIERS by that eagerness to help in the promotion of Empire trade and development which we should like to see a more prominent feature of our important commercial and public service organisations, the Goodwillity Association, Madras, India, was founded.

The Railway has, in addition to its regular traffic on a large and increasing scale, adopted a most method of making the merits and utility of these woods more widely known in the country. Displayed in the carriages in which such timber is sent, a small ivory tablet's bearing the name of timber and its country of origin, and bringing to the notice of country travellers in a dignified and forcible way, the most effective of first-class publicity for these products of our British dominions and colonies. The value of this news for this cause is not confined to us. It has large-scale purchasers of timber, for many countries will argue that here too could be some woods for other purposes. This is indeed a great contribution to the spread of our consciousness in England.

Since it is clearly the railway company's policy to operate as wide a range of Empire timber as possible in its operations, any representations made by our African or Rhodesian agents for interests would obviously be received in full sympathy, and new orders that might be placed will be of great value to the company in the service of generally and to timber traders in general than the usual cash value of the trans-African, Canadian, Indian and British woods, now so largely used by the company already, and a little initiative in this direction by the Rhodesians would be of great value. In the participation of some of them in the exhibition of their native timbers in London, and in the new premises in the Strand, the commissioners of Trade and Commerce, in the new Commissions of South Africa, Rhodesia, and in other important buildings.

## NOTES OF THE WAY.

### Notes on Game Carries.

THE DRAKE'S comment in these Notes on the natives' game carries may have been based on domesticated species of game, but it is evident points out that in his book, "The Game of Africa," Harry Johnston quoted Dr. Fisher's statement that the natives caught young birds are named in the books of America, some since they are hatched from eggs obtained in the land, while Lotuka being a tribe of Southern savages living east of Gondokoro and south of the Nile, as far as the El Obeid, regard to the El Oume round about El Obeid and to the Massai further south. Sir Harry was unfortunate in his opinion of Emir Bashir as a "naïve and incompetent observer," but it is curious that he should so startling a naturalist as Dr. Fisher have been misled upon this matter, as he must have been by the natives.

Dr. Fisher's remarks on the ostriches of Central Africa are also misleading. Domesticated, perhaps, as in those of East Africa down South; but it is doubtful whether even the London Zoo would claim to have tamed the ostriches they keep in Regent's Park. The bird is colossally stupid and consequently tame, and the cock laid at least 100000 eggs a year.

### Co-operation.

AFRICAN'S ideas on co-operation and co-operative societies, which he describes as the first things which are done in civilised countries, are given in the current number of "Sikoma," the Native newspaper of Northern Rhodesia. Native newspaper, Mr. Davies believes co-operation should be carried far beyond the restricted boundaries of local trade and agriculture, and visualises with a more progressive mind peoples like appearance of a Betterment Society, an Anti-Disease Society, a Malaria Fighting Society and so on. These commendable ideas are driven home with a particularly apt Native proverb: "You cannot begin a lake with one finger."

### Mr. J. E. L. O'LEARY.

MRS. J. E. L. O'LEARY, Civil Surveyor and Director of Civil Aviation in Tanganyika, 75 who has skill and enthusiasm may be attributed to the government's generous encouragement of the use of aircraft for survey purposes and the carrying of passengers and goods over parts of the country on leave pending settlement. His work on the project of the new airport at Dar es Salaam, the construction of which was recently completed, and the provision of ground facilities for aircraft in that

### Mkubwa's Skull.

BEFORE the time of the Italian occupation of Abyssinia I discovered the Sultan of Sokoto's skull and questions on the Sultan's whereabouts asked in the House of Commons. The Sultan was in Abyssinia, and had been captured by the British Afar tribesmen, who had been sent to get interesting information about the Sultan's enemies. In German penetration against which his father made a magnificent stand, committing suicide after about two years of fierce guerrilla warfare rather than be taken prisoner. Mkubwa had been to the Germans what the Sultan was to the Italians in the recent occupation of Abyssinia, and there is still a widespread belief that the Sultan's skull was taken by proxy to the authority German authorities that he was indeed dead, and that it was afterwards exhibited in the Berlin Museum. The Treaty of Versailles called upon Germany to return the skull to the tribe. The Germans did not comment on the demand in the time, but have since said they have not got it, and do not know where it is. This is the mystery of the Sultan's skull.

### In Sultan Sait's Library.

SULTAN SAIT invited the writer into his library, which he believed the largest book containing a picture of his father, and selected through several books, including the Bible, for his father's picture, and devoted close attention to one weighty volume which he after found, on offering his assistance to be a catalogue issued by Messrs. Johnson & Co., of Dar es Salaam. The incident is called the visit by the visit to London of Mr. Davis, the second founder of the firm, who adequately runs the Territory in his up-country trade visits. It could not be surprising to find his catalogues well read down in the Lupa Lowest levels or on the remotest islands on Lake Victoria. But to see a copy in the library of Sultan's son was unexpected.

### How Governors Are Made.

SAVING that if Sir Frank Baillie-Groves, Uganda, suffered from any failing it was the infatuation of being a man who thought nothing of dealing with Charras, or the Commission of Inquiry into Higher Education in East Africa recommended at a special function in Kampala that that meant that the recommendations of the Commission might make had a very good chance of going through. With this tribute was coupled a reference to Sir Frank's rapid promotion to the service, which is probably the fault of the Secretary of State for picking out a man and promoting him without consulting his own staff, thus the chief of the secretariat was left unconsulted. Col. Baillie-Groves, who after all, it was considered, had a good record for his governorship.

# The Riddle of Zimbabwe

## *A Critical Survey of the Various Theories as to the Origin and Age of the Evidence.*

WHO BUILT ZIMBABWE? WHO BUILT IT? Who were the builders? What became of them? These and other questions asked by General Sir H. Marshall Hall, when he recently addressed the "Antiquities" Group of the Royal Anthropological Society, gave birth to a riddle of Zimbabwe. It is maintained that Zimbabwe was not of Bantu origin, but in the subsequent debate there was a division of opinion on this point.

In the course of his address, General Marshall Hall said:

"The buildings number several hundreds, are scattered over a wide belt of country, and such countless millions of stone blocks have been used that there must have been an immense population engaged in the work for many years, perhaps for centuries. Some of the buildings are extraordinarily massive, portions of the encircling wall at Great Zimbabwe being over 30 feet thick, the base 10 to 12 feet or more high. A great variety of manufactured articles has been unearthed at the ruins, such as slabs of gold, bronze, silver and porcelain, iron and bronze implements and weapons, carved soap-stone bowls and phallic emblems, and gold wire and small gold tanks. Most remarkable of all are a number of bird-like figures of soap-stone, with vulture heads and queer, twisted human legs. These are records by Portuguese navigators describing a large harbor to the west African coast from the interior to large gold, ivory and other goods, with them, and who were ruled by a paramount chief, grandiloquently termed emperor, whose capital was called Zimbabwe." Beyond the existence of these buildings, the Bantu accounts are of no great value. In early maps of Africa Zimbabwe was shown, the words: Here no gold mines being boldly added.

### King Solomon's Mine.

Nothing more was heard of the Rhodesian stone buildings until 1868, when an elephant hunter, Adam Renders, settled down in the vicinity. His discovery came to the ears of a German scientist, Karl Mauch, whose report on them was quoted by Thomas Baines, an English artist, searching for gold reefs in Matabeleland, who was much interested in the evidence of an ancient mining industry which Mauch had found in various parts of the country. Mauch and Baines believed the ruins were the source of King Solomon's wealth.

For the next 15 years Matabeleland was forgotten, but a few hundred years earlier it had been sternly discouraged by King Shaka. Then Robert Haggard's book "King Solomon's Mines," published in 1885, and thus had a remarkable effect in turning people's thoughts to the possibility of wealth north of the Transvaal. Cecil Rhodes came into the open with his schemes of northern development. Mashonaland was occupied in 1890 by his Pioneers, and in 1891 the famous instance of the scientific exploration of the ruins was undertaken by Theodore Bent, who reported that the buildings were of stone, and that they came from the shores of Lake Malawi, where the Bantu—Bantus—who provided gold for the Phoenicians and Arabia, lived in the days of the Slave King Rhodes. His comment was that the people who built Zimbabwe were their worshippers. Bent was proved right. The

towers are the "high places" mentioned in the Old Testament.

When Mr. P. N. Hall was invited he devoted himself to thorough research and produced two or three books, valuable on account of their excellent photographs and detailed descriptions of a large number of the ruins, but he was not a trained archaeologist, and by haphazard excavations made the work of later scientific investigation more difficult.

### MacIver and Caton Thompson Theories.

When the British Association visited Rhodesia in 1905 Professor Randall MacIver was sent out in advance to tackle the whole question of these ancient remains. His conclusions were that none of the ruins could be dated prior to the 14th or 15th century A.D., and that they were undoubtedly the work of Bantu of the same type as those found in the country today. He was immensely strengthened in this belief by the discovery of manufactured articles of a general date—notably by a piece of Nanking porcelain of a style known to be not earlier than the 13th century. This he found, not at Zimbabwe, but at Dlodolo, a well-preserved group of ruins about 50 miles north east of Bulawayo—in the unbroken cement floor of a dwelling demonstrably as old as any in the whole settlement.

MacIver's verdict was rather disconcerting to those who had been hugging the illusion that they were living under the shadow of the most venerable human monuments in the world.

The latest explorations were conducted by Miss Caton Thompson and Miss Kenyon in 1929. Miss Thompson's conclusions differed only from MacIver's in that she placed the date of the old buildings at about the 8th or 10th century A.D., i.e., some 400 or 500 years earlier than he did. Most of her inferences were drawn from objects found in or under the walls and stones, such as heads of Asiatic sheep, bone fragments, &c., the dates of which could be calculated with a fair degree of certainty. She asserted that a stone arrow had been produced inconsistent with the claim of Bantu origin and medieval date.

### Can This be Native Work?

Such a statement seems unanswerable, so I turned to General Marshall Hall. "But I should like to ask anyone acquainted with Bantu tribes, any part of South, East, or Central Africa, what level of intelligence or development is sufficient to assume that their ancestors could have possessed the skill and continuity of purpose displayed in the stone-work of Zimbabwe and its environs?" The stones in the conical towers in the sacred enclosure at Zimbabwe are so beautifully fitted that the blade of a penknife cannot be inserted in the joints. Can we believe that this is Native work? Even MacIver must have had his doubts. He does not attempt to explain how such work can be done by Native tribes.

Miss Thompson herself accepts the name of the "High Places" of Bantu origin without further hinting that they may have some ceremonial significance as emblem of an obscure cult. Neither she nor MacIver can point to any analogies among the native customs of Bantu tribes.

