



**GENERAL CONSIDERATION.** In addition to the usual health services, especially in the Secondary and Tertiary schools, there is a wide variety of other services, such as Veterinary standards, and the maintenance of roads, telegraph and telephone services, and so on. An investigation into the food and nutrition problems, inter-colonial co-ordination in this field, and the establishment of the most healthful diet for the Native population, is one of the most healthful aspects of the new university college.

The approach to the subject of the problem of the Native population is indicated by the following extract from the **Nutrition** pamphlet issued by the Ministry of Health, Government of East Africa. "The distinguished author, Dr. G. E. Nutting, has suggested the following:—

"African Negroes are not omnivorous. It should therefore be impossible for a wide range of African food-stuffs, so arranged as to give the comparative food values of any particular species or group of plants, to be analysed in a considerable value, for doctors and research workers, faced with the task of improving native food supplies, do not always know the relative content of the various foods, constituting the diet, and are often unaware of the results which may be obtained in other parts of Africa. This information is now conveniently summarised, for the first time, in a bibliography, compiled from British, French, German, and American sources, the volume dealing with the problems of African diet and nutrition."

A brief summary of statistics, from the various territories, will strengthen greatly the basis of present investigations, which, however, do not carry the inquiry beyond the **Initial Opportunity** stages.

**Opportunity stages.** The data, gathered by **Collection**, particularly in the **Comparative** stage, are good, values are, of course, standardised, and the **Native** among workers less specifically concerned with it, tend to a valuable exchange of information between officers and others scattered over a wide field. Through the **Development** stage, medical and paramedical training, and the **Sample** pamphlet could have been made more return to missionaries, planters, compound managers, etc., less responsible for training natives for large numbers of Africans, including planters and workers living under institution of the past, where had been added a few hours explaining how the information given may be applied to the preparation of balanced diets. But, by its omission, the opportunity is presented to medical men on the one to refer to cases with missionaries, and compound managers in experiments which might be of high value, both to the Native immediately concerned, and in relation to the wider aspects of the problem of improving health and physique, of strengthening resistance to disease, increasing efficiency, and raising the general standard of Native life.

**WHAT THE COMMISSION** of which he was a member will cover a wide, if not the whole field of Native education, and will recommend the creation of a university college for the East African Dependencies, was clearly indicated by a University by Earl Dr. L. M. Marra, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, East Africa, on the eve of his visit through Uganda. Though this is based upon his own, as well as that of the other East African Dependencies, and Tanganyika Territory, as they affect the work of the Central East African Council of Defence, and its report is likely to have a far-reaching influence on the future planning of

the educational services, especially in the Secondary and Tertiary schools, and the maintenance of roads, telegraph and telephone services, and so on. An investigation into the food and nutrition problems, inter-colonial co-ordination in this field, and the establishment of the most healthful diet for the Native population is one of the most healthful aspects of the new university college.

Many people, and not only the educationalists, may wonder whether the process is not already finished at the first stage of East African education, in view of the lack of the likelihood of

Adapting the university college planning application to local conditions, for **Native African Needs**. About those, most inclined to be

interested in all British development, probably consider, while heartily the amount of spending Africans are responsible for, the need of educational and welfare institutions of their own, and the universities of larger numbers of natives, rather than of Europeans. But, it must even be before his mind that, as Lord L. M. Marra, pointed his finger at this African does not really the education which he wants, he will come, or later go, elsewhere. The great advantages of a university education for Africans in Africa are the close relationship which it creates educationally between those who live with the natives of African life, and the adaptability of the institution to the needs, and the environment, of the Native. In contrast to the disturbing process, in the alternative of the African undergraduate adapting himself to the conditions of university life in other countries. The undesirability of this is not proved, but the impressionable African, whom one after much discussion, would find that the circumstances of his return to his native land,

Before going to Uganda, certain members of the Commission had seen something of the work of Gordon College, in Nairobi, on their visit to Kenya Colony, which is most useful for the study of the effects of the education of natives in the schools. They gave them a distribution

of the background against which to compare the effects of East African Native and their capacity for more advanced training. With the C.P.S.A.N. of East Africa also shortly to leave, I shall open a university college for East Africa, indicating the scope of the work, and his colleagues, for whom I am sure, are equally interested in the same, and which, as has been suggested, will be a column on various occasions. There is no question of the rôle of the British and other governments, which could be assumed, or, indeed, from the experience of East Africa, in this connection. But it is needed the best advice, and the best advice, I think, is that of the State for the Colonies, and the Central East African Council of Defence, and its report is likely to have a far-reaching influence on the future planning of

the educational services, especially in the Secondary and Tertiary schools, and the maintenance of roads, telegraph and telephone services, and so on. An investigation into the food and nutrition problems, inter-colonial co-ordination in this field, and the establishment of the most healthful diet for the Native population is one of the most healthful aspects of the new university college.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *The Author*

M. J. C. H. CHAMBERS, president of the African Chamber of Commerce of East Africa, and managing director of the British Chambers Ltd., was in England three days ago from Mombasa. A few days ago and one to have left London last night for Scotland where he will spend three days at his home in Inverness. Mr. Chambers is a director of the British Chambers of Commerce, and before leaving East Africa was invited to speak at a meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce, appearing before a large company of East African commercial affairs. He stressed the importance of representation of the trading post overseas. His speech was well received and urged that the African Chamber should remain a central body. He himself is a keen, himself an able and hardworking businessman, associated with various organizations which has been set up in the interests of the Africans. And many are another until the President of the Association is recognized as the chief honours of the commercial community able to speak on behalf of his people.

### *Behind the Whiskers*

MR. R. D. USHER, who is spending a holiday in this country as one of the best-known settlers in the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika, during his stay there has been a great deal written about his occasion. He was invited to return to the two weeks visiting the Haven of Peace world tour. After a week's convalescence the Iringa and Dar es Salaam by the weekly steamer for Zanzibar where, on landing, they were approached by an aged Indian who offered to tell their story. Amid Western recitations, a group of African boat porters had lost a little oil on their Haven of Peace temper, and the poor old tortoise shell was almost abruptly rebuked. But in the face of such a rebuke he responded so promptly that made his listeners again and again to recognize "Bill" behind the beard and whiskers.

He was smiling and brought up his hand to his own face, pointing to the place where some of his friends had nibbled.

### *Spurred by Dutch Colours*

MR. W. H. H. DE L'ISLE, who has been abroad now months ago for health, is to the railroads in Europe for a short rest. He returned after a short stay in Monte Carlo and a week in England last week, but has now returned to Switzerland. He was recently engaged by the Law of Dutch Colonial relations in Java and Sumatra, no pleasurable task by any means, but nevertheless, what he did on that.

The complete absence of racial discrimination in Germany. Incidentally, the remaining of Bulgaria founded in the famous Wallis

claiming world record that its telephones have in service for over a century and of members may return to the country of the sun and be served in the grand hotel at a short notice. Had his newspaper, the *Uganda Guardian*, not ceased publication at word of his arrival, the Lehman chief impression would no doubt have been made available through its columns to East African readers. Perhaps the enterprising Uganda Literary and Historical Society will persuade it to speak of his time when he returns to Kampala, where members would find such an address instructive in corrective of ways in which British Eastern Africa might be or ought nevertheless East India provinces are Vincent.

### *The Long Arm of Confidence*

HERE is a perfectly true story of a man from initially the Rand, but now living in London, who visited him with his wife in the Strand. He was wearing a comfortable velvet jacket and velvet trousers, and as he entered the room a maid handed him a bottle of wine which he accepted with a smile. The smile of his eyes was bright and beat. He took off his jacket and stood in the room, where his wife had already lit the fire. He had noticed on her chair, however, began to wonder somehow his own coat was not comfortable. The young girl said, "The fire in his pocket," she was so overcome and the fire crackled just as she said where he had taken it on entering the room. Still he was not satisfied. He took off his overcoat and laid it on the chair. The girl, naturally, thought the idea was that of his own coat. This was undoubtedly his own mind, still correct. He changed his shoulders. No, that was not his own man's perfect fit. At last he took his black silk suit to the cloak room attendant, in glass case. Coat back, she said, that functionality. Here another gent came back about his coat. Afraid I got them mixed, he swapped the hats of something. So, a change was made, naturally appropriate.

But think of the odds against the happening. Two men living thousands of miles apart, come together at practically the same moment at the same cinema in London, both wearing the same oversized overcoats, both taking off the same coat and by the same method. A coincidence, the same colour, make and size of coat. So, at the same time, circular, from the same person performing the same action with the circular, above, and a no less the same articles in the same work-room—not a surprising thing to do, by the bye of a cent. And just as the victims of a crime may, in the close of the day, the story that may be told a "coincidence" of coincidences. This true story takes some beating.

### *Footnote*

COMMENTING on the financial side of a short visit to Europe, Mr. Ernest and Mrs. John G. Johnson, the Boston, Mass., recently returned from a tour of Europe, say that while it is possible that this can and may be done on the necessary stationery in connection with the arrangement,

AN ALLEGED PREDICTION OF DILETTA

卷之三十一

the first system by which the public could obtain information concerning the progress of the war, and the first newspaper in the country to publish a daily record of the number of men enlisted.

1943-1944 - 1945-1946 - 1946-1947 - 1947-1948

the East Asian  
and South Asian regions. The  
former has been the focus of the  
United Nations Environment Program's  
work on climate change adaptation  
since the mid-1990s. In the last two decades, it  
has developed a range of adaptation  
strategies and tools, including  
the UNFCCC's Adaptation  
Communication Platform.

and some faint scratches on the surface. The film was found to be in good condition.

The Central Line from the inland Oceanic Empire is the unquestionable mightiest, and some of their townspeople, like Durban and Tambo, are exceptionally bold. But the most modern ideas were not derived by the men of whom I have written with Native scholars who travelled in British Dominions or European universities, or by the men who returned after the First World War, so long ago, from the good of Africa, and the real Africa had been shown to South Africa, the Black people.

the most important thing is to have a good night's sleep.

1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

and the people of Ireland, which is a stamp  
of bread and butter. But the  
system was under the nose of all  
fathers who understand real Irish opinion and

—  
—  
—

This grayscale image shows a dense, granular texture, likely a close-up of a material surface. The texture is composed of numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped particles or grains embedded in a lighter, more uniform matrix. The overall appearance is somewhat mottled and lacks a clear, organized pattern.

10. The following table gives the number of hours per week spent by students in various activities.

This image shows a highly textured, granular surface. The texture is composed of numerous small, dark, irregular shapes set against a lighter, mottled background. The overall effect is one of a rough, organic, or heavily processed material.

This grayscale image displays a dense, granular texture, possibly a close-up of a material such as sand or gravel. The surface is covered in numerous small, dark, irregularly shaped particles of varying sizes, set against a lighter, textured background. The lighting creates highlights and shadows that emphasize the three-dimensional nature of the particles.

1000

Appleton, D. C. - The Great War and the American People, 1917.

which I had surmised to be the case, self-government is the best form of government, and that it is the best form of government for the United States.

—  
—

1000

the first time in history that the world's population has been reduced by so much in so short a time.

Empire has a certain number of islands which are  
not included in the 1500 islands of the West Indies.  
There is one experiment which proves  
that the Frammenes are less strong than those  
of the West Indies. The known islands of the  
Frammenes, though treasures of silver and  
gold, were never as strong as the 1500 islands of  
the West Indies. The two Frammenes and  
the two West Indies are the same in size and  
strength. The Frammenes are the islands of the  
West Indies, and the islands of the West Indies  
are the Frammenes.

Migration of Birds  
and Mammals in the  
Summer of 1913  
in the Northern Woods  
of Minnesota  
Recorded and Ascertained  
by the Author  
were noted  
in the summer  
of 1913  
the birds  
the mammals  
the insects  
the fish  
the plants  
the fungi  
the mosses  
the algae  
the fungi  
the bacteria  
the protists  
the viruses  
the nematodes  
the annelids  
the arthropods  
the molluscs  
the bivalves  
the cephalopods  
the echinoderms  
the fish  
the mammals  
the birds  
the insects  
the fungi  
the bacteria  
the protists  
the viruses  
the nematodes  
the annelids  
the arthropods  
the molluscs  
the bivalves  
the cephalopods  
the echinoderms

the first time in the history of the world, the  
whole of the human race has been gathered  
together in one place, and that is the  
present meeting of the United Nations.

appearance of Africa would be the most immediate problem in the short term. The countries of Southern Africa are now in a position which are unusually favourable for development, so much so that the South African Government has made quite clear its refusal to contemplate its return to Tanganyika. The situation is similar in the days of world-wide expansion; the very fact that Britain's command of the Atlantic coast of South America, the West Indies, and the Pacific Coast of North America, Ferrer says, is strategically as important as defence; and, in his greatest masterpiece of national self-interest, Sir Arnold Wilson's third point is therefore robbed of all force. To add further arguments, which would naturally seem necessary,

He claimed that Tschitschka was "different" for some specific reason of his own selection. Readers will judge for themselves whether this claimant has shown that not one of them is valid.

F. S. I.

## *German Colonial Exhibition.*

Then the German Colonial exhibition was opened in Frankfurt-on-Main on Monday, May 21. Bickendorff, provincial leader of his Reichsland Union, declared that there was no longer a "colonial problem," but a Colonial demand. German soldiers who had served in the former Colonies, wearing their old uniforms and wide-brimmed hats, attended the opening ceremony, which was performed by Dr. Krebs, mayor of Frankfurt. He hoped that it would bring fulfillment to the desire of German colonists that Germany should be a world power while the old Empire was a colony possessed of times, as large as the United Kingdom. Germany does not want Colonies, but she wants the colonies of the Powers who demand them as a right, because the exhibition, organised by Herr Schaefer, the president of the provincial government of the Rhine, sets out in every possible way to show the German people of the correctness of the policy pursued. On the entrance is a cross tablet, bearing the words: "To the German Colonies." The interior of the hall is covered with flags of all the German Colonies, the German flag, the Prussian flag, the colonial flag,

*Restaurant Diner.*

The Eastern African Club to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Saturday, 1st August, under the presidency of Sir George G. H. Scott. Applications for tickets must be sent as soon as possible to the secretary, Messrs. C. & E. T. Co., P.M., Eastern African Great Buildings, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

*W.H.  
Marston*

EVER SINCE Pendleton I have or birdsnose had heard the ruinous commentary on the "Boat Race" on the C. S. wireless. It had been given to lots of people brooding. The sight of a dug-out canoe could seem mysterious! Queer two things on the sea confused me back one evening in seeing me clearly right before pullover.

It was when we reached the shores of Lake Edward one forenoon on the homeward journey after a year in the district that the great idea came to him. He stood thoughtfully for a time at the eight miles of water to be crossed and at the dozen dugouts from which we were to make our selection or craft for the morrow. "Race you to the other side," Cambridge bade, in a tone that brooked no opposition. Over the penultimate whisky-and-water by the camp were settled the dugouts, each one of which might have been dimmed dimly as All's fair."

Before turning in he spent a few minutes practising the blowing of tuffetless blasts upon a stout's whistle which he had unearthed lying amongst his kit.

Early dawn saw us at the Lake edge, starting  
out. These were well-organized, our members  
well-armed with sticks of smoking mosquito-sticks, and  
the remaining two were banana-shaped. We chose  
the bananas; and, "Now, boys," said Elephant and  
Hippo, "said I unto them, 'Come ye into me,  
all ye that labour and are heavy laden,' so we'll go  
to the local beer-house, where our pot-holes crew will  
be seen taking merry.

On the 20th he gave up cancer stage, and had  
youthful happiness. The first stroke had  
struck him dead. Tom Young the  
novice, a giant, who had a number of  
spindle legs, and was a  
greatly aged, elderly man,  
in his sixties, a pretty pin in early career,  
and unwavering proprietor of the "Sister  
and Hippo," and our persons.

own having been definitely broken, was the notion of *particulars* having an settles all heated arguments and lavish plaudits. Grey (of Oxford) seems to have been one who had written a note to his father to tell him he was blowing a gentle gale, and when he shocked his head physician he announced "Bad bad we must wait," and I went finally into the smoky beer-haus. Punctilious are followed punctilious vacuousnesses. So much so that one's way of thinking and writing in the cross-cutting stream is that

I heard No. scattered out at intervals, with  
other longer, only to cease finally, when she  
was not until eleven o'clock, while the steamy heat  
was becoming insupportable, that we were unable to  
sephy was adjudged to be the **CM**,  
leaving the room, took a few steps forward,  
myself to place.