On the other hand, nothing has been found

with others, nor birds were objects found which would suggest the existing structures. But the birds formed integral parts of the structures, and these birds are hardly mentioned by MacIver, though he says that they were probably totemically sacred; not, however, without some reasonings of MacIver and Miss Thompson. MacIver's theory is that the birds were to the descendants of the Bantu, like the drums are to the Bantu at present, or like the beads to the Negroes. He does not mention that the drums are of the same date as the structures, and that the beads and other dateable things are of the same date as the structures. The suggestion that the drums are of the same date as the structures is, however, quite another affair, and I am not in my opinion so sustained.

Another thing which may be mentioned is the unconvincing hypothesis of the Bantu who have adopted them. The birds have always been regarded with special respect by Rhodesians, who have adopted one of them as the crest on their national coat-of-arms.

Some of the ruins near the Eastern frontier are surrounded by lines of concentric terraces, which MacIver considered the remains of a vast scheme of fortifications. If he is right it is not unreasonable to suppose that the lines of walls, one behind the other, up to the number sometimes of 30, were erected to ward off invasions by warlike Bantu tribes, such as have frequently occurred in historical times in the south, when hordes of Zulus or Mantatis carried desolation over huge stretches of country.

Their victims being also of Bantu descent made no effort to erect barriers, but fled or were butchered indiscriminately. The Rhodesian soldiers, however, of superior breed, did their best to resist until ultimately they were overcome by superior numbers and expelled. The invaders then occupied the districts, and were the people Ibad there by the Portuguese. The same argument would account for the massive fortifications of the metropolis, Zimbabwe. These savage hordes had no knowledge of gold mining, and their advent must seriously have reduced the trade in gold, which had in fact dwindled to very small proportions when the Portuguese came on the scene. As far as we can see there was then no prospect mining, and the natives confined themselves to the bartering of trivial gold from the veins of sandstone. This was still going on when we occupied the country in 1890. Natives offering for barter gold dust packed in the quills of bird feathers.

#### BUILDINGS ERECTED BY PORTUGUESE CRAFTSMEN

The various investigators believe that the highest standard of masonry work is in the oldest buildings, and that the later ones show a gradual decline, until finally the building in stone was lost altogether. This is another strong argument that the earliest buildings were the work, not of an indigenous race, but of aliens who brought the art with them. Otherwise we should have had to trace a progressive improvement as the builders gained experience. If this view is correct we may infer that at some relatively early period the Bantu, their descendants, and that a portion of the building were the work of less intelligent race, who at first copied, but in time abandoned the craft to which they had no natural aptitude.

Acceptance of the MacIver-Thompson theory leads us in another direction how to account for the degeneration which has taken place among the inhabitants when the Portuguese arrived. MacIver thinks the buildings of Inganga and Umtanwe were put up about 1600, before the Portuguese were already seen there. The Portuguese, however, encouraged care of the ordinary buildings, living in grass huts and knowing nothing of stone, brick, and mortar. Even if we accept his estimate of the rather arbitrary we are left with the difficulty that in 100 years the Natives had so degenerated as not only to have lost the art of stonework, but to have

lost the skill which would fit the existing structures, and which were based on a knowledge of the past. The reasoning of MacIver and Miss Thompson is that the descendants of the Bantu, like the Negros, are of the same date as the structures, and that the beads and other dateable things are of the same date as the structures. The suggestion that the drums are of the same date as the structures is, however, quite another affair, and I am not in my opinion so sustained.

#### GOLD TRAFFIC OF THE PORTUGUESE

How does this affect the credibility of the belief that, in Rhodesia, the ancient people of Arabia, Palestine, Ethiopia and India, during the ages got their supplies of gold, which we know from the Old Testament and from other records they obtained in such abundance? I venture to say "Not a bit." The gold traffic flourished long before the ruins were built. The problem of the buildings and the problem of the gold-miners are two quite distinct things.

At what time quantity of gold has, at some distant period been mined and taken away from Rhodesia. Parts of the country are honeycombed with ancient workings, and mining engineers estimate that not less than £75,000,000 worth, at the old value of £10, was removed without leaving a trace, and this makes no account of a trivial gold which is of course incalculable. What about it? We are told that Solomon used great quantities for his temple. It was brought to him by way of Ahab, King of Israel, the last king of the Sinai Peninsula, and also by the Queen of Sheba, who conveyed overland by camel caravans. Where did all this come from?

Professor Keane, a learned scholar and archaeologist, concluded 30 years ago that the evidence points almost entirely to Rhodesia as the principal though not necessarily the only source. In Mrs Thompson's book, Miss Kenyon gives an illuminating summary of the evidence of a prehistoric trade in gold from East Africa. "Centuries before Solomon's days the Egyptians were getting gold from African ports as far as Cape Guardafui, and possibly still further south, and I see nothing impossible in supposing that Native porters may have been employed over the whole route from Rhodesia through Abyssinia to the Red Sea, a long journey, no doubt, but physically not so arduous as the easier route across the Sahara."

Finally, the merchandise mentioned in the Old Testament included besides gold, every sort of precious stones, apes and peacocks. All those, except the last, are or were found in Rhodesia. The apes are probably baboons, though why Solomon should have wanted them passes my comprehension. The peacocks may have been guinea fowl, plentiful in Rhodesia, but some have held that ostriches are meant.

The end of Zimbabwe is a triple one. Who were the Apis, built? Who were the builders? What becomes of them? MacIver and Miss Thompson claim to have answered these questions. Perhaps they have. We must be thankful that they have left us the compilation of King Solomon's mines, and with this satisfaction I am leaving the subject.

An interesting find from Colonel Marshall Hole said it was observed that no teeth or skeletons had ever been found in Zimbabwe.

Mr. H. S. Worthington summed up his address saying the Bantu had not been fully remiss in their work, but that they had immediately realised it was not their business to do the work of people who were obviously more capable than they were doing, and hence had given up their so-called supervision of construction. On the occasions he believed the Natives had done so, he removed from anything at the last moment to testify that they could not possibly have been responsible for Zimbabwe.

Mr. Worthington maintained that Zimbabwe had been built by Bantu people, and Colonel Marshall Hole had witnessed the carving of standards. He said that the Bantu could carve.

Colonel Marshall Hole: "In stone, I cannot say in stone, but they cast iron wonderfully."

#### Bardiajand, Sooje and Zimbabwe.

Arriving to the possible association of the Barsoe people with Zimbabwe, Mr. Worthington said those savages had said if you how they could hit their stone by fire and water with which they could cut channel right through a rock. He had seen them building pyramids of sun, which

they did beautifully, and he was obliged to say he could have done the same thing in stone.

Up in the Shire Valley were a people who spoke the language, one of which was a secret language, they used only among themselves. Strangely enough, that secret language was the language of the people in the Zimbabwe district, and on one occasion Colonel Marshall Hole heard the Natives talking this secret language and understood what they were saying because he understood the language of the Zimbabwe neighbourhood. The Bantu people could extract iron and copper, but they knew nothing whatever about gold—or pretended they knew nothing. His theory was that in earlier days the Bantu found there was perh. in gold and that this perh. led the conspiracy of Sooje. He thought the Bantu could do very much more than they were given credit for, as they knew that where gold was found the white man would follow. That was why they knew so little about gold.

Another speaker said that the repeated invasions could account for the degeneration of the people to him, it did not seem strange that African peoples should rise and fall with remarkable rapidity.

Colonel Marshall Hole was cordially thanked for his address.

## Colonial Empire Policy.

### The Return of the Prime Minister.

We have frequently excused the impracticability of the suggestion, widely propagated in this country and elsewhere, that Great Britain should place her Colonies under the mandate system, and that the British Government should return to a policy of Imperial preference for trade in all dependent territories and no control, irrespective of the action of other Powers in the same connection.

An important statement of policy on the subject was made by the Prime Minister last week, when a deputation representing 400 signatories to a national memo on the subject of "Peace and Economic Co-operation."

After alluding to the proposal that the Imperial Government should return to the "open door," Mr. Baldwin referred to the proposal that the Government should present and advocate to other Colonial Powers concrete proposals for the general application of the scheme of mandate system, independent of Nations, to all dependent territories, not immediately under the government.

Both these proposals had, he said, been carefully considered by the British Government, who regard them as being liable to objection. Full and complete imperialism of all "other countries" would impede the autonomy of Colonial Territories and interfere with their progress towards self-government by limiting their authority in their internal affairs.

Further, it would seriously weaken the right of the Colonial Empires to claim sovereignty in the United Kingdom and other Empire countries. Then, the absence of sufficient opportunity in the matter of an independent political existence, with the other countries, would render the Colonial Empires unable to take action, and thus unable to defend against discrimination by other countries, and to prevent members of countries from extending their rule of dominion to the

disadvantage of the trade of other countries with higher labour standards.

The question of economic policy in Colonial areas could not be divorced from the question of foreign policy between metropolitain countries, and in such circumstances the British Government saw no justification for reversing the policy of Imperial preference, which had contributed greatly to the prosperity of the Colonial Empire.

The application of a mandate system to the British Colonial Empire, said the Prime Minister, would not be welcomed by the inhabitants of the Dependencies, who were proud of their status as British subjects and would resent loss of personal freedom and power. From other members of the British Empire, moreover, the author of the Parliament and the local Legislatures over the Colonial Dependencies should not feel prejudiced.

Finally, so explained a scheme which, perhaps, necessitated the abandonment of the proposed scheme of a Permanent Mandates Commission composed of distinguished experts, would require the aid of international Colonial Offices.

### What Colonial Powers Want.

On the other hand, His Majesty's Government would see to it that the Empire in a more or less general direction, should have Colonial Powers, and a number of them, in the Colonial territories and dependencies of the Sovereign of the Empire. The Government does not disapprove of the idea of a place that such a situation would have only a limited effect in lessening existing tensions, but they consider that it might not form part of a general settlement.

## For the Coronation.

*Representatives of East Africa & Rhodesia.*

The Colonial Office has issued a list of royal guests, distinguished visitors and Colonial delegates who will attend the Coronation ceremony. Most Governors will be on duty and lead the local delegations, but those on leave who will be present in Westminster Abbey include Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir Harold Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, and Sir Richard Rankine, British Resident at Zanzibar.

H. Seyid Sir Khama bin Harab, Sultan of Zanzibar is among the royal guests, while among the distinguished guests are the following:-

South Africa:- Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Francis Scott and Captain H. E. Schwartz.

Uganda:- Sir Albert Cook and Dr. H. H. Horder.

Tanganyika Territory:- Major Sir William Lead and Mr. William Stewart.

Zanzibar:- Sir Richard Rankine.