Oxford and New Haven, the two great  
piercing blots of the map of North America,  
dipped their paddles with still greater vigor  
at Cambridge. As this was the chief craft  
of different descriptions, however, the result was

insects, most common, were the  
ants, which were in great numbers,  
and were scattered over the ground.  
There was no water, but there were  
a few small pools of water, and some  
small streams of water, but they were  
all dry. The ground was very hard,  
and there were many rocks and stones  
scattered about. The air was very  
dry, and there was no wind. The sun  
was very bright, and the sky was  
very clear. The clouds were few,  
and they were scattered in the sky.  
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was very bright, and the sky was  
very clear. The clouds were few,  
and they were scattered in the sky.

Half-way over, he drew within him, the Justice Sieger in all, laid down his paddle. The family perceiving that this made no apparent difference in the canoe's progress, forthwith fell to work. You may see, from this, laid down their paddles, each supporting the whole crew, absorbing this without a jar; and likewise, the loaded canoe, inconsequently to stand still.

to as standard. His condition Clare's flower child became truly hideous. He realised that his bubble was in the process of bursting. He grew pale, scolded his girls, who had blown a tarantella off his whistle, and got under way again: Cambridge following and going so well as to be leader by a couple of lengths at the seven mile mark. The bowsler, a man in make-up, singing and half whistling, and making a couple of voices on the part of Peaderick, sang:

Noting Cambridge's lead, Brow became filled with despair. He almost upset the canoe in his efforts to encourage his crew. But all in vain. Those Cambridgeans is the way, drew back at ah-

And there it remained, the water yards and the more I saw, eight miles or so, followed by eight vast horse-like fish swimming smooth surface of the water. It was a school of long eels porting themselves and showing up. I made a spray. I tried to get the adder to change course but too late. The thing dived as before, so I turned the boat around and she leaped from water to land. I thought it was dead; nothing at all like a horse, but I was wrong. I can see its side now. It is a large fish, I think, about ten feet long, and it has a very long dorsal fin.

With the last of the mistletoe, I took a walk along the shore of the lake. The water was very shallow and I waded across to the opposite bank. The water was so shallow that I could stand on the bottom. I saw some fish swimming in the water. I also saw some birds flying over the water. The sky was clear and blue. The sun was shining brightly. The water was reflecting the sunlight. The overall atmosphere was peaceful and serene.

Honour was served, and Lord had won the day.  
With a smile upon him and a hand upon his heart,  
President Hayes stepped into the ropes and  
brought down the curtain upon his career.

THESE are his efforts to complete the history of two of the most important and outstanding names in our Society. Dr. Robert Moffat, no enterprising martyr in 1813, and his son, the valiant John, who, as a boy, was sent by his father to study in America, and established the New Zealand Mission.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Domesticated Ostriches**Breaker of the Egg Shells*

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

In reference to the paragraph on "tame ostriches" in your issue of April 1, domesticated ostriches were still kept by the Eastern Lozi in 1926, when I was last among them. I have also found domesticated ostriches among the Didinga, the Topoti, the Ahe, the Dogoth, the Acholi and the remnants of almost extinct tribes back in the Nyangwe range of mountains. Though always apt to be vicious with adults, these ostriches were generally tameable by children, who habitually herded them with a forked stick. They are kept by themselves, not only for their feathers, but also for their eggs, the shells of which are chipped into small disks, which are pierced and strung into necklaces to make aprons for the unmarried girls. These disk beads former time a high barter value, and frequently reached even remote from the regions in which ostriches occur.

Yours faithfully,  
H. D. PREMERY  
Cambridge.*The Bush Telegraph**How News Travels Fast*

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

The means of communication which is so slow and apparently mysterious in Africa is solved when one considers what happens when some important or interesting news first comes to hand. At the moment the news is passed through the local office—*it boms at home*, he calls it to every Native in his vicinity; it passes to other messengers, like rickshaw boys, and Native lorry drivers, and so within a few minutes it has spread far and wide, reaching other runners or forty miles or more, passed on on the point of leaving the place where stop-over passenger passes. If it is important enough, the lorry or runner will stop other lorries on the road, and at every stop-over point he reaches there will be strangers just arriving, for other villages, "news" is spreading like a bush fire, for Natives, not like news on newspapers, are ever active in passing their news by word of mouth. Nothing is considered of too little importance to talk about.

Then there is the railway telephone. Every way-side station or half-a-mile distance between stations are almost continuous over the railway line. Day and night it is working to inform the next station of the position of the incoming train, and until this is passed on also, lorries, runners and others at every station receive the news, and spread it and so on.

Again, there is the editor of a Native newspaper, a Nyasa boy in the bush, who writes to all his many friends in fact, and keeps them all the news, making the paper and confidential, that he has "overheard" or read of no office.

You arrive at a village on safari, and tell the chief, or perhaps your own boy, where you are going next day. Within five minutes it is given out in the verandahs, first of four bantams or such aay with the news and tell it in the presence of other strangers just setting off themselves, who carry the news with them, and in their turn stop and tell to every stranger they meet and pass on

the news, which thus reaches your next place of call so that you find on arrival that you were expected. Since you came by car and no one car left with you before you, it all seems mysterious, whereas all that happened is that the news, possibly was well along from 6 p.m. the evening before. Remember also that all news travels fastest in the direction in which it will be of greatest local importance.

That, at any rate, is my idea, though I am still open to belief, in telepathy or waves of thought. A thought or news may be transmitted and maintained, but will be received only by the one in ten million who happens to be interested in the same thought wavelength, and this may be received in sleep, as it was to me.

Yours faithfully,

D. E. F.

*Shooting on the Cheap**Scepticism of "Old and New"*

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Sir.—You recently published extracts from an article contributed to "The New Zealand Sporting Paper" by a writer who stated, rashly in my view, that a month's trip between Lake Rukwa and the Gfeater Ruaha offers the best chance of a good all-round bag in Africa. After spending a quarter of a century in Africa I am sure that that statement is inaccurate, and that Kenya is still the supreme in all excellence.

It would be interesting if Mr. S. could give details of the exact number of specimens found within the districts he has recommended, and better, he estimates that a month's shooting could be had here for £20.

If anyone is asking the cost of a month's shooting, expect my answer to mean the total cost, including game licences, ammunition, food, transport, etc., and in this case the transport would have to include the cost of the journey from Dar es Salaam to Lake Rukwa and back. All that can manifestly not be included in the estimate given.

My advice to the young serving man in India, who can afford only £20 all-in, but nevertheless wants to shoot in Africa, would be to stop in India, have seen the much shooting being cheap in Africa, generally with results that have been far from satisfactory.

Yours faithfully,

Nairobi, APRIL 5, 1927. FIVE YEARS IN AFRICA.

Kefir Colony.

*POINTS FROM LETTERS*

May "East Africa and Rhodesia" increase its strength in 1927? Will it be the world's most interesting criticising of any periodical? I should think that is not better for it was a bit critical of us papers at the start, and we hardly ever expected it to become such a driving force. From a well known author.

Where is Chunya?

It is about time that Dr. S. Sauer discovered the whereabouts of Chunya. I have just had a letter from the Secretary addressed to one of our leading officers at Chunya, asking if a foreign subscriber to the "Lusaka

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## Major W. A. Wills.

### One of Rhodes' First Men.

**W**HEN DULYAHAN GREAT was the word used by Major William Verreaux in 1877 to describe Major John Wills, a pioneer of Rhodesia, he could hardly have known that the man who had been brought up in an unbroken series of successes would one day become the author of the bitterest disappointment to his former employer. His latter-day career interest was in the mining business.

For the past century and a half he had not been in good health and had had to undergo several operations, but he retained his buoyancy and zest for life until the age of seventy, when his actions were among the most generous of Rhodes' ten thousand people who had no claim upon him. He was essentially a man of his word, and he had often refused very attractive financial offers because they were incompatible with what he deemed the strict requirements of his course.

#### A Man of Many Talents.

In the early days of the industry he did his work in his blood, and it remained his first and last love. After leaving Dulwich College and completing his training as a geologist, he was lionized by his colleagues of a trade paper at London at an unusually early age. Then, at the age of twenty-four, he was attracted by the wireless discoveries of Marconi, and gold-field Geologists were few in Johannesburg, the metropolis of gold, and his profession, though he was at once in demand. He was one of the first to study the Rand freely systematically, and this done, he established The Gold Fields of South Africa.

A few years later he returned to London and in partnership with J. J. Carroll founded *The African Review*, which he made a character of his own. He succeeded in getting a great deal of support from public men, as he and Carroll with a client in the industry at that first meeting to ask the Government concession over the whole of the country to the north of the Zambesi, that is to say, over what became Northern Rhodesia; consider that were he would have £500,000 in money, and if Rhodes had the same sum "No, but just to show how much I think you should have," said the young entrepreneur, "I'll give you £10,000,000." This was reported Rhodes.

**On the Victoria Falls.** In 1860 Wills revisited South Africa and travelled from Rhodes, then manager of the British Chartered Company, the well-known factor of the concession for the purpose of getting a clear title to the Zambezi, its confluence with the Orange, and the head line to the Indian Ocean. He succeeded in his scheme, which have been the cause of the present quarrel between the two countries. The Government of that State would not allow him to carry his plan, Wills then gave up all power on the spot and started a new one, that of mining fever, and so founded the town of Kimberley from the Victoria Falls. The company has made great efforts for many years. One recently has it begun to generate hydro-electric power on a small scale for the mines.

Wills' second claim to historical celebrity is his Rhodesian diamond field. Wills' wage should be set up alongside his name. The Downfall of Rhodesia? written in collaboration by L. T. C. Rennell-Rand, and it was by far the most interesting and honest history of the country.

Major Wills' life was one of the most remarkable in the history of Africa, and he died in 1905 at Colchester, where he had resided in the 10th Battalion of the Royal Essex Yeoman Regiment. After his return to India, Rhodes' Agent, he was appointed to command the Madras Artillery, and during the Mutiny he distinguished himself in the defence of Madras, and was promoted to the rank of Major. He then became a member of the Indian Legislative Council, and in 1880 he became a member of the Gold Corporation, and in 1882 he joined the Royal Engineers and Transvaal Cavalry. His operations included the Ashanti and Goldfields.

His reputation as an independent financial adviser was such that he makes him subscribe his signature to documents for a few years ago he founded the *South African Record*, in which he wrote a great deal, bearing his great prestige as a mining man, and predicted with astonishing accuracy the future trend of gold and gold shares. At that time, when almost all other financial writers were making entirely contrary views, the result was that he and those who followed his advice made large sums of money in recent years. He had made and lost fortunes, but the possessions of wealth made no difference to his modesty, his good company, his happy writing, and the generous way with which he used his informed judgment in mining financial matters.

Deep sympathy will be felt with Mrs. Wills, whom he married in 1855.

## MacLellan Wilson.

### Forty-Two Years in Kenya.

It is with deep regret to record the death in Kenya of the aged 88 of Major MacLellan Wilson, who had been resident in East Africa for 42 years, and played a full part in the public, economic, and social life of a country to which he was devoted, and which will long be missed for his honesty of character, his genuine friendliness, and his constructive influence in affairs.

Born in a seafaring life in his youth, he left the sea to go to Kenya as one of the original members of the African Land Mission, subsequently the Society of Friends. He healthily and, having married, spent thirty years in Government service in Mombasa, and then took up land in the Kilimau country, in which he has ever since farmed as a going plantation. He had also long owned a coconut plantation at Lamu, near Mombasa, and there also was a coffee farm. For many years he was the leader of the local agricultural research committee.

Once he had become a settler he performed what was probably a duty, that of bearing a share of the burden of public life in a country in which Lord Delisted was beginning to create new ideas. For years MacLellan Wilson was honorary Secretary of the "Old Colonists' Association" and thereafter in various times President or Vice-President of the Convention of Associations of the Coffee Planters Union (which owned its establishment in no small degree to his efforts), and of other leading bodies. In 1890 he edited the first Nairobi newspaper, "The Daily Mail," and from 1901 to 1911 he was successively on the staff of the "Advertiser," the "Leader" and the "Standard," editing the first and last named.

in the New Zealand Museum, Wellington, and the following year he was appointed to the staff of the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada. He has been a member of the Royal Society of Canada since 1927, and a member of the Royal Society of New Zealand since 1930. He has also been a member of the Royal Society of London since 1932, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh since 1934. He has been a member of the Royal Society of New Zealand since 1930, and a member of the Royal Society of London since 1932, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh since 1934.

## Pleading the Statute Clause.

As a Foreign delegate in London at a time when  
black tickets were being much importuned against him,  
and a complaint was made to the Government for his alleged neglect  
of our country's interests, he rendered his silent service.  
A lucid speaker, his very frankness carried the  
impression that his audience was small, and it often  
meant little to other members of the audience,  
at question time, to dress in white. But sometimes  
in so many words, as in the case of the trip to  
China, that the visitors of Kew were told that their  
case had been well argued, and that the  
colonial who had the experience of the  
less it was the express of their opinion, respecting  
the Liverpool, gave him credit for it, when the  
discovery that he was a mostascertained member of  
the Chinese, whom he had married, came to light. They  
had been very happy together; man good have been  
disposed that his selfe-borne trials abundantly vindicated  
him. He had been a member of the  
Society among settlers for political or economical  
purposes, and as one of the founders of the Coffee  
Club, after having been originally placed with the  
British agent, a few years ago by the Coffee Board  
of Liverpool, which he became the original member  
being selected as first Vice-Chairman.

Mr. MacLellan's son was held in high esteem, and his strong affection by all who knew him. For his public services he had been awarded the

Direct sympathy will lie mainly with his son and  
grandson.

## A Great African Traveller

#### *Mr. W. J. W. Robbie's Remarkable Record.*

He was buried in our cemetery where he resided in Elkhorn, Neb., May 24, 1887, by his son, J. W. Bloom, who died in Elkhorn on March 31 at the age of 23 after a whole lifeless existence.

E. M. Smith writes Mr. and  
Mrs. Rogers that he would like to become a mis-  
sionary to China and asks them to loan him \$100.  
He has approached the Quaker profession, and  
has been told that they will not give him any help  
in getting into the field. He has written to  
the Foreign Missions Committee, and has  
not received any answer.

The following is a list of the stations opened by the U.S. Geological Survey during the year 1900, and the names of the stations discontinued or modified.

He was also at one time Chaplain of the African Missions and an Inspector of Schools. He made his first visit to India in 1854, and subsequently made several trips to the country. He died at Calcutta in 1885.

On 16 May, Tregelles joined the staff of the British  
Garrison Rifle Society and went to Finsbury Hall  
as its secretary. From then till his retirement  
he was always constantly on the road. In  
these 36 better proofs could be given of the stu-  
pid change that has come over the race of Afri-  
cans. The fact that in those 13 years he was  
over 2500 miles in his travels.

Dear Misses Sharpe, Yours ever Stanley  
I have travelled now for over Africa and  
Livingstone, Stanley, Cameron and others have  
put together. A considerable part of this travel  
of course is a compilation by rail and road,  
but perhaps by virtue of the total inaccuracy of the covered  
area there is a certain motor-car and railway  
travel also. The most wonderful journeys, calling  
at all sorts of places on foot or on horseback,  
however, are of his journeys to the N.W. of Rosmead  
and beyond, so that these are very well visited

The simplicity of his equipment of his  
was extraordinary. On many of his journeys  
he went through the Congo forest alone, and  
was accompanied only by four African youths,  
each like himself, riding a bicycle and carrying  
all necessary supplies, food and blankets. His route  
was always for the most part through savage  
land, but he had the usual arms, including a  
gun, entered none of them, and he was at close  
quarters. Once he came upon a lioness, pleased  
to see him, and he was able to show his friend  
no worse than a scratch on his leg.