Northern Rhodesia:- Major Sir Hubert Young, Sir Leopold Moore, and Lieutenant-Colonel S. Gore-Brown.

Nyasaland:- Sir Harold Kittermaster and Mr. John Marshall.

Southern Rhodesia:- The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, M.B. F.R.C.S., the Hon. J. H. Smit, and the Hon. A. B. Welsh.

Somaliland:- Mr. C. H. F. Plowman.

Mauritius:- Dr. Edgar Laurent and Mr. Jules Leclercq.

Seychelles:- Mr. W. F. Coffens.

The Paramount Chief of Barotseland, Yeta III, will also be present.

Colonel C. C. Fewkes, M.C., of The King's African Rifles, will be in command of the Colonial military contingent which will take part in the procession. The contingent will include men from the East African Dependencies and Mauritius.

### Southern Rhodesia Contingent.

The Southern Rhodesia Service Contingent, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lucas Guest, arrived in London on Monday, and was escorted by the Grenadier Guards' band to Wellington Barracks, where the members are temporarily quartered. Ten members of the Rhodesia Pioneer Column and a party of Rhodesia Boy Scouts and Girl Guides also arrived at the same time.

The Rhodesian contingent was welcomed at Waterloo Station by Mr. S. M. Hanigan O'Keeffe, the High Commissioner, with whom were Mrs. O'Keeffe, Mr. B. R. Wright, Colonel Colin Parry, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Marshall, Hobson and Captain F. C. Both (who won the VC in the East African campaign) as well as large contingents of Rhodesians. There were raised by a large crowd lining the approaches to the platform when Rhodesia troops had marched off headed by the Guards' band.

The members of the Pioneer Column are Messrs. T. Jones and J. G. Ward (Captain), who were members of the 1890 Pioneer Column; Mr. E. Weak (Commander); Capt. C. P. Ross, (Suffolkshire); Mr. J. Police Column; and Major-General Howard Bulwer-Wright, C.B., C.M.G., C.A., C.R., M.A., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.O., M.R.C.P. (Colonial Surgeon); Mr. A. G. Hart, G. F. Price and Harry, Mr. G. Langway (two members of the 1890 Column); Captain A. N. Bagshaw, Sergeant Major, and African non-commissioned officers, staff the Northern Rhodesia Regiment.

## Germany and Colonies.

*Mr. Amery and Sir Arnold Wilson.*

MR. AMERY replied in last Thursday's London *Evening Standard* to a friend's suggestion that the presence of German Colonies was necessary to prevent war, and that there would then remain no outstanding question of importance which could not be settled.

I believe that to is a complete misconception of the situation," wrote Mr. Amery.

"How is the present encirclement by Germany to be explained? The propaganda has been intense, which he has always denied. The League represents the interests of the League, and how far its policy favours us at the moment in order to allow a plausible explanation for the difficulties of the internal situation, it is hard to say.

But one thing is certain. The German Colonies question is, in the last run, very minor in importance compared with the question of Austria and Czechoslovakia, and indeed of the whole German position in Central Europe, France and Russia.

"So long as we are committed, whether by open adherence to the Franco-Soviet Pact, or by the Covenant of the League (which is to-day merely a camouflage for the same thing), to the encirclement of Germany and to thwarting every attempt to extend her political and economic influence as against Russia in Central and Eastern Europe, so long Germany will regard us as her enemies. That enmity cannot be repudiated in the least by the concession of the Colonies sphere.

What should we do right?

Arnold Wilson said that if the Dominions do not want to end their mandated territories, they may talk with Germany direct if they so desire, and accept the responsibility. In other words, if they refuse to surrender territories which they regard as essential to the security of Germany, it is free to go to war with them and we are to leave them to their fate!

He is logical enough to add that we ought not to ask men to offer their lives for an ideal so chaste and so unreal as keeping the Dominions within the Empire. I know no other idea for which we would allow fellow-countrymen to fight.

The unity of the British Commonwealth is not free to operation, not merely for the sake of security, but for progress in all things, on a wide ground of freedom, the finest political ideal the world has yet seen. The Empire is interwoven with our very life, as well as our economic and defensive interests, that it is impossible to think of England without.

The issue Sir Arnold Wilson is evidently. He would apparently sacrifice the unity of the Empire in order to buy peace from an aggressive Germany. I would sacrifice Germany as we might sacrifice a son for a central power than submit to that, and I do not believe the result.

On the other hand, I do not believe that so many Britons as we are, will ever go to war with Germany to convince her that we are committed to uniting her in every direction. The policy of universal neutrality can only lead to war. Weeting it with a colonial armada.

By what we have to stand together Europe, and to keep out of quarrels that do not concern us, that seems to me to be the only honest course.

## Rhodesia and British Openings for Trade

From a Special Correspondent.

BRENIGUS efforts are being made to capture the market in Southern Rhodesia by German and other foreign goods and it is to be hoped that many more will be capitalized still more definitely in the future, especially after the mining colony, the price of metal which have for many years forged one link after another in the economic chain which binds Rhodesia to the Mother Country.

Southern Rhodesia is very far from being open to competition of all the Colonies in British Tropical Africa, and if the efforts made to open the field over trade British manufacturers can be shown they will be of some service for Northern Rhodesia also, where the position is not so little since only a comparatively small part of that territory falls in the Congo Basin Territories.

Interest in construction etc., provided by the skilled tradesmen in the principal towns of Southern Rhodesia has increased in recent years. In Kitabu there is a complete type of building activity. The number of skilled workers is increasing materially with the importation of imports from the Free State in 1935 amounting to £1,000,000. Prior to 1930 the imports had increased so rapidly in transit to Southern Rhodesia which was not properly classified in the reports.

Imports from U.K.  
including Government  
Estates and  
Colonial Space

Per cent. gross total  
of imports of private  
merchandise from  
U.K.

Percentage to total  
imports of private  
merchandise from  
various British  
colonies

	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Imports	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411
Not readily available																
Per cent.	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Merchandise	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411
Imports from various British colonies	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411	1,124,411

### Competition from Germany and Japan

Germany and Japan are making inroads into this market, imports from each in 1930, 1934, and 1935 being as follows:

	1930	1934	1935
Germany	1,091,000 (approx.)	1,081,000	1,070,000
Japan	1,081,000	1,070,000	1,060,000
Total	2,172,000	2,151,000	2,130,000

In the first six months of 1935 the imports

	1930	1934	1935
All British Countries	1,091,000	1,081,000	1,070,000
Germany	627,342	688,323	600,784
Japan	627,342	688,323	600,784
Total	1,318,342	1,770,323	1,670,784

Imports from Germany and Japan in the first six months of 1935 were as follows:

	1930	1934	1935
Germany	1,091,000 (approx.)	1,081,000	1,070,000
Japan	1,081,000	1,070,000	1,060,000
Total	2,172,000	2,151,000	2,130,000

Imperial protection has always been a feature of Southern Rhodesian fiscal policy, and it is by reason of the comparatively small influence of realistic tendencies in the Colony's report on revenue ratios that the comparison with that derived from income tax is greater than in any economy. The protective government's objective, namely to make its relatively greater resources available to the public, tariff reveals that British manufacturers have no access to allow of Rhodesian manufacturers of British handiwork.

The requirements of the Colonial Treasury worth studying on the basis of an analysis of foreign tactics carried out by agents in the Colony

### Trade with Rhodesia

and the Rhodesian market. The Rhodesian market is the principal focus in the Rhodesian economy. It is the sole object of British manufacture to sell its products at a profit on its selling purchases, and the same is true of the economy of the Colony, which carries on a large volume of business; however, there are indications that the position does not change, and that the Colony does not give ground to the Rhodesian market.

The trade with the natives is of great value. Local merchants show that different tribes have some division of labor, and have very definite preferences as regards the articles they like in their trade. The busses, etc., and hats are a matter in which many natives need first-hand application. Incidentally, the natives are beginning to understand the benefits of buying good iron sons in the market, though vast quantities of inferior iron are still in use. The native is of a primitive nature and makes the average stage of civilization a model for the Natives, and at the same time provides a better market for the quality of goods which British manufacturers know best how to make.

Some indication of the value of the native trade and what apparel is necessary can only be given in the following table:

	Cotton Underwear	Woolen and Silk and Rayon fabrics	
U.K.	5,681	893	17,491
South Africa	216	14	—
Kenya	63	416	25
Tanganyika	107	224	506
Betwa	1,03	1,111	75
Barotseland	25,980	1,145	39,941
Barotseland	673	517	397

The preponderance of British interests in the Colony is evident. This is remarkable, especially when compared with East African figures, but the scope for Britain in other directions clearly indicates.

**Machinery.** Agricultural machinery presents another interesting field of investigation. Here are some of the imports for 1935:

	Ploughs, Hoes, Scythes, Pitchforks, etc., Cultivators, and similar	Others
United Kingdom	1,000	—
Canada	100	—
United States	1,000	—
Germany	1,000	539
Other Countries	1,000	1,000

A good deal of interest attaches to the native trade. Much has been made of the American agricultural implements on the market in the Colony, but not recollect ever having seen a plough or a scythe cultivated from Germany.

Now, however, the type of implement again finding favor.

United Kingdom  
Germany  
Sweden  
United States  
Other Countries

Nearly all the buckets and tubs come from Germany, and the same is true of the

(Concluded)

**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**

Addis Ababa Reprisa

## Christian Civilisation in Africa

Fossil Flora of East Africa and Rhodesia

The testimony of newspaper correspondents and statements made in Parliament on behalf of the Government in reply to questions and accusations made by the opposition in the sessional debate on the subject of the Addis Ababa massacre, as an attempt to save the life of the country's chief official in Addis Ababa, thousands of men, women, and children who had nothing whatever to do with the attempt were killed by Blackshirts and workmen.

It is commonly averred that these things, however true, are not our business. This is not so. These events are much more our business than were say the Armenian massacres. The guilty Power there was not a Christian Power and we were not responsible for the government of nations of whom as. But Italy, like ourselves, a Christian Power, and we, another Christian Power, are deeply interested in the government of nations of Africa; we are engaged in attempting to persuade the Native to accept peacefully the white man's civilization, rule his life by its standards, and exchange that for his own. We have failed him in this. Some hundreds

are used for his welfare. Some of these Christian missionaries are engaged in trying to persuade him to accept the Christian ideal; to follow the example set by the Christian nations of Europe. When they set about the destruction of the remaining Native sovereignty of ancient origin, they were warned by men like Lord Lugard, Sir Abe Bailey, and many others close to the problem of African government, of what the repercussions might be. Mr. de Water, the South African delegate in Geneva, declared that "European action in Africa leaves always its permanent mark," adding, "How often in the long history of Africa has the mark not become a deeply-reddening scar?" He added these words: —

My Government and the whole people of my country, both black and white, view with deep concern, and with anxiousness, some of the instinctive knowledge of the consequences; the slow and gradually increasing progress of the disease of which our Comrades have never forgotten the long memory of old Africa never forgotten and never forgotten in justice.