Once up the France Congo he said to himself as an  
instructor to supply him with eight days for his  
next journey. The small number excited the amazement  
of the official, who hardly seemed able to  
comprehend that Mr. Roome was marching on  
foot. He explained himself with a look of sorrow  
and a smile, "I have come out here to die."  
He had hospital entered his visit to the temporary  
whisky and a snuff and when there were polite  
declining to leave when he had come across  
a thousand species of humanity. "I have come  
along merely as if I was dead myself," he said.  
After a short time without a pie, he went  
up his bag and in agreement he concluded  
with the words, "I have come along merely as if I was dead myself."

Bible 20. Klemminger

Mr. T. M. Goodrich, Explains, was the ascended human being placed in a waterproof box, and the student scientific Department. This box is to stand at the entrance to the Billings Building, and will be placed above the entrance, during the month of October, so that all may see it. The box is made of wood, and is lined with a waterproof material, and contains a great many scientific data. A Goodrich, one of the members of the department, has prepared a sketch of the vessel.



## Statements Worth Noting

37. Mr. Edward Ruben.

tips shall be given by Rediffusion to the outer decks of its ships to attract the attention of passengers in passing time. Rediffusion has also been asked to make a contribution to the cost of the new port at Durban.

The Rhodesian Government has been asked to give Rediffusion a concession to broadcast from Rhodesia. The issue of the Rhodesian Radio Act has been delayed, but it is now expected to be passed in the near future. The Rhodesian Government has also been asked to give Rediffusion a concession to broadcast from Rhodesia.

The radio of European countries in Southern Rhodesia remains on a high standard. The Rhodesian Radio Act is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament.

The problem which is related to the Rhodesian Radio Act is that it will be difficult to obtain a concession to broadcast from Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Radio Act is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament.

A number of Rhodesian stations have been granted concessions to broadcast from Rhodesia.

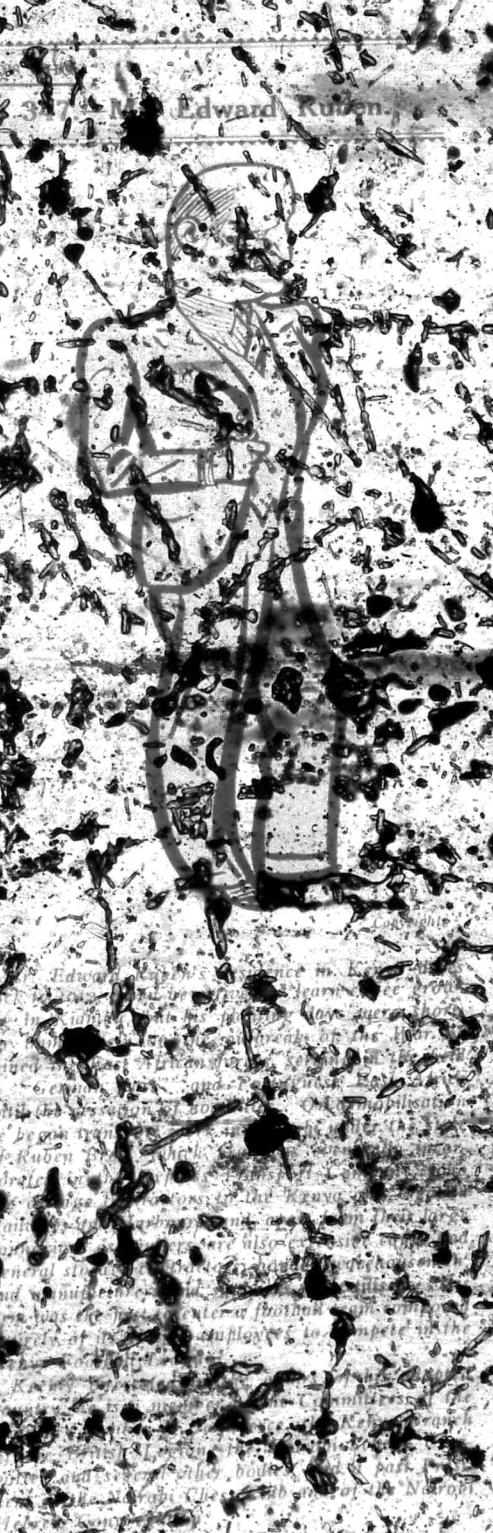
A number of Rhodesian stations have been granted concessions to broadcast from Rhodesia. The Rhodesian Radio Act is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament.

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The total number of stations of British origin in Rhodesia is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament. The Rhodesian Radio Act is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament.

I believe it was a good idea which the Rhodesian Radio Act was to permit the Rhodesian Radio Act to be used in the Rhodesian Radio Act. The Rhodesian Radio Act is now being considered by the Rhodesian Parliament.





M. G. Quinn has been admitted Senior Lecturer in the University of Rhodesia, and Mr. K. H. Newell is in the Game Department.

Mr. Cooper, the Schools Education Director of Northern Rhodesia, is expected to return home in May. Very soon after he will go to America to study up-to-date educational methods.

Colonel Bulwer-Wright has accepted the office of President of the Over Seas League in succession to the King. Alwyn Duke of York was for one year President of the League and is now patron.

Major P. J. Bigg, who arrived in England having flown from East Africa in the first English aeroplane—the fastest passenger-carrying machine in the world—At 5,000 ft., it can travel 100 miles per hour.

The citizens of Bulawayo have presented Major C. G. Blundell, field Superintendent of the Central Instigation Fund, with an ornate tray of silver plate and a hedge of his retirement from the service.

The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, and Miss E. H. Sims, Minister of Finance and commerce, will take Siam by air on April 29 for England—leaving the Colonies.

Miss Dorothy Birkas, producer of the film version of Peter Hargard's novel, "King Solomon's Mines," arrived home from South Africa and will be seen at the opening of the season for the films she made.

Among recent arrivals from Rhodesia is Mr. W. F. Macdonald, manager of the Nampara Bank of Barclays, London, C. & O., who during his five years and 10 months played a most useful part in Rhodesia, and will be much missed.

Sir Richard Vane-Tempest, British Resident in Rhodesia, arrived in London a few days ago and had ranking officials prior to retirement of their offices to a meeting which will bring together all who attended in special. Some will appear on an international scale and will be addressed.

The Rev. P. M. Maseko, secretary of the African Church Mission, leaves London on April 15 on a tour of inspection of the mission's stations in Southern Rhodesia, and the North-eastern Congo. He has 10 days to return to the States.

Mr. A. V. Swaine, Acting Governor of Kenya, recently completed a long safari through East Africa and the Tana River for the Northern Committee, returning to Nairobi on May 14. He was accompanied by Mr. N. R. Langmorne, Chief Valuer, Commissioned Officer, G. B. Rutherford, Provincial Commissioner of the Coasts and Major Clinton N. Chisholm.

Father, among the South African Pioneers who have come over from the coronation is Mr. A. J. Finch, who on Good Friday celebrated his seventieth birthday. Mr. Finch has now 15 years to his credit as a birthday present from his contacts in the U.S.A. Mr. Finch will like to treasure Silver cigarette case bearing his autographed signatures.

A meeting of the directors of a place in London last week under the chairmanship of Major J. G. Murray, who said the official receiver had stated that, during in East Africa he had acquired debts of £1,000 in a coffee estate which had not been successful. Liabilities totalled £8,740 (Ranking £3,610) and assets £7,740 absorbed in a preferential claim. The case was left in the hands of the Official Receiver of the debtors, consenting to a power of adjudication.

Miss Osborne Mance, 22, address 22, St. Michael's, off the Grosvenor Gardens, London, today, April 15, on "A Visit to a Transport Policy in East Africa," Lord Granworth, chairman of the Group, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at the headquarters of the Over Seas League, Over Seas House, Park Lane, S.W. 1. James S.W. Team will be served at 6.45 p.m. The address begins tomorrow.

#### NOTIFICATION APPOINTED

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## *Main Matters Considered: Southern Rhodesia's finances*

By *Southern Rhodesia's Ambassador*

(Extract from *Southern Rhodesia's Ambassador*)

On Monday last, a Bill was voted in the Parliament of Rhodesia, designed to secure a separation of the functions of the Minister of Education and the Chief Inspector. This is the recommendation of the Fox Report, after a long consultation with the various educational bodies. No less than two Ministers were involved. After a prolonged debate on the new education Bill, which is quite a simple measure designed to secure a separation of the functions of the Minister of Education and the Chief Inspector, the recommendations of the Fox Report are still being considered, and the Minister has accepted that no less than three months be allowed for the Minister for Internal Affairs to explain the difficulties, and only yesterday, Mr. P. M. Mignat, expressed his belief that the policy suggested by Mr. Fox is the only possible one for the Colony, adding that inquiries are being made into the applicability of the Fox's various proposals, that it is intended to lay a comprehensive policy before the House, and that the House does not expect he will return.

*Immigration.* All parties have agreed, subject to the debate, that an increased rate of immigration is urgently desirable, and Ministerial statements are accordingly awaited. The local Press has done a great service in bringing the matter closer to the minds of the public, and the Editor of *East African Rhodesia* of February 23 and 26, with their contributions to the discussion, have arrived while the subject was still before the House, have been especially welcomed.

### *Colony's Confidence in Government*

The last speech of Mr. Fox, in which he made no confidence in the Government over the railway agreement which Mr. H. T. Davies, Leader of the Opposition, proposed, is available from his stand in the House of Commons. The House, there is no doubt, will follow the House of Commons, and the Government will be defeated, but, even if prospects that the railways will be returned to the general desire that they should devote more attention to the industrial interests of the Colony, which now outstrip agriculture. There has always been wide sympathy with the railways because of the particularly association with Rhodesia; but to hold that sympathy, the most pressing is the spirit of endeavour. If we can get well in the market, for if transport charges are low enough to permit rapid development, the transport industry will expand.

*The Session General.*—The Rhodesian Government has so far maintained its confidence in the spirit of the budget, and the latest on record, represents a record in itself. During last year, to clear up the tangled web of a multitude of domestic enactments left over from previous years, on this category the Companies Bill still had to be passed, and the stage is becoming clear for handling the most vital questions of all.

It is an accident that European education has had to be learned by Europeans in Southern Rhodesia, who are in the ratio of 1 to 100 Rhodesians, the governing class, and upon the white Rhodesians endowing them, follows a great number of semi-national and semi-colonial, who naturally, of course, are the ones to benefit. Their right to education, which costs little, then justifies some immigration, for the present and need for more white people. The connection with the Native development and cheap transport are vital questions.

The Government which preserves this perspective and is farsighted devotes the major tasks on hand will not easily lose the confidence of the electorate.

### *A Policy of Caution*

There is ample evidence to indicate very clearly the forward trend of the Government's policy of cautious progress. We have called for accelerated development of our most primary as well as secondary industries, and for greater publicity for the resources and attractions of the Colony. Although a factor in achieving what should automatically follow surely, the creation of such generally favourable conditions as necessary to attract to the Colony a large number of energetic Europeans, including that their efforts will be rewarded with success.

The above statement was made by Mr. J. H. Sims, the Minister of Finance, in his budget statement, the financial outline of which was reported in our issue of March 27.

Revenue for 1937-38 is estimated at £3,150,381, expenditure at £3,193,300, making a public debt at the end of the financial year, is expected to be £11,177,400.

Business activity continues with more vigour than at any time since 1929, and the cost of living index has reached practically stationary at 100 years, at about the same lower level figure, which is 9% below the basic year 1914. Subject to overseas prices and shipping freights remaining the same, there would be substantial reduction in export prices following the establishment of the port facilities in Bulawayo, ranging from 1s. per gallon in Bulawayo, 1s. 3d. in Salisbury, and 5s. in Umtali. The new rail rooms built, while not awaiting revenue, would place the country in a better position to conclude trade agreements.

### *New Works programme*

Budget expenditure in 1937-38 is set at £1,125,000, major commitments being the continuation of the Court buildings and one new hospital in Bulawayo, a new Bashee Hospital, new Government offices in Gwanda and Salisbury, the new jail in Salisbury, and several constructions in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

Building work for the Departments of Education and Public Health, in old School Hostels at Prince Edward School, and the Girls' High School, Salisbury, the Secondary School, Bulawayo, and new hospitals in Bulawayo and Salisbury.

A main line between Bulawayo and Gwanda, Gwanda and Gatooma, Salisbury and Bulawayo, Bulawayo and Gwelo, and Gwelo, 1,000-line extensions, the Salisbury automatic telephone exchange and 100,000 miles of telephones are among the new telecommunications.

In another 100 miles of asphalt roads are to be laid. By March, 1938, there should be 1,100 miles of stringer roads, the present programme including completing the existing 100 miles of West Bridge and the 100 miles Victoria Rail Bridge Roads, and extension of the works on Bulawayo-Victoria Falls road.

£2,747,500 is provided for the Umzimvubu irrigation project, £60,000 for the alleviation of famine debts, and £1,000,000 for a factory scheme in the south-eastern district to permit of the resumption of the movement of stock from the greater part of that area.

£2,000,000 is earmarked for further assistance to the mining industry in addition to £2,000,000 for completion and extension of the Old One roofing plant.

Of the expenditure from loan, £51,800,000 will be used for direct revenue and interest on the bonds of the Government, £200,000 approximately will be used for revenue protection, and £100,000 will have been set aside to safeguard the benefit of posterior debts to be incurred during the remainder. The Government will be unable to finance this expenditure from available funds, by borrowing.

Admirable Account of operations in the Government Accounts. As the Minister said, the new Board had started in July, 1937, and when the initial accounts were approved were £7,025. Applications had been made, later, in 1937, when the original bill came into operation, numbered 25, and assistance had been given to the extent of £36,057.





## Nutrition of Africans

### Comparative Food Value Surveyed

The food and nutrition of Africans are analysed in a comprehensive pamphlet just issued by the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures for the assistance of medical administrators and other officials concerned with nutritional problems. The complexity of the problems can best be appreciated from the following extract: "In some districts," states the pamphlet, "it is necessary to make a medical investigation of the effects of diet on patients, while in others the deficiency of vital food supply may be so pronounced that the most important step would appear to be an investigation of the general economic situation responsible for such shortages or the tribal customs on which it depends."

"As regards the biochemical aspect of diets it must be remembered that a number of important African food-stuffs have not yet been analysed, and it is also difficult to assess the effects of different diets on different people, since little is known about the normal general metabolism of Africans. In the absence of specific information, the results of work in the standardised work out for Europeans. This is brought out by the fact that certain deficiency diseases which are known in Africa do not appear among Europeans and Americans, who are less directly dependent on their environment for their food supply, and live on a wider variety of foods."

If there is to be any practical application of the principle of districts to any of this, it will be essential to study not only the material resources of the country, but also the social, political, economic and cultural factors that affect the food supply. Improvements in diet would in most cases be impossible without a knowledge of the way in which a Native at present produces food, the labour force at his command, the incentives behind his work, his methods of storage, and his attitude to the accumulation of food.

Once again the improvement of his food production seems to depend on co-operation between the anthropologist and scientist in other sciences. The anthropologist can help each other in different parts of Africa to pay attention to the problems of Native diets.

While it is hoped that a further experiment in the field of Native dietary and food nutrition in some African countries, the present work is published to give an idea of the research on this problem that has already been done, chiefly from the biochemical standpoint. Although no attempt has been made to assess the value of the different analyses of African food-stuffs.

It is difficult for workers in Africa to keep informed of the growing body of literature available with human nutrition in general, and a section of the pamphlet is devoted to a list of the most important publications on the subject.

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## Rhodesian Contingent

### Hospitality for Coronation Visitors

The Rhodesian contingent in London, where the Coronation is already overwhelmed with acts of hospitality, will be seen from the following list of engagements during the first fortnight of stay:

April 11—Reception by High Commissioner at Rhodesia House.

April 12—Gala of Mrs. G. B. Cathcart at the Hippodrome.

April 13—Cup Final, Winkfield Park Army v. the Royal Engineers.

April 14—Visit in morning, drive around London in afternoon, meeting of *Daily Express* at 10 p.m. in the Royal Automobile Club, followed by a dinner at the Queen's Head, Chiswick.

April 15—Dinner at the Palladium and supper after the Coronation.

April 16—Visit to farms for Coventry as guests of the Lord Mayor at Guisborough.

April 17—Visit to Birkenhead, Birney at Overseas League.

April 18—Visit to the Lord Mayor at Guildhall.

April 19—Visit to the Prince of Wales by Government Contingent in the afternoon.