The last few words, recalling at once uncle and the people that receive abolitionists, are those of A. G. Libby, a man equivalent to some of the great orators of Boston. Without protest standards are impossible; change, the which yesterday was good to us, to-day may be no civilised war becomes to-day bestial; all common places, not least of all the scenes of war, every where as tomorrow we may be the oppressor or victim of the goods we have allowed to acquire them. It become impossible.

... we wish to record our conviction that such unpealkably cruel and unmeritable excesses are not only a stain on the honour of the people responsible for them, but a menace to white rule in Africa and to the future of Christian civilisation.

LAWRENCE BOYD G. GIBSON WATSON CECIL  
ALEXANDER HUNTER MORTON STANLEY  
STANLEY VOYSEY BOYD MARSHALL STANLEY  
WILLIAM STANLEY STANLEY LEVENS D.  
EDWARD GEORGE GLISTER MURRAY ARTHUR CALDER  
G. C. WELLS T. J. SINGH H. L. RUMH  
WILLIAM GASKIN

## *Two Kenya Gold Mines*

Kaviraj and Renuka

*Leptodora* ist fast Africas einzige Blütenpflanze.

SIR.—Through you I find the following to correspond to a feature of your morning paper. Would it not be possible to refer to the company by name a little more frequently? At present the answers are sometimes rather like a crossword puzzle; the crossword, they give a sense of action when the disguise is penetrated; but, again, as with crossword, I grow impatient while I cannot solve what I know ought to be clear.

My real object in writing this letter, however, is to draw attention to a concern which I believe should give any of your readers who will exercise due patience a chance to make a little money. I refer to Rayonier. Good times, no doubt, will support it. But it has had to see some very sharp declines in the opinion of the market since the company was formed.

To anyone who wants to invest in the shares, he will be able to buy among East African trading stores at the present they are of no denomination and can be cashed up about £s. From the sales which have taken place since the company was formed it is evident that the vast majority of shareholders are willing to wait; apparently, then, there is no large supply being thrown on the market and depressing the price.

My second choice would be Roserman's, surely  
by now a proved property, one with a steady, though  
modest, from \$1,100 to \$1,200 per ton. That repre-  
sents only half the capacity of the mill, however,  
and from a source which I can safely describe as  
authoritative I learn that the mill will gradually  
be brought to its full capacity of handling 5,000  
tons of ore a month, and that at least one of the  
rears gets stronger as it goes down. At \$2.50 per  
hereabouts, the investor is putting his money into  
a producing property and for information I  
feel confident of the value of the mining. I have  
been in touch with the management of the company and  
I fully expect to substitute a more substantial appreciation  
in place of the dividends.

...and my sister box being cluttered up with  
troupe from women in the City anxious to  
know all about us, and bearing in mind your  
generous statement that all these young East African  
gold mining ventures are speculative, I enclose  
and beg sign myself,

Yours faithfully,  
"GOOD SPECS."

卷之三

*East Africa and Rhodesia* in its new form is excellent and should go a long way towards bringing the territories together in a form as well known as *Kenya* is at present.

卷之三

"The facts which are ready published, must surely show that the Tigrayene Government has made no mistake in this matter; and it is to be hoped that its second thoughts will prove best. But there are all sorts of unpleasant things about the Tigrayene Government. One of them is a very serious one, and that is, that the Tigrayene Government is not yet prepared to live by treating the Tigray State and immigrants from Tigray as on the stand-point of the Luluji. Still, the most important thing is that 2000 persons have saved on the bulk of the stuff brought into the fields by the Tigray men, and are adding to their numbers."

*Chairman for 15 Years**East African Section*

MR. HUMPHREY LEIGHTON has been Chairman of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce for the past 15 years. He was re-elected to that office at last week's meeting.

Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., said that Sir Humphrey had made himself invaluable, had an aptitude for discovering subjects which demanded investigation and action, showed great tact, particularly in controversial moments, and had an inimitable knowledge of all matters East African.

Mr. Campbell Hansburg, Mr. Thomas Dickson, and Mr. Alfred Wigglesworth were re-elected Deputy Chairmen.

*Income Tax in Kenya*

A welcome was extended to the Earl of Bessborough, Chairman of the Convention of Association of Kenya, who said most settlers welcomed the promise reached with the Government for a revision of the highly contentious minority would never be reconciled. While the vast majority favoured the principle, so long as the basis of taxation was light, it was generally felt that the matter was being unduly推迟 by allowing only until March 31 for the lodging of objections to the draft Bill. The Attorney-General's view that the airmail service gave people in England ample time to make representations was not shared by the administration. Government had also refused to send home a Bill for examination by income tax experts and counsel specialising in such matters, who must have greater experience than the law officers.

The income tax would, he felt, not discourage capital. He hoped the Secretary of State would give a breathing space for the further consideration of the Bill. Since assessments based on 1936 incomes were to be made from January 1, 1937, Government could lose nothing by a short postponement, for there would still be ample time for the revenue to be collected this year.

He was somewhat object to the cost of leave-travel being regarded as an addition to salary, and therefore taxable, and said that failure to allow deduction for the depreciation of buildings was a serious omission.

Mr. Lloyd Price replied that no rebates were allowed in this country on depreciation of buildings, allowance being deductible only in respect of machinery. As far as he had understood difficulties in reclaiming domestic income tax under the Indian law, and urged that the Kenyan Parliament should not suffer from the same defect.

It was resolved to request the Secretary of State to secure an adjournment until May 21 for the lodging of objections.

*Trade within the Empire*

In connexion with the forthcoming Imperial Conference, it was commented that South Africa and Canada had preference to Empire coffee, which receives no such preference in Australia, and a certain question concerning tea, tobacco and sugar need examining.

Mr. Wigglesworth said he had never tasted such bad coffee as in New Zealand and Australia, which bought no East African coffee, but Mr. Bull suggested that satisfactory progress was being made. Selling Kenya coffee abroad was open without reference, though of course no gain it would be too far.

Australia, by virtue of its continued imports and nothing to help Empire sales, but the coffee industry was amateurish, though the British from whom coffee was imported had no objection to it, though they said that it could be sold in East Africa if those producers would "naturise" nor reduce their price 1/- or 1/- per lb. while other markets could take all their production.

Colonel Ponsonby, M.P., commented that as the shipping companies now carried every kind of produce produced by East Africa, it was suggested to suggest that they should voluntary limit the export of coffee to Europe, and to divert it to Australia, which had lost the market of 5,000,000 lb. a year.

Mr. Adholm said that Australia drank mainly Java coffee, that East Africa also produced Java, a point which had just been brought to the attention of the High Commissioner in London.

When a proposal was read from the London Chamber of Commerce for the introduction of Imperial preferences in East Africa, in order to prevent the swamping of the markets by Japan, the Chairman recalled the Imperial Government's statement that the Congo Basin Treaties could be cancelled only with the consent of the 10 African states, and suggested that the Government of Kenya were so full with another of grave international importance that the issue could not be successfully raised.

That the question of Japanese competition was getting itself was the view of Mr. Wigglesworth, who said that East Africa and Rhodesia had recently shown that natives in the territories buy more high quality stuff, are diverting purchases in such categories from Japanese to British, and that spending higher revenue earnings in Rhodesia had appreciated their manufacturing costs, was rising, and the danger point had passed.

*Uganda Cotton Problem*

Another proposal from Uganda was for a limit on Empire cotton entering India, when now 100,000 bales of 40 lb. per lb. on all cotton.

Mr. Lloyd Price said that very little cotton was shipped from Uganda this season, and that the bulk of the crop, having been sent to India, there was a healthy revival in Uganda, and the cotton was being sent to East African cotton, for which was now showing distinct inferiority. He hoped India would limit the substance he proposed East African cotton to come, if possible, for manning.

He added that the豫期 cotton had been shipped off started in the second or third week of January, and when the Government decided that restrictions should start on December 1st, buyers had not made any arrangements. Now, it was clear that the earlier opening had been to the general disadvantage of recent letters from Uganda said, for instance.

By starting the season early it was noted, that the usual reeling bidding could be experienced, and the probability now of the crop not being ready for sale when even buying has begun late in South Africa only too well known. The crop in Uganda, as in Lake from Matoland, was very advanced this season, and it was essential that it should start on the same date as India to prevent reeling cotton from South Africa going over there, where it would be sold, have to be sold in large quantities, and it was to be expected after 1938, however, that buying would early, and has not been the best result of the business, which has been greatly helped reduced, and the top for the cotton sold between December 1st to April 1st, 1938, was 100,000 bales.

The Uganda cotton was not good, and our conditions had been very bad. The price paid was the best, and the company had bought most cotton, 100,000 bales, and so were given to these purchases that year. This season's buying is 160. The only item in the cotton is 100,000 bales, a fly in the cotton ointment, and the price is 160,000 bales, a premium of 100,000 bales, the best result of the season was 100,000 bales.





## GENERAL NEWS

## AND RHODESIA.

Mr. J. C. W. Webb, president of the Rhodesia Rugby Union, has been invited to dine at the home of the chairman of Calcutta City Bank, the guest of honour being Colonel A. C. J. Webb, president of the Rhodesia Rugby Union.

Many friends in Kenya will sympathise with Lady Sidney Farrar, of Mati Summit, on the death of her mother, the Countess of Buckinghamshire, who passed away in Scotland on Saturday.

Here visits Miss President of the Auto Club of Germany, who has been visiting Kenya with Dr. Gronau, was entertained by the Acting Governor and Mrs. Wade and by the Nairobi Club of East Africa.

Mrs. W. Nason, wife of the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, has completed her first solo flight and was shortly under way for an audience. Her husband has been a qualified pilot for some time.

Among the United Kingdom delegates at the forthcoming Colonial Conference will be Mr. Anthony Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs.

Mr. J. B. V. T. M. Bassett, United South Africa, Mr. H. Bertin, M.P. for Salisbury North, were introduced and took the oath as members at the opening of the present session of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament.

Mr. R. Hall has been re-elected President, and delegate to the Convention of Associations of the District Association. At the annual meeting it was decided to make him a presentation in recognition of a decade of unbroken service to the district.

Miss Edith Church, who has retired from the Uganda nursing service on her marriage to Mr. R. G. Dunn, was formerly in Kenya where she nursed H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor during his illness when he visited East Africa as Prince of Wales in 1928.