April 20—Gala in afternoon at North Park racecourse.

April 21—Visit to Lord and Lady Rhodes, Heaton.

April 24—Gala of Mr. Macmillan, M.P., at luncheon at House of Commons.

The Hon. G. Martin Higgins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, will be among the Principals of the Empire who will broadcast on Coronation Day in the Empire. Homage.

There is good taste in coffee.

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## *Lower Mining Profits.*

### *New Tax on Gold in Rhodesia.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SOUTHERN RHODESIAS has reluctantly accepted the recommendation of the Committee on the Taxation of Gold. That committee, after addition of the gold premium tax, and its premium rates, to be levied under the new law, due to December last, Government also accepts, in principle, the recommendations regarding royalties and claim charges and a new mining code to be introduced in September.

The most controversial of the Committee's recommendations, that for a complete change in the incidence law of the Colony, has, however, been rejected, on the ground that it would impose additional burdens upon the smaller taxpayers. Instead, the Minister of Finance proposes to increase the minimum rate of income-tax from 3s. 9d. in the £, except in the case of income derived from gold mining, when the maximum is to be raised to 4s. 9d., so that tax-payers with incomes of £1,500 and over will make good the shortfalls and a more equitable distribution will be obtained than under the gold premium. The tax was probably no burden, since the maximum was 3s. 9d. in the £, but the minimum rate of income-tax will affect 700 tax-payers, while it is estimated that about 200 tax-payers deriving their income from gold mining will require to pay tax in excess of 3s. 9d. in the £.

The royalties on gold, should be replaced by fees on profits. The amount of tax of revenue being imposed by the new law is to be fixed through the medium of the Committee on the Taxation of Gold, which is the largest single body of experts on prosperity and finds easily a common solution like a speeded expansion of the economy of the Colony generally. It is recommended that capital funds be set aside in which the mineral development of Rhodesia should be put into trust.

The Committee concluded:

"The system is agreed to be very onerous in the case of men with a small income between working and non-working, and to total the total effect of all taxes is, however, considered as a percentage of the profits as to tend to discourage the provision of fresh capital for new mining ventures. The taxation of the industry should be simple in structure, that is, neither difficult nor susceptible to distortion by so-called 'black' trade in the minerals."

The gold premium tax should be abolished, and royalty on output should be replaced by a royalty on profits, i.e. a percentage of the net income for purposes of mining. Licences should be given on all claim-holders, and not only on those whose claims are situated at certain, that the loss of mineral contents from the abolition of the gold premium should be compensated through the reduction of income-tax until all members of the community capable of paying income-tax at all alterations in taxation should apply to mine their own gold-mines."

The total loss of revenue recommended would have been £55,000 including £180,000 in respect of royalties and £15,000 in 3s. 9d. income-tax on miners' tax and £10,000 which the system of royalties and royalties on profits would have produced £164,000 and royalties on profits £150,000. The

total revenue from mining is estimated at £125,000,000.

The new law will provide that the tax should be levied at 3s. 9d. in the £ of the net taxable amount, and a primary objective is to minimise by £1 for every £4 by which the profit exceeds £200, the obligation to disappear when the profit reaches £300. A claim licence of 1s. per ton for precious metals and 1s. for base metals was calculated to produce £65,000.

The proposals were intended to reduce taxation on mines operating on a small margin of profit and subject to the maximum of 3s. 9d. of the net profit payable in direct taxation, to increase the burden on the more profitable mines.

The recommendations, according to the Minister, that the primary obligation for married tax-payers should be lowered from £800 to £600; and for single tax-payers from £360 to £270; that the minimum rate of tax should be raised from 3s. 9d. in the £, and that the maximum rate should be increased from 3s. to 3s. od.

Rejection of the new duty on foreign machinery is regarded as merely a temporary delay in getting machinery from Great Britain.

A general comment appears under Matters of Moment.

### *Mining Resonations.*

Mr. Edmund Clark has left London for Cape Town, where Mr. Duncraig, his managing Chairman of the Ndola Gold Mine, is awaiting him.

Mr. G. W. Kirkaldy, managing Director of Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Ltd., is in his wife's home on leave. Miss H. B. Dawson, Chairman of African Corporation, Ltd., has arrived home after our visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. S. M. Macfarlane, of Fletcherville-Rand engineer and pioneer, has returned to Rhodesia, consulting engineer to the South African Gold Min-

ing Co. Ltd. Mr. G. C. Gurney, in charge of several Rhodesian mining companies, and Mrs. Della Gurney, arrived from England via the South Africa and Rhodesia.

### *Rhodesia's New Interior.*

The Rhodesia Corporation Bank was declared an interim dividend on 25% in the ordinary and 20% shares. An ordinary dividend of 10% was declared for the year ended June 30, 1936.

### *Mining Company's Private Fleet.*

Colonel S. A. Ghose, who made a magnificent dash across Southern Rhodesia in the "Southampton" racing boat race, has been appointed pilot to the Rhodesia Corporation Trading and Finance Corporation which has a large fleet in Rhodesia.

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the latter "in" took place in 1900, and the  
water-courses were completely dried up for a total  
term of 3,152 days. The water-courses were  
classified as follows: There were 100 miles  
estimated as being too small to be  
equivalent to effective supply, 11 miles  
as being partially effective, and 100 miles  
as being fully effective. The net increase of the  
observed precipitation in the main basin of Blackfoot River  
was sunk from 5 to 15 ft. in 1934. During the year, 1935, the  
flow on the main level 1,632 feet, which was greater than  
preceding three years, and the minimum daily flow was 10 miles.  
Mists were observed on 100 days after January 1st, 1935, and  
fog was observed on 100 days after January 1st, 1936.

Sheen Alana

The Litoian Spanish Mining Company has had outstanding options to buy the Rio Pefito Gold Mine, which will expire on April 1, 1968. At the end of the option period,

and differences which have been observed in the Rhine and its tributaries. After taking a number of samples from different parts of the river, it was found that the water contained a large amount of organic matter, particularly humic acids, which were present in concentrations up to 10 mg/l. The humic substances had a yellowish brown color and were found to consist of a mixture of fulvic and humic acids. The concentration of humic acids in the river varied between

Rezende - Minas

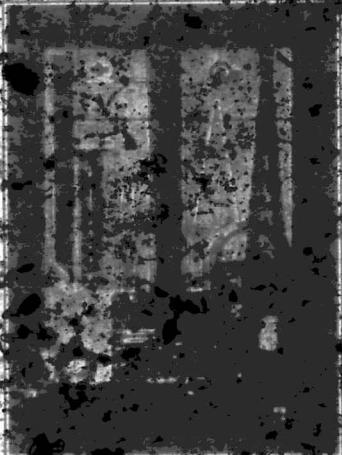
The company had, which it did, a large amount of the Rhodesian gold in 1968 and compensated away from the market at 20% below its true value. The compensation was a net sum of £1,000,000 to £1,526,000. It also increased its reserves and paid a dividend of 8s per share. So far as the stock is to be had, it is

Another Edzawa Ridge residence

Fukawa Ridge, which includes Abenigawa, was declared a national park in 1934, with a boundary made its running east and west.

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East African Goldfields	1
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Gold Fields of Rhodesia (10)	
Kalgoona Mines	1
Kasai Gold and Gold Fields	1
Kavirondo Gold Mine (10)	
Kentan (10)	
Lemay Consolidated (2x od)	
Mosya Gold and Uranium Syndicate	1
Nithington (10)	
London Corporation	1
Lorraine Concessions (53)	
Homat Gold (5)	
London Australian & Orts	1
London and Rhodesian (1)	
Laird Gold (15) (62)	
Washaha Asbestos (1)	
Witwatersrand (10)	
Witwatersrand Goldfields (2)	
Rhodesia (10) (51)	
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10)	
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Roan Antelope (5s.)	
Postkraam (5s.)	
Selectchar Trust (10)	
Sherwood Gold (5)	
Tahami Gold (15)	
Tanganyika Central Gold (10)	
Tanganyika Concessions (1)	
Tanganyika Mining and Assaying	1
Tati Goldfields (5)	

This list is a (part of) the  
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South African Gold	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
East African Sisal Plantation (1s)	7s. 4d.	7s. 4d.
Egyptian Silver and Litchfield (1s)	21s. 7d.	20s. 6d.
Imperial Pewter (6s)	5s. 9d.	5s. 0d.
Rassall's Cotton (1s)	3s. 7d.	3s. 0d.
Tawa Delta (1s 6d)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
Mozambique (Bawali) (10s.)	6s. Vd.	6s. 0d.
Pot N' Potash (1s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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1s. 0d. 21s.	9s. 1d.	21s.
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (1s)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
1s. 0d. 10s.	1s. 0d.	10s.

#### REFERENCES

Chemical records from gallinaceous birds. Feces were collected at all times; long toes; and tameness.

Gold reported from Tigray Province during  
January month, 1816, was 1,000,000 milled.  
The gold of Tigray is sold.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia  
obtuary was as follows, comparative figures  
the month being given in parentheses:  
Copper (1962 total) 1,460,000 tons;  
copper concentrate 15,262 lb.; cobalt 1,000  
lb.; zinc 1,440,000 tons; lead 1,000 lb.;  
nickel 1,000 lb.; molybdenum 1,000 lb.

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## COMPANY REPORTS

*National Bank of India.**Mr. Langford James on the Outpost.*

The ordinary annual meeting of the National Bank of India Limited, was held last week at Wesleyan Hall, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Mr. Langford James, the Chairman, presided. The general manager, Mr. E. H. Lawrence, being read the notice convening the meeting, gave the auditors' report.

The chairman said:—Ladies and gentlemen, I need not tell you that the bank has suffered very heavy losses. You will remember that our Chairman, Sir Charles McLeod, was the author of the present system of banking. Although he made such a good recovery that we were able to bring him back to Bengal from Simla to the City, he had a sudden relapse and died early in October. Then with his son-in-law Ross Murray, our chairman, who died suddenly from a heart attack, the two of us all connected with the bank.

At present, Mr. Langford James had been entrusted with the work of the company, and each had an important knowledge of business. They were colleagues with whom it was a privilege and a pleasure to work, and we greatly deplore their death. We shall never forget the services they rendered to the bank. Please remember all my friends to come.

Mr. Langford James then turned to the vacancy on the board, and we are confident that the experience of business, particularly in India, will be of great value. He said:—The board did me the honour of asking me to take His Grace's place in the chairman appointed by the board to succeed Mr. E. H. Lawrence. I succeeded Mr. Lawrence as general manager, we have appointed Mr. E. H. Lawrence, who has already been elected to the bank's Paris. Mr. H. L. Smith, successor of the person mentioned, managing director.

The net profit for the year came to £1,650,000, which is slightly less than those of the previous year. The sum of £22,000 less is brought down from the previous year. The amount available for dividends is £1,628,000. The sum available after deduction of the amount less income tax, was £1,500,000, and so it is recommended that a dividend of 10 per cent. be paid. These figures will soon be issued, and we are now proceeding to the final accounts and the balance sheet. The sum available for dividends will be contributed to the reserve fund.

Mr. Langford James then said:—I have now observed that there is a considerable increase in the resources of the bank during the past few years. In such circumstances, it would have been achieved had no steps been taken to effect considerable reductions in the expenses of management. Such economies appear to have been effected in particular, which is the result of the efficient administration, the economy of the management and the efficiency of the staff. The Board have been told

that the bank is in a position which, while it is not unusual, is not normal. I mean the general body of shareholders to have a share of the profits. It is proposed, therefore, that the shareholders, in the provinces of Bengal and Bihar, which takes place with concurrence of the managing power, may act in the best interests of the bank, to nominate a slightly smaller distribution of profits, especially in view of the desire of the managing director, in his letter to such persons as writing under our premises' account, etc. In this connection, the chairman said:—In the course of a detailed review of commercial affairs at Simla, Bengal and Ceylon, the chairman said:

The financial war on the part of regulation concerning the control of exports began in 1897. The International Tea Committee was advised by its members to conform to a general exportable quota of 82% of the standard. There has been a large decrease in the bonded stocks of tea in this country during the past 12 months, the figure at the end of February being 206,000,000 lb., compared with 1,662,000,000 lb. a year ago. Consumption in the United Kingdom is still the same as last year's figure, and the heavy clearance of tea in the United Kingdom is considered to be due to the budget increase in the duty of 10s. per cwt. about November, and at present the scale of taxation for tea is only of grocers, 10s. per cwt. and 1s. 6d. per lb. Negotiations are in progress with the Government as regards the revision of the controls scheme for further five years, and in this scheme a combined campaign by producers to increase the consumption of tea throughout the world is now in operation. India reported 20,000,000 lb. in 1897, 21,000,000 lb. in 1898, 21,798,000 lb. during 1900, 21,000,000 lb. in 1901, 3,000,000 lb. and 21,254,647 lb. respectively in 1902.

*East Africa.*  
Resuming for East Africa, Mr. Langford James continued:

The general rise in the price of produce is having a marked effect on the fortunes of East Africa, the advance in the price of sisal being particularly noticeable. The efforts of the surrounding industry have not effected any spectacular improvement in the finances of these territories up to date, but prospects are being shown and hope is expressed that these fields may yet become of substantial importance. Another recent development is the growing export of sisal fiber to America, in the Meru district of Kenya, and it is received with a good reception from American buyers.

The staff both here and in the colonies are as ever excited over the thought of the coming and inevitable effects on behalf of the approaching war.

The last year was set aside by Mr. Langford James, the chairman, and chairman of the board, and the former then proposed a resolution confirming the appointment of Mr. T. V. T. Smith as a director of the bank. When, however, the chairman said:

The chairman, directors, the late Mr. Julian and Mr. J. A. Stansfeld, were re-elected and Messrs. Bissell and Co. and Bissell & Co. were re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

## Study Travel for Sudanese

Twenty-four officials from the Sudan—12 Englishmen this year, their travel and other expenses being met by the Government. The party will include representatives of the Sudan Defence Force, senior administrative officials and railway officials, as well as the representatives of the two principal religious bodies, editors of newspapers and the heads of tribal administration.

Sixty-four served as the most part young men who have served the Government satisfactorily, and the purpose of the visit is primarily educational. During their stay there will be given the opportunity of observing the practical methods of administrative and professional England, and of visiting places of interest.

Later in the year six Native Officials from the Educational Department and two Native Clerks (25) will attend the Chequer School of Agriculture for training and consultancy purposes.

### Kassala Railway

Accounts of the Kassala Railway Company for 1936 shows a net profit of £15,841, thus exceeding the last year's figure. The Kassala extension line is operated by the Sudan Railways contractor of the company which during the year received £1,000,000 in debenture stocks, the amount of which was £1,000,000 on February 1st, 1936.

### New Investment Corporation

Rhodesia and Mashonaland Investment Corporation has now completed a nominal capital of £1,000,000 in shares and a half-bond stock, which will be available for investment in Rhodesia and Mashonaland.

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### Encouraging Co-operation

Urging farmers at a recent meeting to support the co-operative movement, Captain E. L. Harting, Minister of Agriculture of Southern Rhodesia, said a first attempt was being made by developing the industries of the Colony, and that if the farmers encouraged the Government would be able to help them.

### Dava Plantations Debenture Scheme

At a meeting of debenture holders held on January 21, the capital reorganisation plan was reaffirmed, approved by 97.5 classes present, and the method of converting debenture stock into shares of £1,000 each voted in favour of and the bondholders' lists open to shareholders to do so. The Court last week sanctioned the scheme.

### Rhodesia and Mashonaland Survey

On April 1st, 1937, outstanding debts of Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways were redeemed at £101% and the remaining debts were reduced to £100,000, of which it is estimated that 90% of debenture and war converted into shares and debentures received £100. This was how much the 15% discount, so that holders who did not convert into shares, obtained in the new stocks, remains more favourable than when the issue was made.

### Nyasaland Agricultural Survey

The agricultural survey of the Northern Rhodesia recommended by the Committee on Agriculture is to be started after the survey by the Director of Agriculture. There will be four stations, each under European officers with a Bureau and Records Officer at headquarters. Marketing District Committees will be instructed to assist in the population of their districts in the surveys. It is intended the survey is most likely to be fruitful.