Mr. R. F. Attwells has been elected chairman of the Kenya Society, having last year taken the advancement of Kenyan youth and to them to take their place in the life of the Colony. He was one of the founders of the society and was born in Liverpool in the Colony.

Mr. G. French Tucker, Superintendent of Kenya and Mrs. Henrietta Blunt were married in London just before Easter.

Whitewash Land Publicity Committee, 1932, includes Mr. E. H. Warren, Director of Publicity (Gardiner) and Messrs. H. D. Wishart, J. Parry Lee, F. G. Bass, F. M. Wilham, N. W. Sutcliffe, E. D. Barrois, Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. B. Sanders and Captain W. H. Evans.

Mr. H. Chapman, the general resident director of Rhodesian Railways, will shortly retire after many years' service as general manager. His successor will be Mr. W. J. Neilson, at present assistant general manager of the construction side of the South African Railways and Harbours.

Mr. J. R. Kerney, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in charge of the Southern Highlands Province of Tanganyika for some years, who was thoroughly associated with the administrative developments in the Tanganyikan is on overseas leave. Mr. Kerney is continuing during his absence.

Mr. W. M. Higgins, the wife of the Home Minister of Southern Rhodesia, died in London on Monday and was buried at Westcliff-on-Sea. The Commissioner of Police, a Miss G. Keeling, Mrs. Higgins' maid, is England in the R.M.W.L. Winchester, from which brought the Rhodesian Commissioner for Coronation.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in London last week at the age of 45 of Mr. Brian Wardle, Superintendent of Police in Tanganyika and a member of the staff of the C.I.D. in the Territory. He had served in Tanganyika before his transfer to Tanganyika two years ago and had previously been a member of the Indian Police for 11 years.

Mr. L. Kaye Col, has resigned from the Committee of the Masailand Chamber of Commerce and has been succeeded by Mr. G. R. Aldred. Mr. W. H. Trickey, having resigned from the chairmanship of the Masaland Cooperative Society, relinquishes his position of the Chamber and been succeeded by Mr. J. J. Seaton.

Mr. M. Macque, whose health has taken him to Umtali, was the last survivor of the Masai trek from Bethlehem to Melsetter in 1884, being named after a village in the area where Mr. Macque's grandfather emigrated to South Africa. The trek was made when Mr. Macque was only 10 years old and was led by his father Mr. Thomas Macque, followed by a meeting in the village of Melsetter.

Mr. A. J. P. Groom, who has been appointed secretary to the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, a post which is coupled the secretary to the magisterial court, is 33 and was born in Bathgate, Scotland. Mr. Groom is a son of Acting Chairman of the Bulawayo Council and the son of his father, who in 1934, joining the Civil Service in London, became an assistant magistrate and afterwards a secretaries to the Prime Minister of Rhodesia in 1935 to 1937 when he qualified to the magisterial bench.

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ROAD,  
LONDON, S.W.1.

AFFORD

19. *Leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) Pers. *Leucostoma* (L.) *leucostoma* (L.) Pers.

REBELLION against the cannibalistic  
tribe of the Bata were at first successful.  
They were found by Capt. J. C. D. L. S. of the  
Territorial Army, who fought them in 1890. After  
acknowledged defeat on the 2nd of September,  
he first went to his office at Fort Victoria as  
member of the Territorial Missionary Central  
Africa. He did good work there, but was  
killed in 1891, while on a mission to the  
Mashona with his wife, who was also  
killed.

the first stage. In 1901 he joined up, receiving commissions and serving with the Forces until 1919, and of the Cambridge University Officers' Training Service, serving in various parts of the country. He also had a short spell with Rivers Smith, a tea-plantation owner in Ceylon. During his service he learned much about Deobandism and its expert knowledge of Vaishnavaism. In 1919 he came to England. Committed now, he took up the subject of translating Swami's teachings, and arranged to go to the form of the kingdom, first living in Isfahan throughout East Asia, and by helping an organization of literature in the language of Islam. He translated Haggard's King Solomon's Mines, and even son's Persian Nights into Swami's Persian. In winter he taught Persian grammar and phonetics, having long been interested in the interplay of words and English readings, and only in Mrs. John's class did he receive any credit.

He first studied at Mr. Johnstone's  
Grocer's School, and then at the University,  
to which he was admitted in 1851. He had  
then a desire to study medicine, but as there  
was no medical school in Durban, he was  
profoundly disappointed; the advice of his  
friends was to go to England, but he  
determined to remain in South Africa, and  
obtained a diploma in Swellendam. Comparative  
Bantulogy has always been a great interest  
of his, and he has always endeavoured to extend  
his knowledge of it. He has written several  
articles on the subject, and has also published  
a book on the subject.

any others are supported by a tradition of a great English doctor. But his biggest work was the revision of the Swahili dictionary. This was an immense task. He received some help but almost the whole of the labour was his, much of it being done out of office hours. The Swahili-English dictionary is in the press, and the typescript of the original Swahili was dispatched to the publishers before his death. But as Salaam attorney at the Bar in February 1962, he had no time to complete his work. The Swahili dictionary was finished in 1961.

MISS ALICE JAMES, a widow, has been a great help to us. She has been sorrowful over the loss of her son and daughter, who were killed in the accident.

... can on his homeward voyage. I  
have not time to add that I would like to write of  
my visit to Africa, but I recall with great  
and genuine pleasure his very generally good  
and judiciously doubtful grammatical points or  
lack of proof which he should have best  
left out. Another link is his love for and under-  
standing of the African, many of whom he has  
met and seen too well to world say.

## Death of Lord Kitchener

## *Devoted Kenya Colonist.*

It is to be deplored that the death in Flanders  
of General von Botha has been followed by  
the rise of Dr. Karl Ritter, another son of  
Field-Marshal von Botha's daughter. He was buried  
on his estate before his daughter, Lady Nora a  
Barrett, who died after a fortnight's illness. Lord  
Botha had lived at the top of a residence on his  
Kenya farm, attended by only two Native servants.  
He was well known in the Colony, as his out-  
door movements were in full view, and the type of  
the East African "upright English" which he  
Commandant of the forces, the communications, and  
the conduct of which he skinned in the Press with  
such colour as refreshing as it was startling. The  
Viscount ended, he took an armful of the Soldier  
and General's speeches, and thereafter remitted, particularly interested in land settlement. Testimony  
was strong in favour of East African "upright"  
and implacably opposed to the remnant of Germans  
or any other former Colonies.

Born in 1766 he spent his early life in Ireland and at the age of 20 was commissioned into the 46th Foot Regiment. He took part as a volunteer in the French Revolution War in 1790 and in 1803 was a Captain, General Officer in Burma being mentioned in despatches. Later he served with the Madras Engineers and from 1804 to 1808 was

When he was thirty-one he married K. of E., a  
pet life in the cutter "Hampshire" in 1902, he  
had made under special conditions as ship's  
Kitchener of the crew of 100 officers and men.  
He had married his second wife, Mrs. M. G. C.  
in 1907. The son, Viscount, born  
in 1908 died in 1921, and he is succeeded  
by his son, Sir Alexander, Viscount Broome,  
who is now in 1922.

Colonel H. A. Reinhamme died on Sunday  
served in the Sudan Expedition of 1885, and from  
1885 to 1895 was private secretary to the Foreign  
Liaison Officer, then Parliamentary Under-Secretary.

The Duke of Bedford, who, though white-on-solo flight last week, is now practised, came in prominently as the downwind leg, then the more a number of long-distance flights including a trip to the Canes and back in 20 min., accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge. The dress was "G" when she took that flight, during which they made a forced landing and had to walk several miles through scrub for shelter. When she was ready to recombine on another flight from England to Alice, it was reported missing but was found safe several days later, having crossed the salt lake.

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We want to end up at the end of our struggle the African continent, the African diaspora, the African diaspora, the maturing of our countries.

The Committee has agreed that it is not a good idea to suck in Makaray or any other class, or for that matter any other class, unless there was a number of people who were willing to climb that hill. They will deal with many secondary students who have much more interest in the pyramid for a great deal more than one in the foundation of education. I am not at all in favour of Makaray.

Africa needed a trained educational staff, medical conditions, and needs of the soldiers. African medicine, and education were of paramount importance and another urgent need was the training of teachers and leaders. They had to do this for a general whole. In fact in Africa they would train men and leaders as well as efficient soldiers.

A university in South Africa, with African students among them, will have walls which answer the question what culture we belong to or not, the president of the college that I belong to believed.

Sir Philip Morris, a Godson, said: "The decline was very sharp. Neighbors' houses were starting to sprout no-pants to provide for the return of the economy."

*Southern Black-tailed Gull*

Conceived from the agricultural machine, and to which country has made considerable headway in the application of machinery with the object of

These maps and figures can necessarily be piecemeal. Colony trade possibilities will information is readily available. The statement of trade can be obtained from the Government Statistician at Edinburgh for the most recent year, and the same is published in the *Scottish Economic and Statistical Review*, which is annually subscribed to by all who are interested. These provide a starting point.

What is born in mind, that there are  
so many who buy British goods, and  
so many who are anxious to buy British, that serious efforts  
should be made to increase the sale of British manufactures.

proportion of the population. Southern Rhodesia is, however, a very poor country, and the standard of living is low. The people are mainly of African origin, and there is a large number of Europeans. The economy is based on agriculture, mining, and industry. The country is rich in mineral resources, particularly gold and diamonds. The climate is generally warm and humid, with a dry season from May to October. The terrain is varied, ranging from coastal plains to high plateaus and mountainous areas. The capital city is Harare.

Mrs. Marion Van der Kerk

Visitors are invited to visit.

...gatherings at The Garden  
...high as Marion Cray, the  
...on gardening, said of her  
...to people who stay with her  
...Temple of four Kericho tea estate.  
...said by the enthusiast, she said that she  
...days when he was the out of Egypt of the  
...of the world, watching the hero of gam-  
...izing galloping his trumpeting under her wings.

an excellent place for a summer residence, illustrating the beauty of the many sides of life, keeping up a quiet, easy, gay life, said, from my own hobby, and especially a delightfully easy service, spacious gardeons, excellent food, and first-rate specimens making life happy.

There are many pictures of delightful scenes in Kericho and Sotik, Nairobi, Nanyuki, Molo, Nakuru, Mai Mahiu, Lake Naivasha and many slides made in Kenya.

The nature of talk may be judged in the following issues concerning her return.

There were the sets of feeders packed in this sea; there was the fun of breakfast in the clouds (hot sausage and bacon, grape juice, coffee, 10000 ft up); there was Rome to see with almond, plum, and pear in full bloom; there was Italy with its vineyards and the taste of its breakfast past in ROME and the rest of the day's meals.