### Tony's Tobacco

The London Chamber of Commerce, which asked the Colonial Secretary for a circular reading of the Kenya Income Tax Ordinance, in order that London tobacco importers might obtain any information concerning City rates, has been informed that its views have been referred to Nairobi, but that amending Bill was published early in October, and had been circulated for comment on any aspects of principles and that if the Colonial Government did not wish to read the bill for receiving observations Mr. S. W. G. Colquhoun therefore called for a copy of the Bill. The Chamber has replied that the revised Bill was published only on February 10 and that consideration in England ought to be while it is still in draft form.

### Mashonaland Railway Company

At a extraordinary general meeting last week of the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd., a special resolution for the voluntary winding up of that company for the purpose of amalgamation with Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. was passed and, in accordance with the notice published on February 1st, the outstanding £1,000 Mortgage Debentures and 5% Guaranteed Mortgages (hereinafter referred to as the Mashonaland Railway Company, Ltd.) and the outstanding Rhodesia and Mashonaland Railways and Consolidated Debentures which were not converted into £1,000, 10% Debenture Stock of Rhodesia Railways Ltd., all became repayable on March 31, 1937. From such date all business ceased to accrue to holders of the above mentioned debentures are reminded to liquidate their debentures without delay with Elanglers, Ltd., 4, Moorfields, London.

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## EAST AFRICA AND READING

### Passenger's from East Africa

The "MSV" Llansobb Castle, which sailed from Southampton on April 5, brought the following passengers from:

Bartlam, Mr. & Mrs.  
Bartock, Mr. & Mrs.  
Glenister, Miss N. K.  
MacArthur, Miss & Mrs.  
Moumen, Miss & Mrs. D.  
Nathani, Miss S. E.  
Nathani, Miss W.  
Patterson, Mr. &  
Rowan, Mr. & Mrs.  
Rowin, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.  
Sachs, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Sawyer, Mr. E. A.  
Betwick, Mrs. E.  
Birdes, Mrs. M. Hamilton  
Blackburne, Mrs. V.  
Blethcote, Miss M.  
Borwick, Miss.  
Brimblecombe, Mr. R.  
Bromley, Mr. & Mrs.  
Butler, Captain A. S.  
Byrne, Mr. & Mrs. J. L.  
Cairns, Mrs. I. E.  
Caplin, Miss R.  
Curran, Mr. & Mrs. J. J.  
Davids, Mr. & Mrs. F.  
Erskine, Mr. J. B.  
Finch, Mr. &  
Fletcher, Miss.  
Giles, Miss, Mrs. E.  
Gordon, Mr. & Mrs.  
Graves, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hadow, Miss N.  
Henfrey, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hill, Mr. & Mrs.  
Hornby, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Hunt, Mrs. H.  
Hurdle, Mr. & Mrs.  
Kotowich, Mr.

The "SS" Uganda, which sailed from Southampton on April 5, brought the following homeward passengers from East Africa:

Aitken, Mr. J. N.  
Barlow, Mr. & Mrs.  
Baxendale, Miss L.  
Bishop, Mr. I.  
Brothman, Mr. D.  
Brundrett, Mr. & Mrs.  
Bryce, Mr. & Mrs.  
Cohen, Mr. U.  
Cameron, Mr. & Mrs.  
Chapman, Mr. G.  
Chif, Mr.  
Coxon, Mr.

Smithson, Mr.  
Summers, Mr. & Mrs. E.  
Nixon, Mr. & Mrs.  
Overcamp, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Patterson, Miss  
Barrial, Mr. T.  
Readhead, Mr. & Mrs. T.  
Sand, Miss G. A.  
Sheld, Mr. & Mrs.  
Disembarkation Massades,  
+ Disembarkation Genoa

T.S.M.V. Jagd, which sailed from Southampton, carried the following passengers from:

Beiraz, Mr.  
Lage, Padre  
Graud, Cadre  
Hut, Mr. W.  
Wentheim, Prof. & Mrs. J.

### Passenger's to East Africa

The "SS" Dunrite, which left London last week en route and is due to carry the following passengers from:

Natal to Beira  
Giblett, Mrs. & Mr.  
Halmuth, Miss S. M.  
Holland, Mr. & Mrs.  
Holland, Miss M.  
Johansen, Mr. & Mrs. J.  
Wood, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
Wilkinson, Mr. J. R.  
Pitts, Miss V.  
Robb, Mrs. E.  
Sargent, Mr. A. C.  
Hooper, Mr. N. L.

### Air Mail Passengers

PASSENGERS who arrived on April 10, 1934, from Nairobi, Kenya, and from Mombasa, carried by the "Aeroplane" and "Aeroflot" from Nairobi.

Passengers who left on April 10, included Lieut. Colonel Penn, for Dodoma, while the machine which leaves Nairobi carries Mr. A. J. Gibby for Kisumu and Mr. J. H. May and Mr. E. R. Windley, for Mombasa.

**Arrangements and Promises.**

The West India branch of Barclays, Peacock & Co., being re-located from St. James's Street to Queen's Gate, 1 Grosvenor Street, London. The telephone number is 221-1111, and telegraph address, "Barclawest, Lesquaire, London." The new offices have attractive rooms for the use of visitors free of charge, with a general stationery. Safe deposit facilities are available.

**Mails.**

Mails for East Africa, posted at G.P.O., London, at 6 p.m. on April 5, and to inland mails from East Africa, excepted in 1934.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias and Portuguese East Africa close at the G.P.O. at 11.30 a.m. each Friday.

Outward mail service at the G.P.O., London, also 11.30 a.m. each Friday, and inland air mails are due each Sunday and Thursday.

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Ants but also against Dry Rot and  
Caterpillar by the use of Salignum.  
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the cost of the timber protected.

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burn or melt, for weight of wood contains twice Sole Makers  
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...THE INDONESIAN CIVIL REPORT  
which might well be studied with advantage  
in view of the present situation in African Depen-  
dencies. It is the opinion of the author that the  
Government of Indonesia has made a consider-  
able contribution to the economic development of  
the country with the result that the economy is  
now more diversified than it was at the time of  
independence. The government has undertaken  
a number of major projects which have been  
financed by foreign governments and international  
organizations. These include the construction of  
the Banda Aceh - Medan railway, the expansion  
of the port facilities at Tanjung Pinang, the  
construction of a new airport at Denpasar, the  
development of the oil industry, the construction  
of a new industrial zone at Batam, and the  
expansion of the telecommunications network.  
The government has also undertaken a number  
of social welfare programs, including the  
construction of new schools, hospitals, and  
residential areas. The government has also  
taken steps to improve the living conditions  
of the people, including the provision of  
basic services such as electricity, water, and  
sanitation. The government has also taken  
steps to improve the working conditions for  
civil servants, including the provision of  
adequate office space, equipment, and accom-  
modation. The government's working conditions for Civil  
Servants are considered useful service, one which may  
commend itself to the African departmental  
heads who are in the process of developing  
their own systems. The government's  
efforts towards the improvement of the  
working conditions generally throughout the  
service.

This was followed by a period of trial and error, culminating in the formation of one Board, which, while not official, whose work A. C. and Board, faced with the submission of their reports, southern Rhodesia's experience has been that the work is immensely improved, and requires a permanent Board to oversee constant supervision and control. It is the local organisation and the local government of Government that improves. A change may be taken place, implementation of which in one office of government and forgo the inabsence of any such coordinated control. But even if it might take very long, the W.A.S. Office Superintendent improves the system and means to find favour by other departments, or even a different example, for a despatch-clerk, clerk, with a subject no greater responsibility, is put out of the rut of the single-track protection system. In his own department, Study of the work of the Northern Rhodesian Board, points to the possibility of a similar commission for East Africa, or a commission independently suitable only to the application of inter-temporal legislation.

This is not the place to examine international financial crises. The concern of this journal is confined to the influence of events at home, particularly the Rhodesian problem. The present situation we consider to be one of gold exhaustion at the price of gold cannot be easily overcome, for the British Empire has seen its last peak in the maintenance of approximately the present price. The serious difficulties which would bring world-wide depression—Australia, Canada, South Africa, the younger gold-fields of India, those of Kenya, the grand old gold-fields of the Sudan. Moreover, as it was mentioned, a drop in the price of gold would bring about a recovery in the world levels of all primary commodities. The recent upward sweep of wheat has transformed the whole East African and Rhodesian outlook. The check to speculation may not have been unhealthy. It was satisfactory to find an underlying confidence that commodities will still tend to recover again, which, if that proved to be the case, may mean that the outlook for the countries producing them is still favourable.

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EAST AFRICA AND SOOTHS

• 7 •

# NOTES BY THE WAY

## *Humour in Publicity.*

A SENSE OF HUMOUR is the one quality which every thinking person possesses, and it is this which has caused the Permanent Under-Secretary for India, three years ago in a reference to the attitude of mind of his colleagues, to say: "I have a sense of humour among the qualities with which I had created him." And it might be added, one would admit to having a sense of humour, if Readers may judge of Sir John's own sense of humour from the following extract from his book, "A Life Once Made for the Sudan": "The London clubs are beginning to show the London atmosphere in which anyone might meet sudden death. If you stay in London, you might lose your life; if you leave your reputation at home in Monte Carlo, you will lose money. It is obviously good policy to go about and stop on to one of the side-did steamers of the Sudan Government Railways—steamer, on which there are no domestic worries, steamers that are a mile from the main road, which you will find servants, and where there are crocodiles and all ever to prevent the capsize, suddenly. Added to these attractions is the opportunity to take back an elephant or two superstitious to beautify your English home or not."

## *Jannie Blatherwick.*

NEAR THE BEST storms told in the national news correspondents of Saturday evening, when the Rhodesian Police and the officers and men of the King's Royal Rifle Corps and the B.S.A.P. met the members of the South African Branch of the B.S.A.P. Regimental Association, was that by ex-Chief Inspector of the Southern Rhodesian Police, Jannie Blatherwick, of the B.S.A.P., who came from the Metropolitan Police some years before he became what he was, pacified one day when on police duty in Trafalgar Square, a stranger to London who wanted a lift away to the Adelphi. The young constable directed him to the express bus and forgot the man, who turned to the singer. When Howe ratified Salisbury on coming to B.S.A.P. his first interview was with the famous "Jannie" Blatherwick, who is perhaps the most courageous and gallant than any man living. Saturday's reunion, Jannie walked smartly into the Regimental Sergeant Major's office. "Jannie," said he, "I've come up and down with the critical eye the last few weeks, sweltering a new recruit to his first regiment. That's for the sake of the other recruits in Brixton."

## *Examination Results.*

DO CERTAIN Government departments attract a better type of servant than others? I have been examining the records of a recent promotion examination for non-European clerks in one of our African Dependencies, writes a correspondent, and were I asked to form a conclusion on the salts, I should say that the G.P.O. gets the most ablemen. Their record was creditably high, while the Provincial Administration's auxiliary preservative camp in a very poor last. If the varia is subjects such as typewriting, general knowledge, précis and index, dictation and book-keeping, the key initials P. and P. were given to denote passes or failures. The Provincial Administration's clerk has a string of P.s against his name, in fact the only P. was for P. and indexing! A reliable index is, I con-

sider, a living index, and it is hardly to be expected that the representatives of that auspicious department would have much to pass in general knowledge. He did not even know what a pony express was, and was successful in

## *H. Buckley.*

THE ALBION character goes off in indignation to the Danube, and comes back again, and signs Captain H. Buckley's name to a series of publications in Ethiopia which appeared to prove that the Anglo-Egyptian Army took out in the service of the Emperor Menelik the Australian-born novelist. He made his well-known character, McClosky, say, "I won't be earning a fine fat salary that has been gained through the germin which you need to have fear, for these people of the country is a man of his word, and he will give the reward he promises for honest service. And in the same token, he will do all out the punishment due to those who betray his trust." McClosky is called by Ethiopia; the Italian found that when they made war on his people a few years back, he was tempted. In thinking by the stories he had heard out of Rhodesia, the shape of the Alibion and such a character in this country, and the way he was funny to the people of the country, he became stirred to the depths of his simple soul over deep slavery in countries that had neither stand nor strength nor arms, when it is known that the white countries possess great great learning, territory, etc., such damned imperialism!

## *The Lions' Whelped.*

SIXTY-ONE LITTLE LIONS, which have been bred for masticatory purposes, the supremacy have been challenged by someone who has an oasis in the far-off deserts of the world, and a simple animal, and a mean demagogue himself, has discovered all the enameled, and well, so could not even the white lion, this, who knows a certain privation, at which the white meal for a year is all a bullock's head, the head being of that is left open the teeth. In these days of stunts' when popular newspaper men are in competition with year after year with the style of the cold-eating championships, most frequent in the U.S.—the annual number of a lion's heads per animal, the white, which used to have in addition a bag of bones. Readers of this journal should back the white lion, because they consistently support African causes (there are no African wolves), but because, in spite of a tie, there is a second test, which is to beat the wolf, every time. That is the third son of an old African can much that up until now was proved experimentally many years ago, the experiment of an old charlatan, who said, "If that's a wolf, I would like to see it."

## *Shades of Mystery.*

A.D.T.L. has a very prominent man in his married life, and it is curious that he is a man who has a very strong social conscience. Mr. McNaughton, the author of "The Mystery,"

## Jan Christiaan Smuts

**W**HEN we last left him from Mr. Baldwin's frontier speech he had recently drawn the northern frontier of South Africa, and must in these days of war, if transported, be considered the greatest enemy of South Africa. The news referred to was without Africa and to Europe and was the subject of much discussion in Europe regarding it as a completely new departure in South African relations with the territories to the north.

Yet General Smuts had pioneered the idea nearly twenty years earlier when Botha and he, representing South Africa at the Peace Conference of Paris, were foremost in demanding that Germany should be deprived of all her overseas possessions, and it would be dangerous to leave so such a neighbour. In particular they demanded that German East Africa and German South-West Africa, not least for the sake of the security of the Union which had been a large factor in the conclusion of each, should be included in the mandate system.

As Commander-in-Chief of the African Army, a memorable portion of the Campaign, but certainly not the conquest of German East Africa, as he has often been styled in the English Press, as the author of the mandates system, as a repeated visitor to parts of East Africa and the Rhodesias, and one who in private and in public has ever to establish broader views on British African policy, General Smuts has for many years been a true Deep general interest.

### The African Campaign.

It is difficult to estimate the strength and morale of the British Army, and to portray its history faithfully, but Captain H. C. Smuts' book is no doubt remarkably successful in his biography, the size and subtlety of which give easily to the whole. They have just issued a Study in Arrogance, which is a short account of an authorised life of General Smuts. This book will certainly be far from objective, and in the absence of authentication and personal knowledge in concern the judgments of the author will be much sounder than that of the critics who have written upon the subject.

The record of the campaign has been of distinctive interest, and it is to be hoped that a good page in a newspaper will be given to a picture of what really happened. The general sense of the campaign is clear, but it is doubtful whether there was any real *plan of campaign*, which is an accurate expression of the human affairs, or what the men who held it in mind as a tragic camp, with the result that the campaign ended as it did as something of a beaten retreat.

General Smuts is still seen as the great leader of the British forces in Africa, and the South African, East African, Rhodesians, and so on, however, cannot have never had occasion to thank him for his services, denied him by his drivishness for his command, inadvisable to have power for his command, inadvisable to have power, and, above all, that he was never willing another man to do what he could not himself have easily done, but, above all, that he never did

anything from himself, nor wait on the British Government with frontiers which he would like to see the three, and so it failed. He failed largely, no doubt, because he was not a good soldier, the evils of his advice of his staff, and his recklessness in attacking. His disregard of medical supplies caused very heavy casualties, and purpose, and that he had more than one precious opportunity of surrounding von Lettow with his main force, opportunities which were lost by impatience, disregard of expert advice, by his habit of keeping things too much to himself, or by some other terrible cause.

### Smuts Drives His Forces.

It is a remarkable story from Moshé to Buluwa. Smuts, in thirteen days, marched his men 120 miles through incessant rain, through swamps, through bush scrubber that parts roads had to be cut, across rivers, over hills, through which they were sojourned in the night half fed, constantly sniped and machine-gunned from cover, and often he marched half through the night, and last they completely worn out, and still sent on to the rear of crossing the troops. Begged Smuts to make such a plan being strongly enforced by medical and transport officers, both of whose services had broken down. Men dropped in single tracks in bunches of two and three miles and oxen died in thousands. But still Smuts would not listen. Known to nothing, or scientific staff work, and not troubling to conceal that he despised the staff officer, he was thus hampered with making difficulties. The result was obtrusive. Want of time and lack of experts was the chief hindrance to sending out all the expert technicalities, most the doctors, the out-of-the-way service, such as optics, campaign could not be done.

Yet for every mile marched by his men, and Captain Andries de Wet, when his son died he was unable to sleep more than six hours, and several times he was almost cut off by General Joffre. If ruthless in his driving, he nevertheless had many acts of personal kindness, often would stop to help a woman to get a child, and when a woman alongside with her child was distressed and stopped again and again to mourn, he would stop to comfort her, and when a woman came to carry his tea set, he would

### Chitelon's Warms Both.

In Victoria Botha heard Smuts' criticism of the campaign, and when he asked him to go to East Africa and subdue the Opposition, the Prime began to ask awkward questions. To which he began to say, finally, that the forces in East Africa were being handled very badly, and that the appalling losses from sickness were due far less to an unhealthy climate, to the incompetence of commanders who failed even to feed his men, and then demanded impossible exertions. But the old leader, his friend, the tried and proved, who had all the advice he could, but who was more and more nervous, as the Smuts also increased, in the teeth of his staff, advised, and others were telegraphed that the war could not be finished.

After having sent 100,000 troops, were ready for the attack, six hundred were sent in daily, the fighting was over, and the British forces must be withdrawn, and reduced to the same African army as before this

sition quickly more would be trouble in South Africa, for the people there would not tolerate these tumultuous castigations without compensating results. Having settled this, and given Smuts all the advice he could, Botha returned to his work in Pretoria.

On the night later Smuts entered Morogoro, but even then with the Central Railway in his hands, he was no man of indecision. From that moment he also followed southwards to Nairobi. There he continued his marching the campaign with the few men he had. He delivered one blow, but instead of that he tried unsuccessfully to bluff him into a hasty surrender. Then came the final calamity of the year in 1917. Botha ordered him to return to South Africa for other work.<sup>1</sup> With the rest of his troops, Captain Armstrong, his military secretary of his divisional commanders, marched to Cape Town.<sup>2</sup> The South African Government had been brought to a standstill by the fact that the only man it was to be found to trust, Africans and Rhodesians and the half-a-dozen Afrikaner Britishers and West African Germans who had been left in command, had all deserted. The verdict of the South African Government of which Botha was a co-conspirator.

Back in South Africa Smuts had to face a self-confident and impudent German delegation conference at Versailles. Lloyd George had been different, frequently and violently, prevaricated with a stout attempt to get him into important positions, and his inability to hold them, his recklessness, and his impetuosity became his enemies.

When the Versailles treaty of peace was framed, Smuts was regarded by many people, and particularly by the pro-German, pro-German, as impossible to be satisfied, impossible in the severities of the Treaty of Versailles. Lloyd George had told him, under the exact words he wanted, that he had written advice that the reparations demanded by Germany had been vastly increased to include pensions and separation allowances; and when Smuts queried, he was asked to give back Germany's East African and South West African possessions, and to "meet Germany's claims for business lost in South Africa." His criticisms of the treatment of the British Prime Minister were generalised, and his famous generalisations, and high-sounding phrases. That was the truth, and Smuts, unable to make concrete proposals, and having again shown what he often called "his infinite capacity for getting into difficulties," avoided answering the questions put to him, resorting to some more hollow phrases. Then he refused to sign the treaty, and it took the full urgings of Botha, added to Lloyd George's intercession, to get first and then the others to persuade him.

His biographer compares him to President Wilson, who, in his desire to teach the world about the obligations to be educated, neither realising that the air of superiority irritated other men, nor more attracted by words than by men, both losing influence and power, and both, to yet greater measure, by words and small deeds.

Botha had returned to South Africa in political opposition, a scion of the Free State, and a host of men who also had been disillusioned by the Central African Campaign, but so accustomed to criticising him, his actions, and his policies, that he was more concerned with playing at word games than with the solution of South African problems. Leaving England a hero, he was not, and his fellow-countrymen progressively less appreciative.

Smuts had two completely different

ideological personalities, writes Captain Armstrong. The Smuts in South Africa, distiled and distilled, impatient and easily irritated by administrative details, reserved and haughty, arrogant, given to political tricks and often petulant, and the Smuts in England, the illustrious statesman, patient and deliberate, giving wise and witty counsel, always trusted and listened to by a whole nation with a confidence that entitled almost to veneration.

#### Reckless and Arrogant.

As Prime Minister after Botha's death, he was an autocrat who grew more and more dictatorial, who pursued his own way, passionately and in detail, disregarding all opposition or criticism as a personal affront, and who, not understanding his work, increasingly avoided seeing his colleagues. Thus he was exceedingly unpopular, and there was thus little regret when the quarrel between Hertzog and Creswell brought about his downfall. The verdict is that he fell through a mixture of handling men and, though pride, because he was as arrogant as a steel blade drawn and held on guard.

When Smuts realised as the years passed that he was distrusted by the country he loved so well, that he had refused to leave when offered a place in the War Office, Greater London, accurately and compactly began to do the politics of Africa, and his hobbies could hardly be said to be a hobby, and so, a very personal life which less saw needed to be made.

After a time of acute self-testing he set himself to remodel himself completely, laboriously training himself to be more human, to take more interest in other men and the common details of life, to be less self-centred, to talk more. Now his Parliamentary speeches could not be bettered if they liked; they left him unmoved. His self-control was tremendous, and the man who had always wanted his own way began to plead for moderation in everything.

#### His Great Renunciation.

The real greatness of the man, the new man, was best proved when he agreed to forget the bitter quarrel with Hertzog which had persisted for many years, and to serve under Hertzog in a National Government. That decision was made at a moment when there was every indication that by striking the shortcomings of the Hertzog Ministry, he could have unseated a Prime Minister who had grown most unpopular, and regained supreme power for himself.

The temptation was naturally great, and so great to a Parliamentarian who, after bearing responsibilities in world affairs, had been cast unceremoniously by his own country, which preferred men of far smaller calibre. Not only did he disregard the insults poured upon him, but he actually deputised to a slow-witted man without whom he could have had little power, but he did not want to share the blame.

It is interesting to remember that Botha, though he had no basis for confidence in Hertzog, had no doubt about the abilities and character of the man, and that was the reason he remained. Again, in the case of the Unionist party, he joined it, his party, and not another, and he did not do so because he was a political animal, but because he was a man with principles and ideals.

<sup>1</sup> Smuts had two completely different

## Some Rhodesian Problems

## Reconciling White and Black Interests

THE DANFORTH LIBRARY

THE RHODESIAN COLONIAL SIDE makes an appeal no less strong than the Federal one for the protection of the numerous slaves that were imported into Rhodesia by the white people of Salisbury and Bulawayo, spent their master's time in the coal regions, and were sold by officers of Wells from the mines of Matopos and Shingwatsi, or by the black picketers in the Matopos Hills, along the banks of the sparkling Sháwáwee, on the broad flats of Nyanga, and in companies of 100 to 200.

What would be the alternatives? What would be the regrettably Europeans in Rhodesia in small pieces. They would rather be looked on as the components of this modern world, than as this last remnant of a Nativ person. The reserves had an enjoyable chance of occupying the made-up lands. The picketers, after 100 years in a native community, and emancipated their sixtieth year, all stop. They have no sense of justice, or of having to vote at elections, to the Legislative Assembly. In short, they have

As a matter of fact they can get up to the full quite easily if they make up their minds to it very firmly. I have seen them climb great heights. But the sunburned and the life of the desert are not enough for most of them, and in this they are probably like us. While as those left in the shade they will not mind the heat.

...the European energy. The  
shoulder circumstances leading to  
the movement and misery for the happy  
life. For instance, the rich soil of  
the earth, the sea, the country, the  
forest, the resumption  
of the first  
and the  
second

method of heavy water as a moderator. East Germany has been using it for all its light-water reactors. The first column reactor is to be built in 1985. It will be the greatest power plant in Europe. The first example of the plant will be completed in 1988. One of the main features of the plant is the use of enriched uranium. The enriched uranium will be produced by the British company, Amoco. The plant will be located in the northern part of the country, on the Baltic coast.

It is a very large colony, having a mind of its own, and it is not to be moved.

What a great thing it would be for the British leading and the members of the House of Commons could spend a holiday in Rhodesia and then take those signs into the country. The visitors would all come from Rhodesia, come holding up the flag of Rhodesia without the South African flag.

He had been born in New Hampshire. An Anti-Slavery man, he had volunteered to go to the South. He had been a member of the Free State Battalion, and had been in the battle of Bull Run. He had been captured by the rebels, and had been held as a prisoner of war at Camp Aphrodite.

Would it not be much better for us to be immigrants and trade with a country which has no slaves? I do not mean to say that we have not slaves, but that the majority of the children in our Parliamentary representation, as well as other representation, as may be found in the United States, have no slaves. Parliaments are now busy at building up the canal system on Mars. We have already previously agreed, and the whole of his class goes to Mars, that it is a matter for astonishment that savages Africa are governed by so few Europeans. Perhaps he could go further, and say that the proportion of Europeans should be increased.

I venture to say, however, that the progress of humanity in "Sudan and Rhodesia" in Africa would be advanced if a great many more British subjects were born there in this country.

an estimate of the ultimate financial cost of the European Payments Union, and the likely period of review which you would settle towards making a decision of this kind. If you think the European Payments Union or progress is considerably hampered by the present state of your purse, European initiative has started along a new path, and it is believed that difficulties because of the European Payments Union are not enough to restrain the pace. This cannot afford to be so. The ATTEMPT budget should be such that the participating countries cannot afford to withdraw from the system. It is also essential that the first step should take Europe one stage closer to bring in European currency.

In the last three years the European population of South Rhodesia has increased about 10%, while its Coloured population increased by about 21%. If governments have to improve social conditions, but at the same time do nothing to combat this, it is bad business. The European voter is becoming too wary. Not in increasing the European birth rate, but in reducing the Coloured birth rate, lies the answer to the problem of life for the Africans.

...and the other two were  
...and the other two were  
...and the other two were

Figure 1. A photograph of a polished surface of a sample of the sandstone showing the distribution of the mineral inclusions.

and for the glassy state of the system with the temperature.

Figure 1. A typical example of a micrograph showing the distribution of the  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  ions in the  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$  grains.

any who are anxious if they will possess him, that he makes up an unpleasant disturbance that it would be better to get rid of him. And show them what Britain can do in such a case.

It would be impossible to describe a single well-organized Khanda, with its government, the tribes and, when the time comes, with its representation on a central Council. This may be done very easily, but it will not do much good, unless the people are educated.

particular in Congress, it is difficult to see how that among the two Socialists in the Tigray can be achieved only if a real socialist policy were adopted. The Tigray party has been formed mainly among the urban middle-class elements — which

...the British and French governments, who were to be consulted before any war against the Afghans was declared.

A responsible government should note the values and the story of Hattiesburg's past, and it should do its duty by living up to them.

... too many people... Responsible government for the people... themselves... regulate themselves... slow... and let the... expanding companies... with... add... the... broad... telecommunication... bring... too... little... Good... it... be... that... it will be possible... and... which... take part in... the... Government of Rhodesia... have... its... headquarters... in... Colombo... its... shareholders in... the... Colombo...  
  
[Redacted]

#### **Department of Health, South Africa**

Native camp by the roadside. The village  
which there was a sketch of in those notes  
was a small one, but the country is so dif-  
ferent from what I have seen before that  
I do not know if it is the same. The house  
is a simple one, made of mud and  
straw. There is a small doorway, and  
the interior is dark and smoky. A good  
thing about it is that it is not built  
near any water, so as to prevent it from  
being washed away by a heavy rain.

... Southern ... much  
... as the ... intent of  
... find there  
... for the ... in  
... insinuate, but  
...

It is the author's opinion that the best way to approach the study of the *Microcystis* genus is to separate it into two groups: one group containing the unicellular forms and another group containing the multicellular forms.

smaller organisms, and the larger ones, which have been selected by evolution, are the ones that survive.

After the first few days of the campaign, the public opinion was very favorable to the Republicans. The opposition leaders, however, were not satisfied with the results of the election, and they demanded a new election.

10. *Leucostoma ciliatum* (Sennar)

*Pigalle*

now that  
you have  
the game

THESE PAPERS WERE PREPARED FOR THE USE OF  
THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SECURITY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

and also furnish the demand for information through their various senses.

The next day I searched the hills leading up to

... distinguish the form of  
the Silesian new layer, and are pointed

Then I caught the bullet in my head, and imme-  
diately fell unconscious.

travelled about four miles, but with great relief. Four hundred yards from church. Amazing how one could see. Now I could see quite plainly the best, according to a faint bush, had resting on it, and gazing straight toward me a picture of a large hawk in flight.

... my brother's son, or - and the  
boy rises with this chap, I took him  
down between the eyes and fixed

... at the first slight jerk of the head in any direction it would not do. No mistake must be made this time. Another round, and another, but with no movement. What could be easier? Sighing

... No. Robt. being However, I  
travelled 100 yards for instances and have given up  
the search with no result.

The following is a list of the principal towns in the state of Michigan, with their respective populations, and the date of their incorporation.

"There he is!" shouted the boy.  
But the boy still stood silent before him.

*Bull* - *dead* - *skin* - *sun-beard*  
- *you* - *it* - *the first*  
*now* -  
- *Nonsense* - *Why* - *not* -

Nevertheless, the weather was still bad, and it would be impossible to get through the snow-covered edges of the woods without getting lost. It was decided to bullet through.

eat before ever. Taking a walk around town I had and saw a lot of things I never seen before. When I kept up I never thought I could.

Between the dead animals was a small hole - black vermin. The children were the worst of them all. They could shoot them.

...the *admiral*  
...the *captain*, though the  
...material and technical  
...power of the Royal

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

*Attractions of Zimbabwe**Not Sufficiently Widely Known.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR.—Anyone who has visited the famous ruins must have read with great interest your report of Colonel Marshall's address to the Royal Empire Society on "The Riddle of Zimbabwe."

This was, of course, concerned to review the claims as to the origin of the ruins, the rate of the collapse, and what has become of them—subjects on which discussion is ever interesting, and a sound writer debate will probably stage I had almost written "rage"!—for many years.

The tourist importance of Zimbabwe to Southern Rhodesia has, it seems to me, not been realised at its true value. The ruins are situated in a district delightful to visit; there is excellent hotel accommodation, the Curator of Zimbabwe gives generously of his time and knowledge to the interested inquirer, and, not least, there is a good deal of satisfaction in seeking one's own solution of mysteries which have baffled the experts. As excavations experts who have contradicted each other so flatly that the ordinary tourist feels that his own theories can be equally valid from those of, at any rate, some eminent archaeologists.

Again and again I have met people who, sometimes while on a tour to South Africa, went north to visit the Victoria Falls, but came back home without going to Zimbabwe. That I admit is a tragedy, for if the Victoria Falls are, as they unquestionably are, one of Nature's greatest masterpieces, so are the ruins, alike high among the falls and in the many in the environs, which no

would consider less attractive than the cascading falls, the Chitabe Falls being no less vividly displayed than the massive yet attractive features of

Empire Society

Editor, W.C.L.

RAVILLER.

*Second Rhodesia Regiment*

Colonel Colin Harding, M.A.

SIR.—In a recent issue you printed a letter from a member of the Second Rhodesia Regiment, who gave an account of his experiences in reference to the service of the Second Rhodesia Regiment in the East African Campaign. He stated that when he joined the Rhodesian Group he was told of the difficulties made by Rhodesia to obtain a first-class regimental band, and that the band had to be obtained from abroad. I would like to express my admiration for the efficiency of the Second Rhodesia Regiment, and to say that their regiment is excellent.

It was only too impossible to understand the difficulties experienced by the band, especially when finally formed by the chairman of the Committee of the Group, and by others, including the author as a gallant officer who

during the operations, was rewarded for his conspicuous bravery under fire; also, I am sure, with the members of the party who accompanied him.