**Stran-Winchcraft Cases**

*A Murder Conviction upheld.*  
The court of the four judges do not say that

This statement was made by a Nigany who was another Native appealed before the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa for his conviction of murder and sentence of voluntary manslaughter by the Chief Justice of Kenya.

The arrow which had killed her husband had been shot by a native who was said to be a witch doctor. The animal from which it came was very dangerous and must have been killed if it had come out at night. The arrow head was found in the body of a baby so when she discovered this just before she died a number of people including the woman's husband said

The Court dismissed the appeal, saying the case was a "matter of Conscience."

The Airspeed More W.A. established Senior Air Staff Officer at Middle East, was on a tour inspection of R.A.F. organisation in Kenya.

EAST AFRICA

APINL 1583

4

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*Questions in Parliament  
Medical Research Projects*

My Migration and Health Survey was conducted taken as a result of the recommendation of the Institute of the Coordination of General Medicine Research in East Africa that research into the social and economic development of the public should be undertaken by The Medical Research Council.

Ormsby Gore made that no recommendation of conference which was held in January 1940 was made that research undertaken by the Medical Research Council, in order to help it, was decided to make an application for funds, a body of experts should visit East Africa. The report was examined by the Tropical Medical Research Committee of the Medical Research Council and the Colonial Advisory Medical Committee, who concluded that any scientific work would be served by such a visit and advised that further assistance could best be rendered by the visit of individual experts to study special problems as they arise. There were no funds available for a visit while the amount of money required could be enhanced by the collection of a sum from the firms mentioned in the conference report, the minimum sum required for this amount was £30,000 or £40,000 a year.

Mr. Dry asked whether it was still the policy of the  
Government to prohibit the exhibition to  
Europeans of sound films constructed not suitable  
for European taste. Mr. Lester Gore replied that Uganda  
did not discriminate between film for exhibition to  
Europeans and to non-Europeans. There was no need to  
discriminate in Kenya, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and  
Uganda.

In reply to Captain Cunningham-Rod, the Secretary of State replied that he had committed his Committee into the agricultural indebtedness problem in Zanzibar, had reported in 1931, that "the Zanzibar Government, not regarding the recommendations as fully tested, for an adequate solution of the rural indebtedness problem had to review the situation radically. In that event the occupiers' financial attention they had given valuable assistance from Sir James Ness Dawson, 1920, at the invitation of the British Resident, went to Zanzibar; this work, which was now engaged in assessing the amount in an endeavour to frame a comprehensive scheme, which it was hoped would, neutralise the difficulties of a reclassification.

Ethiopia and The Sudan

Mr. Hendrick and Miss Rathbone asked the Secretary whether the Government would supply a request sent to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations by Emperor Haile Selassie, asking that investigators should report on the recent massacres at Addis Ababa.

Mr. Waddington asked the number of children attending schools in the Faouje, not including Arabic or Moslem schools, and the percentage which that number com-

placed of the total population. The figure was given as 10 per cent by the present Government. This figure includes all the so-called "refugeed" schools, i.e., those which have been established by the Government or by voluntary organizations. The number of children who received education in the so-called "Government schools" or those maintained or aided by the Government, was 1,121. The 1931 census figures show that the population of the Sudan was 10,000,000, but as no definite and accurate computation can be made, a more modest figure than 10 per cent must be treated with reserve. On the basis of those figures, the percentage was 1.12. Regarding the elementary question, Mr. H. H. added that the elementary school attendance was increasing.

Mr. Day whether he had received report of satisfaction of the Birmingham to be Belman and working of the mineral agreements between the Duke and the  $\frac{1}{2}$  Company Mr. McCorquodale said that the Charleroi Company had abandoned its mining concession in the Birmingham and that the reason for the termination of the contract was that the Duke had expressed his desire to have the company to which the project of the mine was carried out.

He also asked how many Rajahs of certain Beechukwana and Bantuan had migrated for labour in other countries in the last year, by which statistics were available, and what proportion of the adult male population was thus represented.

Mr. Johnson replied that the number of stations to which he had been assigned working South Africa varied during the time he was there, but he had

He gradually became aware of the presence of many species in the jungle, and he gave up his idea of collecting them all. He had known so few species that he did not know what to expect. In his first year he collected 100 species, and he estimated that there were 1000 more which he could hardly expect to find. He was very disappointed at the number of species he found.

*development.*

Johnson asked whether the Commons Secretary, Mr. H. G. Harmer, had been present at the meeting on behalf of the Government, proposed to be held at Basutoland. He said that the meeting was in conformity with the principles of non-exploitation which had guided our relations with Basutoland. Mr. MacLennan said that the question seemed to be based on some misconception. Certain new officers, including Mr. D. J. L. Morris, recently appointed to fill vacancies in police detachments in the Basutoland service, were of interest as administrative rather than military officers.

Montgomery County Hall

Mr. J. R. Kittermaster, Governor of Nyasaland, has accepted the recommendation of the convention of 1922 that the Protectorate Memorial to the late King George V should take the form of a public hall to be used for agricultural shows and other purposes common for the interests of the members of the community. It is estimated Nyasaland will be erected at a cost of £2,500, and a public hall has been opened with a donation of £250 by the Governor. The Southern Branch, A.C.A.R., has contributed £100, and Nyasaland Agricultural Association has made a first donation of £100.

1930-31 - 1931-32 - 1932-33 - 1933-34 - 1934-35

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Kenya Society of Mr. B. A. Hamilton, the retiring President, said that he and his co-workers of the Local Civil service said that was not at all sure that they gave any real incentive to the Native boys to find a career in the service. He suggested that the Government should adopt more吸引ing terms. The present terms offered youth a chance of getting a reasonable salary on which to marry at a reasonable age, £2000 a year not being a satisfactory remuneration. He also suggested that Government experimental stations should be established for the training of youth.

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## The Addis Ababa Massacre.

### 200 Italians Expelled from Ethiopia.

THE EXPULSION of 200 citizens of 20 Italian families and their dependents from the army and labour corps started by a correspondent of *The Times* to have followed the recent massacre in Addis Ababa after the Italian assault on the city last October, was at the hands of doctors and the time limit did not end until the reprisals until 10 hours afterwards. The Italian agents are now said to have been followed by the emperor who had their own people informed repeatedly that the troops, if the capital were so paralysed that complete anarchy would prevail, had been brought in to stand still.

Fascist party centres in East Africa have received information programme reflecting the bludgeonings seem to:

Suppose the Colonial Government with rigid discipline of native slaves will impress an understanding of Italian dominion on all children; give social aid centre for the 600 exiles of the former Negus, who are spiritually disorientated by the change of regime and might form an element of discontent; do not centre into secessionism all Italian individuals and firms engaged in various transport and trading enterprises, establish newspapers to which Signor Mussolini has already given a name—*Courrier dell' Impero*, and ensure as wide distribution as arrangements social and educational centres to the increasing flow of Italian immigrants; gather the records of resident Italians by means of radio and other organs of propaganda; never allow a single Italian over too poor prices and corrupt always to be found among the native population; sales by cartels especially in conjunction with the principal trading articles such as cotton and sugar; support every Government move in political, social, and economic affairs.

Signor Ciano, the Italian Minister of Public Works, 20 days ago, sent out his memorandum, including Addis Ababa, to the Italian legations, including the 200 Italian labourers employed in the 100,000 road workers, to inform them that they must leave the country within 10 days.

Aid to the refugees provides much attention, food, clothing, and money, it is impossible to find accommodation for 200 families in Addis Ababa, British Somaliland, or Kenya. Presently M. H. M. Napiers, a solicitor in London, is the secretary.

### Non-Commissioned Officers.

In the House of Commons last Thursday Mr. Henderson said Italy had "not deserved the peace" of the Addis Ababa massacre and he voted against the Emperor of Ethiopia's request for a judicial inquiry. Italy was invading a country by brute force, and the mission shows what happened when force and fury meet in battle. If Italy refused to investigate, the League should express the moral indignation of the 50 nations represented at Geneva.

The Duchess of Atholl said Italian rule was worse than Ethiopian with all its shortcomings, and Mr. Edward George said if the Government had abandoned the attempt to secure the independence of Ethiopia. He was glad to hear that Marshal Graziani had professed regret for the massacre, for he was the one great Italian general who stood out in the rout of Caporetto. There ought to be some way from the word of the Italian government as to the massacre. He recalled a letter of Lord Milner, who wrote: "If Italy goes Abyssinia she practically dominates the Sudan, is a menace to Kenya, a danger to our communications with India." That letter, he described as a warning from the tomb of a great Imperial statesman.

### Tallinn to Canard.

Following upon statements in Parliament the Italian Press has made considerable space to denouncing the British authorities.

The Daily Express quotes a two-column half-column article written by an Italian correspondent of the *Canard Enchaîné* in Addis Ababa, concerning the massacre of 200 Italian soldiers in a village in British Somaliland, five days ago. Italian journalists had hitherto impeded themselves to remain silent. He picturesquely describes the landing of the village with "sons of big explosive" and the death of a hundred more victims.

The truth is that the incident to which the correspondent refers took place a long ago, at February 1922, when British District Commissioners met a mob of natives, armed and unarmed, and were shot dead. The native tribes were killed when they came up and suppressed the rebels. As for the bombing, a week ago this 15 year old tribe put a break on Governor since he was the headman of the ceremony and it was decided that the village responsible for the murder of the British officers must be destroyed.

Native tribes were given three days to remove their houses and property, including the thatched-roof huts. They did not do so, the soldiers of the village were dispersed—whether to British machine-guns bombed and machine-guns of the same day, the engagement and would troops set fire to the village, the British troops took place at a tribal festival, a camel was posted among the guests, and

as usual, the natives, well aware of English whites to their fate, serving powder as sold in Milan, the Ethiopians, Carabinieri depicted in the Vittorio Emanuele, the British troops, the British forces, the of commandos, etc., etc., to the roof, surrounded by

Mrs. Mitsukuriko, one Japanese girl in Abyssinia, is said to be living in England, and a smaller amount is in Addis Ababa.

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LATEST MINING NEWS.

## Mining Royalties.

### Inquiry by Kenya Government.

The Kenya Government has appointed a committee to investigate the incidence of mining royalties, and a report will be submitted to the Government in due course in the best interests of the future development of the Colony's mineral resources.

A statement to this effect was made in the Legislature in answer to a question by Mr. Kenway Harvey, who, urging an investigation, stated the Government was aware that a continuance of the present system of royalties might have undesirable effects on public revenue, paradoxical though that might sound.

On representations to the Government before the Mining Ordinance was drafted, Mr. Harvey, together with Mr. W. P. Sibley and Colonel Sturz, recommended that the imposition of royalties should be withheld for a year to enable the industry to make a fresh start.

## Taxing Mining Profits.

### Rhodesia Committee's Recommendation.

In view of the Kenya Government's decision to investigate the incidence of mining royalties, a wider study, attached to the report just received from the Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia Committee, appears to assume the same problem. This is that if mining royalties on output should be imposed on mining profits, the subsequent loss of income would fall up by the general taxpayer in the form of income tax.

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## Rhodesia Broken. Half.

### New Financial Arrangement.

The breaking of Rhodesia Steel Development Company is to be followed on April 5 by considerable regulations increasing the capital of the company from £2,000,000 to £3,000,000 by the creation of 3,000,000 new shares of 10/- each.

At an extraordinary general meeting in London last week Mr. Edmund Davis, of Chancery Lane, said that the scheme for reducing the capital of the company had been dropped, and another scheme negotiated by which the present share capital remained intact.

Some years ago the Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation Ltd. had, save advanced to the Rhodesia Bechuanaland Company £124,000, receiving an option to subscribe £120,000 more. On December 31, 1940, Rhodesia Broken had to pay back the loan, and in lieu of having a continuing option on 750,000 shares had arranged to have 5,000 called at 5s. less 1d. commission as soon as the capital of the company was increased.

The Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa Ltd., which had agreed to let the Rhodesia Consulting Engineers in Africa to subscribe 1,000 shares at par less 10% commission, transferred 200 shares on 31st December 1940.

The issue of 5,000 shares to Northern Rhodesia Power Corporation Ltd. in payment for the balance of the option (124,000 shares) and the issue of 200 shares to the Anglo-American Corporation would bring the issued capital to 10,000,000 shares.

Holders of their issued capital will be offered the right to apply for 1,441,678 shares at the rate of one share in seven plus par less 10% commission, and subscribers will be given the call of one share in seven until December 31, 1948 thus absorbing an additional 1,000 shares; while a similar call to the underwriters, amounting 180,867 shares brings the capital to 12,044,544 shares. To this has to be added the subscription of one in seven on the 133,000 shares, £3341, an option at par on 11th May. If the issue of the 1,000 shares is underwritten, and an option on 17,000 shares is also subscribed, making the total 18,000 shares.

The financial position of the company after the increase of capital is summarized by Sir Edmund Davis, that they would have been able to payment off the balance of £20,000, about £10,000 in hand, which would be increased by the end of the year subject to the issue being satisfied, say an additional £307,500. With no reserves and provided nothing unexpected occurred, the company, in spite of an indefinite fall in metal price, the firm should have a bright future.

## Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given on the following questions that have been submitted by readers of "Mining and Metallurgy."

Except in the case of direct animal subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia," letters must be accompanied by the coupon to be sent free of postage.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters), house, but titles will be deleted by publishers under pseudonym.

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

Correspondents should mark their letters "M&M," "M&M," and add to them "to" the editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia" or "Great Britain," or "London, W.C."

**Ques. T. CHESTER.**—(1) The rise seems overdone. Certainly the reverse has happened. In this case, the price having apparently been too far depressed, it is buying time to buy at fire-sale prices. It may take three years if necessary to turn around. Starting production is not something that can be done quickly. It is much higher risk at present prices. It is a sheer gamble.

**A.I.A. NAIROBI.**—Very unfortunate you should sell those shares. Your opportunities seem to go by the first few days today without being an early opportunity of getting your money back on some of the papers are probably valid. You should not let your chaffeur distract when trying to sell. My recommendations made in this column from time to time

## Latest London Share Prices. Company Progress Report.

The annual report of the Globe and Phoenix Mining Company, Ltd., states that during 1930 the company treated 7,200 tons of ore, 1,000 tons more than in 1929, but the yield of 44,160 tons was 500 oz. lower than in 1929. The precious metal content of the ore treated was 1,000 oz. per ton. The company's policy of treating all low-grade ore at Globe has been continued. The ore treated was continuing to decline, and the company is conserving the high-grade ore as much as possible by lengthening the time in the mine. The company has a reserve of 117,124,000 tons of ore at \$12.00 per ton, a small decrease of 2,300 tons. A slight increase in price to \$20.00 per ton, net price received, from the U.S. market, would have increased the value of the ore in the year to a maximum of \$2,200,000. The average grade of the ore is 1.3% lead and 0.1% zinc. The amount of 37,000 oz. has been taken out of the company account to reserve account, from the company's share of the cost of "Old

*East African Goldfields. The February issue contains*

"Horizontal development." No shaft was driven on the main level continued throughout the northern Quartz level or better, the average width containing bed values much above the average of the mine. D. T. was advanced 100 ft. towards the 15-80 ft. over the length of this section developed at the end of the day, having a 0.53 dia. over stonings width.

inclined shaft continued in full

which consist of low-lying values, av. 36 dwt over 54' in a series of 140' of beds in quartz reef of very white and grainy and connected to inclining shaft W. 1045' from bottom surface. White W. 166' was deepened 25'.

To 125 ft in full face, of quartz carrying excellent gold values av. 14.63 dwf over 67 in. Raise W. 8930 started from 100 ft level and intersected with Winze W. 930.

which had been sampled at level. The quartz reef was of better than average quality, containing excellent gold values av. 14.50 dwt. per ton. The whole length of

"Horizontal development" of shaft E, drive on South reef, Samoan Td., on the surface level adv. 8 ft. The first ore shot extended a further 8 ft., making

The first ore shoot extended a further east, making total length of 180 ft., av. 5.46 ft. over  $\frac{7}{4}$  in. After passing through a 5 ft. narrow quartz reef, followed by 20 ft. of sheer sandstone, no ore was encountered, which

Vertical development. Wards E. 1040 continued in

reef of av. width but low in value. Incline shaft E. 3360° continued in same reef of av. width, but low in value. Raise E. 3360° adv. in ore = 500 dw.

"Sauvage" summary part of developed area of February at the 50 ft. and 100 ft. levels shows a total

of 3.875 lb. per cubic foot. The reef 48° in width, after adding these 150 cu. yds., was 30 feet wide, to 60 dwt. spad after dredging, which was to take account of over-dredging, the surveyor's value being 150 cu. yds. over-dredged, making the reef 46' in width.

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## Of Commercial Concern—News Items in Brief

TELEGRAPHIC HOURS OF OPENING OF AIRPORT TRAFFIC.—The Land Advisory Committee has been asked to inquire into the Nzoia district of Kenya in connection with the inquiry into fair rents.

NEGOTIATIONS have been opened at Salisbury for the purchase by two local companies of several thousand bales of Rhodesian leathers.

ALL exports from Tanganyika during January and February totalled 1,000 and 5,600 tons, showing increases of 300 and 83 tons respectively.

Exports from Uganda during the period included 25,740 catties, hide, 16 tons; coffee, 10 tons; gunnuls, 16 tons; sheep-singa skins, 100.

THE government has rejected the proposal that it should be 1,000, followed by a monthly grid of 100, to assist the establishment of local remittance service.

DOMESTIC exports from Tanganyika during January totalled £51,282, compared with £43,150 tons during the corresponding month of 1936. Exports amounted to £30,777, against £26,140.

NORTHERN Rhodesia's volume of trade was £8,372, last year, exports being £4,790 and imports £6,044, and imports at £3,324,000. The port and import figures for 1935 were respectively £4,755,83 and £10,675,000.

BRITISH IRON & STEEL COMPANY, which uses considerable quantities of manganese in its smelting, has ordered £1,375 for 1937 to complement their present £1,375 for 1936. Consumption is £1,093 or 45% of the ordinary output, to be increased from 32% to 35%.

THE Legislative Assembly has approved expenditure of £100,000 for building's to replace existing structures described by the Director of Public Works as "public scandals." These include European and Indian schools and U.N.R.A. houses.

THE short-haul traffic sailed to the coast by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during January was 435,000 tons, compared with 390,000 tons during 1935. Imports totalled from Kilindini during January amounted to 1,100,000 tons, compared with 1,000,000 tons.

DURING February this country's imports from India and Ceylon reached £4,700,000, all in case and parcel form. Parcels included £2,025,000 worth of West African goods, £1,000,000 of grain, £4,907. The total of £4,700,000 was greater than the corresponding figure for January.

AN application for a licence to establish a generating station in Kisumu, on Lake Victoria, to supply energy for public and private purposes in the town has been made to the Government by the Kisumu Power and Distribution Company, Ltd. This development was exclusively mentioned in the columns some months ago.

### Governor on Resignation

THE Acting Governor of Rhodesia, Sir Alexander Gwynne, has announced his intention to resign in the fall of the year, and to hand over the Government to the Secretary of State. The reason given is the importance of the airports. The Acting Governor has been appointed in accordance with advice given by the Colonial Office, and he has now decided to make available a sound basis for the financial development of a high-speed air-mail service, and to facilitate the early and effective use of the facilities which have been put in the hands of the various ports and countries on which the Empire is based.

SIR H. S. STATION has been elected chairman of the Bulawayo Farmers' Association.

COLONIAL FAIR RENTS for the British Ports in Southern Rhodesia and England last week.

A ball of Our Ladies of the Nairobi and Limuru districts was held recently in Government House, Nairobi.

A series of talks on responsibilities of Empire will be broadcast by the Empire Service Organization.

The Prime Minister will be the first speaker. Kenya Boy Scouts are appealing for contributions to a Commonwealth fund for the development of a camp site with which they have been presented at Nyahururu, Mbasa.

THE Public Services Board of Southern Rhodesia recommended last year that the services of 10 officers be retained for periods not exceeding one year after age limit 55.

WORK for the development of the new boys' and recently opened in Bulawayo, provide for residential accommodation. The city is believed to be the first of its kind in Africa.

INDIAN and CHINESE employers in Dar es Salaam demanded a minimum wage of 6s per day for skilled craftsmen and 5s per day for apprentices in a recent ultimatum to employers.

PROPOSING changes in the constitution of the Islamic Community of East Africa, following upon the Alavi Khan's visit, will include the appointment of a chairman to the community councils and to the Supreme Council.

THE Comptroller and Auditor General in his report on the Army Appropriations Account for 1935 states that £12,000 was paid to the India Office in respect of the 1,000 men troops borrowed from military service in Port Sudan and Addis Ababa.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Usambara Farmers' Association, Sir William T. S. Sainsbury again should not be the only and final object of love of country should play a large part in the life of the settler, and should lead to the co-ordination of their interests.

THE Empire League, founded in 1897 by Sir Herbert Ward and Methuen, whose discounts extended in 1936 to the late Lord Balfour, is mainly a business, is not, although it has been sympathizing every way with the Empire, at 10, Fresh Industries House, Marble Arch, London, W.1.