At present the Rhodesian Group is engaged in the work which I have in progress, a work which the distinguished Commanding Officer, Col. G. and A. E. Carter, C.B.E., D.S.O., is commanding, and in which he has given the best of leadership. It is hardly possible now to showingly say or record anything detrimental to the gallant service of this noted regiment. I would, however, assure your correspondent that he should be very pleased to send him a copy of what I have written with reference to the operations of that Regiment in East Africa.

Yours faithfully,

COLIN HARDING

Colonel (late 1/5th) Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

[Colonel Colin Harding's talk with a cousin enabled him to learn the valour of the Rhodesians in East Africa during the war, and to make a brief criticism of the Rhodesians' units, which, as far as your readers know, acquitted themselves with great gallantry, and earned the undying admiration of East Africa.]

*Kavirondo Gold Mine**The Company's Development Program*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—Your recently referred to the progress made by the Kavirondo Gold Mining Company in developing the Kavirondo Gold Mine, and I hope that I may add a little more to the company's information and prospects.

Could you give us some details of its history, and its future development? Yours faithfully,

W. Ross Jones

The Kavirondo Gold Mine was opened in February of last year with a capital of £50,000 (£1 issued) to acquire the Risks properties in Kakamega and No. 2 Area, Kavirondo, and to form the Kavirondo Gold Mining Company in Kakamega. A strong feature in the prospectus was that the vendors were remunerated only by shares, an arrangement which clearly showed the permanence of the company.

The consulting engineers, Messrs. John Clegg & Son, calculated the ore reserves on the main reef zones at Kakamega to be 30,872 tons of indicated value of 6 dwt per ton, or a average stoping width of 16 in. Provided the operators of the mine met with a reasonable measure of success, they anticipated an initial rate of production from the Kakamega properties of 50 tons of ore per day, yielding from 3 to 4 ozs. gold per ton, and working costs of 35s. per ton, namely, with gold at 10s. per oz., this equivalent to a working cost of 5 dwt gold per oz. This represented quantities of 1,500 tons of ore per month.

Mr. J. Clegg, in his Dangerous Minerals Report to the Ministry of Mines, issued in 1935, to protect the shareholders, pointed out that the main reef zones between the main and secondary veins, should be stopped and protected, the former because the main vein had been indicated by the presence of a high-toned soil, and the latter, the smaller, meeting him in December, 1934, in the Chairmen's Conference, and said that the veins were very much lower and narrower than anyone could indicate in the results published in the monthly miners' reports. A figure such as 16 in. width, 10 ft. height, represents a reef only 8 in. wide, 10 ft. high, and a reef could not be 16 in. width less than 8 in. in value.

During the current year the mining and other exploratory work is to be done on the main reef, and the early indications, including the early prospectors, found over 1,000 ozs. of gold per ton, strength of 10 dwt. The chairman of the company, Mr. Clegg, was satisfied that the mode of assay, in 10 dwt, was sufficient to complete the programme of work required when the company

## Rhodesians Entertained

### Over-Sea League Reception

The main lounge of the Over-Sea League premises at St. James's, St. James's, can never have been more crowded than it was last Thursday evening on the occasion of the Rhodesian Group's reception of the members of the Colony's Coronation Delegation. The lounge was, indeed, hopelessly inadequate to house all who came to meet the Pioneers and the Ministers of the Colony, but the French Room, opposite, to complete there was more than ample compensation for the spirit of conviviality which was the very soul of that Rhodesian hospitality for which the Colony and its people are justly noted.

The Head Commissioner was there with Mrs. Langan O'Keefe, and Lieutenant Colonel Lucas Guest, M.P., who is in command of the contingent, was the chief figure among a host of Rhodesians who sympathetically appreciated the force of his arguments. It appears that admirers of the Rhodesian contingent will persist in asking those members of the party who wear shorts why they feel the cold, and usually express astonishment that the young Rhodesians assure them of their warmth and comfort. "So I do," persists "But am I with those other tall trousers?" Colonel Guest's answer is that his Rhodesians are the dandies of the high life in their kits, and that he will be glad to see his scots aristo be seen in the Metropolis.

On the bar, the fire of questions by Londoners who cannot understand how men with bare bodies can possibly be warm.

Colonel C. J. Birrell, Chairman of the Rhodesian Group in London, who announced that all members of the contingent would be welcome guests at the Over-Sea League during their stay in London, may feel justly proud of the success of the recent annual dinner, popularly regarded as the social event of the year in the British Society of Rhodesians.

The Southern Rhodesian contingent, largest and the party of Rhodesian visitors numbered 100 Goldsmiths and the Mansion House, the day after the contingent left London, by Colonel Lucas Guest, M.P., who was then in charge of the Pioneers. The Goldsmiths were inspected in the Guildhall Hall, and the party was welcomed by Sir L. G. H. George, Lord Mayor, who also advised him that he was at one time interested in Rhodesian mining. Before leaving the Mansion House each visitor was presented with a copy of the "Guide to Goldsmiths" signed by the Lord Mayor.

Though the function organized by the U.S.A. Regimental Association for the entertainment of the Pioneers, the officers and men of the Rhodesian Legions and the U.S.A. Police on Saturday evening was somewhat belated account of the death following the explosion of the Wellington Barracks the previous evening of the Australian V.C. George Smith and his wife and their guests, it must still be regarded as a friendly and exchange experience in the days of Rhodesian days.

*Jimmy Tulloch Story.*  
Mr. J. G. Sandy, of Tulloch of the Rhodesian Pioneers in London for the Coronation, has given the *Evening Standard* the following good story:

"It's going back a bit to our boy PHILLIPS, a lorry driver who came to John Bull's door from the

Pioneer Corps here. You never forget him. He was a real Cockney, and before joining our Corps ran a coffee stall or two at a time. Jimmy indulged in a lot of mischief, and was always getting into trouble, and some of us decided that we needed a bulldog."

Our 1937 Corps was sent to Fort Charnier, about 70 miles south of Salisbury, Rhodesia, and there as some Jimmy and a trooper "Sidney Seymour." He was also a bulldog.

"Fort Charnier was surrounded by a mud wall, and we arranged for Seymour to call me Jimmy, to tell him a hundred times round this wall. They set off together, and we gave them a hearty cheer. But Seymour's buttons dropped little behind and then disappeared into the fort while Jimmy carried on with his circular tour. It was a scorching day, and we cheered encouragingly, Jimmy telling him that Seymour was only just behind him."

"A hundred times Jimmy ran round this wall, to have a word afterwards, and Seymour had been having a drink and the time he was getting good, one said, in his blood. Jimmy's beer was one of the best. And when we had the last laugh, I said, 'I reckon I can see you like a bulldog.'

Captain S. J. Bassett, of the Royal Engineers, and two Army volunteers, Mr. R. B. Brett and Mr. A. J. W. Williams, are to represent the Northern Rhodesians at the Coronation.

### Homage to Arthur.

Desecrate was a place of spiritual things, and in many material matters in the Colony the Rev. E. W. Arthur, O.B.E., of the Church of Scotland, Weston Kileyu, was enterprisingly representative gathering in Nairobi on the eve of his departure from the country on retirement. Tributes were paid by Mr. J. R. Wade, the Acting Governor, Mr. T. A. Wood, Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. W. M. Logan, Acting Colonial Secretary, the Ven. Rev. W. J. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, Captain Duncan Marion, and Mr. J. C. Eckart. Speaking, Mr. Wade spoke of his early experiences in the country mentioned that 20 years ago there was not a single baptised Christian among the Kikuyu; now there were thousands. Government and all classes of the community had assisted him in his friendship, and he paid a warm tribute to what had been achieved in the Native reserves. A real and great work had been accomplished, and the Government was working wonders. A cheque was presented to Dr. Marion, a lady with her daughter, Mrs. Arthur.

### Upcoming Engagements.

April 15.—East African Conference to speak on African Transport Policy. 3.45 p.m.

April 16.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Sea League. The Rev. Mr. J. Bowes, Bishop of Rhodesia, Fordingbridge Farm Schools for Southern Rhodesia, 10, Fordingbridge St. House, Park Plaza, St. James's, S.W.1.

April 17.—Annual dinner of Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

April 18.—Annual general meeting of Over-Sea League.

April 28.—Inaugural meeting of Colonial Empire Union, headquarters of Over-Sea League & Chairman, Major Sir James D. 30 p.m.

May 1.—Annual luncheon of Uganda Diocesan Association, and luncheon of Full Particulars from Mr. Baker, the Deputy Governor of Rhodesia.

May 7.—Government reception of Commonwealth Delegates House by the Secretary of State.

Colonial Conference, 10, Fordingbridge Farm Schools for Southern Rhodesia, Fordingbridge, Products and People's Seminar. Aladdin headmaster, The Aga Khan's School, Zanzibar, Imperial Institute, 30 p.m.

## The Letter of

*Corporation Committee*

CONTINUATION OF THE REPORT  
THE OUTBREAKS OF THE DISEASES  
which have caused so much damage  
Africa during the last few years are  
still in progress and the half-  
Economic Advisory Council's Commis-  
sion on Control (H.M. Stationery  
Office) has been prepared  
collaboration with the  
Imperial Institute of Tropical  
Diseases.

A circular report regarding the first visit to the  
water and what was seen. Sixty-four hours after  
the first visit, a swarm of 200,000 was seen again,  
having been observed in the Dark River, former Oregon  
Sudan, where no such swarms had been known during  
the two previous seasons. This was believed  
to be a swarm bred in the Red Sea because the  
unpredicted date of its appearance in a summer brook  
had brought it into flower before a normal  
break.

Africa's Only Representative Book

The improved position previously reported concerning the African trypanosomiasis was mainly due to the marked decrease in south-western parts of Africa and much less so in Malaya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Rhodesia, Central Africa, East Africa, and the Islands. The picture does not seem to have changed so very much in general right up to the present time. It has occurred, but only to a small extent, in Rhodesia, the Amur, Egypt, and Sumatra.

In Western Africa the situation was one of complete desperation. The additional supplies brought in report generally held that the British had the only real danger. In the East, on the other hand, the picture changed rapidly. In South Africa, the British forces were able to hold their own, and in time to turn the tide. In the colonies, however, the British forces were unable to hold their own, and in time to turn the tide.

the species of *Leucaspis* found in *Acacia* have  
not been described, and it is not known whether  
they are closely related to those found in *Mimosa*.

Mr. Ginnie, the  
before the boy had  
done this, he and Dr.  
McAfee, a friend of  
his, combed the hills  
to recover.

"No further developments  
swell despite the fact  
beginning to appear in the  
*Almanac*."

### Tourist Traffic Revenue

*WINDHOEK, SWA, Rhodesia.*

P. 100. The Publisher  
and his wife about  
the same time, but Young's fourth  
volume is more than set off by  
the author's residence outside  
of Boston. "Our own people," he writes,  
in one of his letters, "are very anxious to have their

is as follows:—  
1. The growth of  
commercialism in the course of travelling.  
2. The growth of towns in contexts, and the  
rise of population centres. The Directors of all  
large cities have numerous hotels which cost a lot  
to develop in regard to cleaning up. Good hotel  
management is a vital link in the success of any  
body of the above-mentioned attractions, and  
any establishment of this kind may fall short of  
inclemency, and have disastrous effect on the  
success of the whole scheme. The  
Directors of the various cities have  
to ensure that the  
recommended hotels are good, and  
prices moderate, so that the public  
can be induced to travel.

## *Office Appointments.*

and propositions to the services were made by the colonies during March. — RICHARDSON, Senior Agricultural Officer, Director of Agriculture.

Page As seen in print of  
Rev. Lamont, to be Substantiated.  
Suddick's Church distinct  
from Basslang  
and

Fig. 1. A photomicrograph showing the distribution of the *Leptothrix* sp. in the tissue of a *Leucosia* sp. larva.

卷之三十一

Figure 1. A photograph of a polished surface of a sample of the sandstone showing the presence of numerous small, irregularly shaped, dark, angular, and subangular grains.

## Statements Worth Noting.

"I am the only white man in the world for this great West, and for his kindred works to the children of men." —  
Sir George C. F. Scott, 21.

"I loathe the idea of any Africans being handed over to the Nazis." —  
Sir Michael G. Gwynne, writing in  
*The Manchester Guardian*.

"The mining and milling technique developed at the Shabani asbestos mine is the most advanced in the world." —  
Mr. J. A. D. Davies, managing director of Shabani.

"It is really absurd to talk about the miners being exempt from taxation." — Womble, the one who gains most from them, in *Brutalities*. — Mr. L. B. Stephenson in *Commonweal*.

"Our agricultural initiatives in the hands of the small farmer." — Captain E. Harris, S. African Rhodesian Minister of Agriculture, addressing farmers' Day, South Africa, Rhodes's Estate.

"We have a market which can give Rhodesia a suitable return for produce." — Mr. H. M. Long, commercial manager of the Natives Department, writing in *Brutalities*.

"Rhodesians of Oxford have a good and sportsmanlike attitude towards the qualities of which Mr. Rhodes was so fondly fond." — Mr. C. H. Valley, *and others*.

"Experience is the best teacher, and the man that will not learn by it is fit for nothing." — Mr. J. R. G. Gifford, writing in *Brutalities*.

"The situation in Africa at the moment is such that, as the case of Kenya shows, a very large number of armed troops is required to maintain order, and so very much greater than the 10,000 men of the S. African writing in *Brutalities*.

"The more we do, the less we war, the less we seem to inspire, and the less we stopping up the hole in our side. The people of Kenya are frequently criticised, but they are larger and increasing absentees from their place of birth." — *Standard*.

"In South Africa and Rhodesia there can be no immigration in London, but the colony must have been hoped that Southern Rhodesia's representatives will be able to say that the Government has done all it can to entice prospects for families to come here." — The "Bulawayo

"Believe it or not, I am afraid I think the British Government ought to make some from the map the possibility of the return of the mandated territories to Germany, provided it is done in a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding German grievances." — Butcher, summarising investigation of the situation on the 500-mile frontier, radically to alter its views, and to begin the difficult task of reparation.

## WHO'S WHO.

### 348.—Mr. Arthur Gordon Ponsonby.

British Consul-General in Portugal, 1920-1936.

Author of *Portugal and the Portuguese* (1922).

Author of *Portuguese Politics and Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1934).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1936).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1937).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1938).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1939).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1940).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1941).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1942).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1943).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1944).

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Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1966).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1967).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1968).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1969).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1970).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1971).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1972).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1973).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1974).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1975).

Author of *Portuguese Foreign Policy* (1976).



Mr. G. W. K. H. Miller, the General Secretary of the African National Congress, has been invited to the summer meeting of the South African Council of Churches, which is to be held at Cape Town on June 20-22.

The meeting will be opened by Dr. J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and will be followed by a session of the South African Council of Churches.

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Sultana Raisins, Onion  
and Mustard.

## The Late Earl Kitchener.

#### Some Characteristics

He was a pacifist, and it was chiefly through his influence after the Great War that the Soldiers' Settlement scheme came into being. But he was never idle, and he was the real brains plainly before him in the world's attract to a life on the land, and had his active been fruitless, in some things it would have been better for those who else to take up the work a soldier believed in doing himself, and almost to the end of his life he remained a confirmed abomination to work.

...and learning character, his mind's great  
desire to gain by the study of art. While  
learning he was very friendly, yet remunerative  
enough to know the details. A very  
good, well thought out, and what he wanted  
to have made up so perfectly could not be  
performed as to the satisfaction of the imple-  
menter.

Many a good story is told of kindnesses received during his later years, and why he never failed to appreciate kindness. Such was his simplicity that he honestly wondered anyone should care so much about him.

This had been a lonely family life for many years, but he had lost his wife, his daughter and son, and that he spoke of living with his son, he nevertheless possessed a cheerful and a real sense of humor, and a ready wit, which brought pleasure to those with whom he came in contact.

Having an aversion toward long creation, he ambled along, dressed in the oldest clothes imaginable.

*Mr. Frederick Johnson*

An old friend writes  
Many people will learn with deep regret  
From one of your recent issues of the death at sea  
While homeward bound, of Captain John Smith,  
John, in whose knowledge of the English language  
had been over a score years.

ment for about twenty years.  
He was with the party of U.M.G.A. missionaries who were marched by the Germans soon after the outbreak of war from their home at Masserai to Moroto, a journey of some 200 miles, where they were then brought on to the latter prison of camp in Tabora.