POINT OF PERSIMMON FRUIT INDUSTRY.—At the request of farmers engaged in the industry, the Government of Kenya is to introduce legislation to regulate the export of passion fruit products grown in the colony. A central agency will buy the fruit, prepare the products for export, and distribute the proceeds of sales to growers. There will be compulsory registration of growers.

ROBINA JUMBI BREWERY.—A number of Rhodesian groundnuts were received by the Parmaña Agricultural Department in April, 1936, by Dr. Mann, director of the Prince Albert Cigar Factory, Montreal, who report that a number of very large buyers have shown considerable interest in the consignment and inquire for details of quantities available for export. The Parmaña Tea and Coffee Mfrs. Co., Ltd., of Harare, Rhodesia, have information to the effect that the Robina Jumbo River is open to navigation from about the middle of May each year, and that the Robina Long issues enormous tonnage from East African ports to Europe during the summer months, and to Halifax, Nova Scotia, during the year round.

## Banks' Trade Reports—East African Market Reports

**Bank's Trade Report** includes the following references to East Africa and Rhodesia in current monthly reports:

**Kenya Colony.**—Heavy weather has continued, and rain is needed for tea cov. sowing. The coffee and general iron are good, due to the fact that the area manne is said to be moderate. The cotton and coffee prices have been maintained.

**Zanzibar.**—The weather has continued favorable to cotton sowing and to the sowing of plantains. The continues frost, and the improved weather, are favorable to cotton sowing.

**Tanganyika.**—Heavy and continuous rain has continued, except in the Lake-People's State and northern highlands, where rainfall is less than normal. The Mombasa River is still in flood, and the weather is very variable.

**Southern Rhodesia.**—Favorable conditions are prevailing during the winter, although severe rain outside districts was experienced. Rust and heavy rains interrupted cottonseed sowing. Sows have continued cutting separation, but the pigs are still in heat. Sheep and goats are about to lamb, and the first lambing season is at hand. During the winter, market conditions are favorable, and hopes have been expressed that the crop will exceed 1,000,000 bags. Pork production falls to the United Kingdom, but limited local consumption is being met by imports of live cattle, and the bacon industry is expected to be removed shortly.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—Trading conditions have been maintained at a satisfactory level, as the cost of living and business has been generally quiet at other centers. Good rains have fallen, and prospects for the maize crop are promising. Cattle market remains quiet, but famine is still prevalent.

**Uganda.**—General trading conditions show a steady improvement, especially in cottonseed sowing. Weather conditions have advanced favorably to date. The darkened crop is now estimated at 10,000,000 lb. The Northern Province had 3,000,000 lb from the Southern Province, and Uganda has put out about 1,000,000 lb, total 4,000,000 lb. Conditions are favorable for a bumper crop.

**South African Bank.**—General trade in South Africa shows a steady improvement.

Activity in business has been good throughout the colony, and stocks are normal. Quantities for cottonseed sowing have risen in Japan, and as price levels of some imports are higher, imports are being restricted to the seaway ports. Prices of cotton in Calcutta have increased, and all steel prices from Great Britain and the Continent have risen of about 10 per cent. No increase is expected in the following three months, but there is a possibility of another rise in the Kent and Folkestone Railways, who have been hit heavily by bookers to up-country centers, particularly Uganda.

**Uganda.**—Additional cotton districts are being bought by the early bird, and despite the fact that this activity has sprung from the rainy season, the cottonseed market takes advantage of the growth in railway traffic, and new merchants are continually entering the market, the needs more accurately and thus avoiding over-stocking.

**Tanganyika.**—Trade in the bazaar is still bad, but the general improvement in the economy has resulted in a full resumption of Sisal estate operations, and full resumption, but any increase in activity is being hampered by fading enthusiasm.

**Eastern Rhodesia.**—General business has been stimulated by summer, which was well supported, turning over higher than usual in the corresponding period last year. Conditions in the building industry are satisfactory, and in addition, were smaller handicrafts were erected. Sackbury and Bulawayo are busy, and if that country does not do well, will be busier the latter town in the near future.

**Northern Rhodesia.**—General business in Livingstonia and Lusaka is abiding, and conditions on the Copper belt are good, though the motor machine trade is increasing rapidly.

**Masailand.**—General business is occasionally slow, but reports from tea and tobacco districts are favorable, and cotton planting is off to good prospects after considerable rainfall.

An attractive illustrated booklet on Zanzibar has been issued by the Zanzibar Government in connection with the East African Trade Committee, and contains information on the port, its administration, and its economic development.

Conditions in the hinterland are difficult, and therefore been slow, and no final figures are available.

Market prices will be slow, demand is fast, and something is expected to ease.

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Soyabean cake, 5/- per cwt.

General prices are as follows:—  
Cotton, 50/- per cwt.  
Soyabean oil, 5/- per cwt.  
Soyabean flour, 5/- per cwt.  
Soyabean meal, 5/- per cwt.  
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## ~~Passengers, Freight &c.~~ Late Steamship Movements.

Achmer, Miss  
Beck, John

## Animal Passengers

OUTWARD bound who left Southampton on March 2 included Captain W. Sewall, from Alsumai; and Mr. Bell for Salisbury.

To Salisbury.  
Passengers due to leave Southampton to-morrow include  
lieutenant-Colonel P. G. Parker of Dodoma; Mr. E.  
G. Baker; Mr. C. E. Squibb; Mr. W. H. Green, a mining  
engineer; Mr. J.

## *East African Mats.*

MAILED to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Zambia,  
close at the G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on  
April 1 per s.s. "Kawalpindi."

Outward air mail via the G.P.O. London, about 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Inward airmails arrive each Sunday and Thursday.

**Exmouth Castle** launched.

m.v. "Exmouth Castle," the new refrigerated meat and vessel built at Belfast for the Union-Cast Company, was launched last week. The vessel is a sister ship of "Rochester Castle," launched early last month. Although slightly larger, both vessels are similar in design and m.v. "Rochester Castle" and "Rochester Castle" which were placed in service early in 1933, came from South Africa of deodands and citrus fruit in those seasons, together with other perishable

*Caparitis* left Bank of Chao Phraya River, March 25  
The shark left Bangkok, March 25  
*Catodon* from Bangkok, March 25  
A large catfish was seen near Chao Phraya River, March 25

Hespeler " and outwards, Mar 3  
Wanderer " Suez for E. Africa Mar 2  
City of Bath " Cape Town for Africa Mar 1  
Clay MacKenzie " Cape Town for India Mar 12  
City of Swansea " Madras for Ceylon Mar 30

#### MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Angela, 10, living with her mother at  
Chantilly, Va. Post from home.  
Exploratory Grand Jury in session at  
May 22.  
General Miztley, 10, living outside of town, Mar. 22.  
Leicester, 10, living at home with his mother.

L'ESPRESSO MAGAZINE

#### **Openings for Writing**

East Africans and Rhodesians who visit England during the summer, and who may now, or opening their territories for British women, are asked to elect the secretary of the Society for the Overseas Settlement.

*Phenyl  
Aldol*

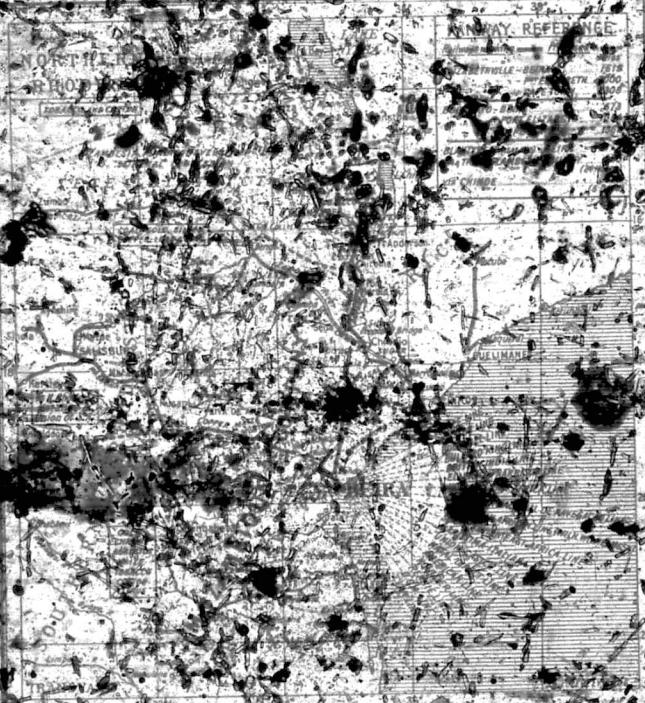
THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS SAFARIS  
PARADE OF THE WILD

## THE SWIMMING-HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal swimming environment in a gem of the African tropics, with its allure, sun-washed beauty and contrasts.

The winter seasons are ideal to those seeking health, beaches and happy holidays without sunburn.

There are 100 miles of coastline with 100 miles of sandy, wind-swept beach where the young swimmer can have fun in safety. A 10-mile stretch of sand dunes borders the sea to support the season. A ten-mile inland every variety of game and shell abounds. You may be lucky to see the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a cosmopolitan centre, with its 100,000 people along the palm-lined boulevards, its comfortable hotels, its excellent golf courses, its tennis clubs, its swimming pools.

Beira is the economic capital of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, a port being easily reached by all air routes, and is becoming increasingly popular with frequent visitors from South Africa.

Port of Beira is not only the port of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but also the two Rhodesian-Kariba dams, which are now being developed. It is the port of Mozambique Company, but also the port of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the port of Zambezi River development.

**KENYA OFFERS** <sup>TO</sup>  
**OPPORTUNITY** for the astute  
and modern means user.  
Contemplating home-making should  
consider carefully the Colony's many  
exceptional advantages.

ENYA has found a new way to make music. She's been writing songs for years, but now she's taking her musical journey to the next level. Her new album, "The Journey," is set to release in early 2024. ENYA has been working on this project for several years, and it's clear that she's put a lot of thought and effort into it. The album features ten tracks, each with its own unique sound and style. ENYA's voice is as powerful and emotive as ever, and the lyrics are thought-provoking and inspiring. The album is set to be released on January 12, 2024, and it's already generating buzz in the music industry. ENYA's fans are excited to hear what she has in store for them, and they're looking forward to seeing her perform live. The album is available for pre-order now, and it's sure to be a hit when it finally drops.

**Cololet** **Cololet** **Cololet**  
DRINKS COCKTAILS LUNCH BOX LONNIN

# BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

- Healthy climate
  - Fertile lands
  - Congenial surroundings
  - Pleasant social life
  - Light taxation
  - Reasonable hours of labor
  - Good government

DK TO  
THE SECRETARY, Kenya Airports Authority  
P.O. Box 821  
NAIROBI, Kenya, Africa