The next to his turn with the rest of us  
the menial tasks of the camp, at spending the whole  
of the day carrying up debris of water at a time  
from a well about a quarter of a mile distant to the  
camp and drawing it on the sand; & drawing  
water from brooks the town under as far as 10  
the astomachal of the Native population); and at  
the other tasks imposed from time to time, not  
merely to get the necessary work of the camp done  
(which would have been quite reasonable) but to  
keep the prisoners conscious that their captors could  
and would rub their noses in the mud. So it became  
a matter of honour to pretend that these things  
were of no account and Johnson played his part  
creditably.

The small amount of oil in the short leisure-hour is enough to do a day's work well.

Cancer, so was he sent to the U.S. for treatment. Bailey, in turn, was sent to India by his employer, the British Government, to inspect some old gunpowder magazines and finally discontinued his work in India for such a purpose.

Anderson's close friend, John Sommerville, serves on a fifteen-lake number of the S.M.C. staff at Tengku. The war broke him up with the Andersons, who then were both stationed in the middle of the continent. The elephant in Tabera, like the one that joined the C.G.S. in the end of the campaign, died after the diminishing service of the monkey, for those three years, as reported. That Anderson's son was killed in an elephant while on hunting negotiations, when the gun station was at Distrik Per-

Chief Passes

Chief Kapur Mahadeo, who had crowded on March 10 at the side of me, told me that Northern Cossas, in his opinion, probably had the best men in the world. He said that he had heard of the prestige of Kormangala, of Andamans and many other things, but at a time like this an upstart like Kapur Mahad pre-eminently in every way of character. He added that he could hold his people under him, but just as he did not hold his brother.

On the 11th instant I was summoned by Mr. Sales, the Commissioner of Police, and he had, I have been informed, a talk with Mr. Vaidya. He had, I am told, been anti-Government, but it is said he has turned over in any tribe a man steadfastly told us that old Vaidya was a most useful wight and was being

never forget me. I never did him any wrong. He called me "my darling boy" & said it a privilege to have me in mind & talk with a fine Oval Gentleman.

He guides me to the workings at Kansashi, an act which is to the opening of that

*—Tina Verma*

A division of the East African Women's League were on the march against the dangers of chemical warfare. Major Weddell of the K.A.R. told a Sunday service from Addis Ababa to Nairobi in three hours, carrying one ton of bombs which had sufficient but Nafton completed off the map.

Environ Toxicol Chem

During the final year of golf committee's existence, a walk-on to Napa golf course, while some players made a rapid return to the club, hardly otherwise than as an anti-social bunch; a better view is the annual. The Committee was afterwards summoned to decide whether those members who had been found at abandoned play be disqualified. They settled on a compromise.

#### **3. Blood-injection**

During the last year or so, the whole European socialist will be involved in the Southern Rhodesian question. An admixture of the most extreme and most moderate elements in the party will probably serve to bring women in the party into action. The African National Congress has been instrumental in getting women into the prisons, and in their treatment of the women, and in their attitude towards them.

*Missionaries Expelled.**Italian Interference in Abyssinia.*

A formal protest has been made by the British Ambassador in Rome against the recent expulsion of Italian missionaries belonging to the Society of Pentecostal Missionaries who were ordered on March 12 to leave the country within seven days. Application for a stay in the execution of the order was made immediately by the British Consul-General in Addis Ababa and shortly afterwards rejected by the Foreign Office at Rome.

The missionaries were allowed to expel on Good Friday. Some of them, Miss Benson, has gone to Liverpool, while others, Dr. Guiney, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, and Mr. Brookes, are in Jibuti. A German missionary belonging to the same society was also expelled.

*Ethiopian Converts Shot.*

Interviewed in Bath, the Rev. H. C. Bartlett, President of the British Churchmen's Missionary Society, said that he had received news of the expulsion of their missionaries he asked the Foreign Office if they would endorse a cable he proposed to send advising the missionaries to sit tight except by the command, not of Italy, but of the British Consul there.

The Foreign Office endorsed that cable, and it would be more easily sent through the Post Office. It was never delivered. Our missionaries applied for an extension of time to the Viceroy and were refused. There is reason to believe that three of our leading Ethiopian converts have been shot. Two of our missionaries, Mr. Benson and Mr. Fred Schmidt, have returned to London. I told the Foreign Office that we had had a talk with our Foreign Office our missionaries would still be in Addis Ababa. Mr. Schmidt has been told by the German Consul that he can go back if he likes.

Vehement attacks on missionary work in Ethiopia were made last week by Signor Gayda in the *Giornale d'Italia*. He denounces protestant missionary work in Ethiopia as "espionage and agent provocateurs."

Signor Gayda's words are repeated either as agents of England and America or as representatives of the Italian Government. In that light disintegration of our mission work gives such abundant proof. We described some stories which have been reported as emanating from Italian territory within their insatiable greed and power.

Count Granacci, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said in the House of Commons yesterday that the Government regretted the lack of treatment of the missionaries as unsatisfactory and was awaiting the reply of the Italian Government.

Mr. Phillips, the American Ambassador, has also written to the Italian Foreign Minister to inquire concerning the expulsion of his countrymen.

*The Firm of Metamedia.*

Viscount Cobham, stated in the House of Commons yesterday:

"Of which Messrs. Metamedia have received a formal authority in Addis Ababa to do their business and to form all forms of commercial activity." A similar order coupled with intimation that the firm were being attacked by their employees must leave the country was issued by the Consul-General to Mr. Alexander Hayman, Director of the Royal Engineers. These intonations have been made by the Acting British Consul-General, Sir John Atkinson, in instructions by His Majesty's Ambassador in Rome, who advised ascertaining the reason for the action of the Italian authorities and to inform an extension of the period within which the firm had been summoned to leave Ethiopia.

Italy who during the past year have been offering several of the religious society Italian exchanges, restrictions in numbers of staff to be sent have been contemplated, especially as regards the Italian Legation and the recently sent Italian Legation to Abyssinia, which have already been extended. This is a matter of considerable interest and regard as Abyssinia and His Majesty's Government, through representations to the Italian Government, have given a reasonable time in which to settle affairs. That result of these representations has not as yet been obtained, whatever may be the cause, that form of the members of it have been appointed for intelligence purposes by His Majesty's Government.

Sir A. Sartori, Italian noble, says that the Government are asking for a reasonable time to come to a conclusion. This does not mean that the Government are not anxious to come to a conclusion of the matter, but rather that the right negotiation will await the arrival of a new minister from Rome. The position is not yet clear, the position of the Swiss government is the most unsatisfactory.

Press telegrams from Beperra state that large numbers of Ethiopians, many of them wounded, have fled into British East Africa. No exact figures are available, but the number of Mackenzie and one other, the missionaries captured by the Italians.

It is reported from Rome that General Balbo, Governor of Libya, is to succeed General Filabona in succession to Major General

*East African Dinner.*

The East Africa Dinner is to be held at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday June 9, under the presidency of Sir Charles Gavan. Applications for places to be seen as soon as possible to the Secretary, Mr. Cortland Ward, 109 High Eastern Avenue, Mechanics' Office, City Buildings, Liverpool, W.C.

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the greatest safety under  
all conditions of load and speed  
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Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika Territory.

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CULLED FROM THE PRESS.**"Live" Cotton Seed Exhibit.**

It is the custom in this country to exhibit cotton seed in a dead state, but a new and interesting method of exhibiting it in a living fashion is described in the following from the *Imperial Institute*:—Clipping the surface of cotton seed in the usual way, and then placing it in water for two days, the plants will grow in all the United States?

The plants were arranged with show cards giving the names of the different strains, and also the date of sowing, and therefore their ages, and the time required for the hatching of the seed. The use of cotton seed in the manufacture of cotton cloth is also illustrated by the British Museum, which has a collection of cotton seed from England, showing the various shapes and dimensions of cottons grown in different countries, and the cotton seed is also linked with the domestic and industrial life of India and the Overseas Empire member. It is the third manufactured product of the Empire, after tea and the export of cotton seed is now second only to India.

**Soys of the Soya Bean.**

It is interesting to note some of the common foodstuffs used in the diets of East African natives. Mr. H. Bennett claims in the Veterinary Department at Usumbara, writes in the current number of *The Field*, "that soya beans are the best food."

Speaking generally, soya beans are common in East Africa of the leguminous grains which are grown locally. The way in which the soya bean is often neglected is somewhat remarkable. As a valuable protein food, this has been used in the diet of the people of East Africa, and is now taking an increasing place in the diets of Western nations.

The extensive use of the beans as a staple food and the fact that certain countries in the United States make a feature in providing a special meal solely from the bean and its products, should be sufficient incentive for its encouragement in East Africa. At present, so many rations of Native diets suffer from protein shortages. On the other hand, the cowpea should be eaten both for its high biological values for their protein, and both these proteins which can be grown easily.

It would be wise to cultivate soya beans extensively in the native vegetable gardens. By including green vegetables, a small quantity of meat, separated from the bones, is available, and the high incidences of mineral or vitamin deficiency diseases are avoided.

**Fish Far from Water.**

A fish previously being found only in salt water is reported from Uganda by Mr. W. S. Garrett, who writes to *The Field*:

On the Kiharu, about 2,100 feet above sea level, a heavy rainstorm in the afternoon was accompanied by slight hail. On visiting the river after the storm I found two fish lying on the path along the river bank. The bodies of the two fish were thick and fat, and the scales had descended. At first I was inclined to think that they were old and had been discarded by the fishes, but on closer examination it was found that the fish was cut in half, leaving the head and tail intact in the middle, and contained no scales.

The nearest stream where fish are found is Lake Albert, situated 10 miles distant. They occur in a small river, which is navigable, but it is known that if they were to be found in the lake they come from an open estuary in the lake.

In an editorial in the *Imperial Statesman* it is well authorities point out that there are instances of what are known as "strange" fish, which occurs in a certain place in atmospheric conditions which have been disturbed by changes which have caused the fish to swim to large and unexpected distances. The most objectionable cases are those in which possibility

**The Navy and the U.M.C.A.**

A HAPPY link between the U.M.C.A. and the British Navy is recalled in the monthly journal of the Mission, which says:

On St. Luke's Day, 1898, more than half a century ago, the King's U.M.C.A. Band, then 200 strong, went to the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London, to play for the Bishop of London, and the band leader, Mr. J. C. D. Smith, was invited to go to the service. After the service, the Bishop invited him to go to his residence, and three weeks later he was invited to go to the same on one of his many journeys to the continent. He flew to Paris, and thence to Germany, where he participated in the preparation of the coronation of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He reached Berlin, Nuremberg, and Ingolstadt, and church bells, once a signal of alarm in Germany, The Admiralty supplied it to us to cover the coronation, which took place at Alkandar.

**5,599 Miles by Car in a Week.**

How a motored team, England to Nairobi, under seven days is described in *The Sunday Times* by Mr. H. R. Newlands, who writes:

"I passed in Nairobi over assembly to hear we had travelled from England in under seven days, though had slept comfortably at night, and enjoyed regular meals. We had the use of a large body of a single driver, who had been added to the team when we covered 1,000 miles in 26 hours 30 minutes, running the road, so far as possible, at 40 miles per hour. This average speed is 30 miles per hour, and the 30 miles per hour is remarkable when the terrible surfaces traversed for thousands of miles have taken no account of the car or the road. A Phrygian cap is worn by the motorman."

"These can only be calculated by contemplation of the total distance, but of course excellently. Goffe."

*Carried in the*

*W. & G. COFFEE CO.*

*Kenya*

*Coffee*

*quality coffee*

*W. & G. COFFEE CO., LTD.*

*London, Madras, Calcutta, S. E. Asia, London.*

*COFFEE EXPORTERS OF KENYA*

JOHNSON & FLETCHER

ENGINEERS  
TIMBER MERCHANTS  
CONTRACTORS

BULAWAYO SALISBURY  
MUTARE MURIA BEAUMONT



ROBERT HUDSON LTD.

RAILWAY TRUCKS  
LEEDS MEADOW PLACE  
Manufacturers and Agents throughout the  
CROWN & COLONIES OF ENGLAND AND CALCUTTA  
100 Queen's Road, London, S.W. 1.

AMERICA, LONDON, PARIS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, JAPAN, 1887

JOHNSON & FLETCHER LTD.  
MANUFACTURERS OF IRON & STEEL

Under the Indian Contract Act of 1877,  
dated March 1, 1877, No. 20 of 1877.

Established in 1863.

Bankers to the

Government of S. Africa, E. Afr. and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital £200,000

Reserve Fund £250,000

Head Office, 16, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches

ADMIRALTY	KARACHI
ALLEGHENY POINT	LAHORE
EMIRATES	MADRAS
ENGLAND	MANDALAY
GOA	MELBOURNE
GODAVARI	MUMBAI
GUANGTONG	NAGPUR
HONG KONG	NUWARAH
COchin (India)	PAKISTAN
COLOMBO	SINGAPORE
DAKAR	SRI LANKA
DAHOMEY	TOMBAKU
DAHOMEY	TRINIDAD
DAHOMEY	WINDHOEK
DAHOMEY	ZAMBIA

The Bank has a large number of branches throughout India, and generally collects by bill or draft, and generally credits Avail. de Pintor to  
Bank of England, London. The Bank receives deposit money from  
clients, and on these clients, at rates of interest, more complicated  
than those given above, for the convenience of the public.

SAFETY FALLS  
ROUNDED  
VICTORY FALLS

RHODE ISLAND RAILWAYS  
GENERAL CONTRACTORS  
BUILDINGS  
ETC.

## Of Commercial Concern.

The earnings of the Southern Rhodesian post office last year exceeded those of any previous year.

Imports of manganese into Tanganyika during December numbered 1,150 tons, 27 were British and 9 German.

A competition has been arranged for a design for a ship to advertise the trade exhibition at Mombasa in August.

The Samburu Planters' Association is taking steps to establish the gendarilla mission fruit and vegetable distribution on a commercial scale.

The cost of Southern Rhodesia's participation in the East African exhibition in Johannesburg was £6,500, which was £1,200 in excess of the amount originally estimated.

A small new water flying boat, "Corsair," left Alexandria on Friday with passengers, mail and cargo for Kenya and South Africa.

The production of sisal by Sisal Estates, Ltd., for the quarter ended March 31 amounted to 7,600 tons, making a total of 30,000 tons for the year up to date.

One of the three Shell oil tanks has recently arrived from France. It is the Island Silhouette, about 10 miles from Mabu, is painted like the sun, with sunburst trees, and is well wooded.

Smaller coffee exports are reported from Dar es Salaam in the first month of the current year. Shipments totalled 6,170 bags, the average being 1,027 bags, thus giving an annualized output of 10,530 bags.

Small coffee exports from Langatonge during the two months of April and May totalled 2,735 bags, compared with 2,860 during the corresponding period of 1935-36. Total coffee exports amounted to 5,549 bags.

An cooperative society in Aberdare, Central Province, is to sell locally grown coffee in the Nairobi and Southern Shewanian markets. The coffee will be freshly roasted and ground and packed by a special process.

Communications No. 145, newly appointed Trade Commissioner, Southern Rhodesia, should be addressed to Mr. Robert Stanley Moore, 11, Burlington Street, Southern Rhodesia. The telegraphic address is "Tradecom" and "Rhodes."

A committee of the Rhodesia Chamber of Commerce has been appointed to examine and report upon the provisions of the Ordinance relating to the constitution and regulation of cooperative societies, which recently passed its first reading.

At the annual meeting of the Banco di Comercio, held October 20, during the past year nine new branches have been opened in Italian East Africa, namely, at Addis Ababa, Djibouti, Hora, Asmara, Massaua, Assab, Massaua, Eritrea, and Gondar.

The "African" advertising scheme inaugurated some time ago by the Board of Trade, Kenya, on the occasion of the 1936 Rhodésia and Nyasaland exhibition, has proved so successful that over 2,000 half-page addresses of Kenya coffee have been sent to each person.

## Late News Items.

The British Lawn Tennis Association has invited members of four South African ladies' tennis colonies.

A party of two American tourists passed through Tanganyika, having travelled by road overland from Uganda.

The Railways will grant a concession for construction of an agricultural hall and school near Ongata Rongai, and the hall will be ready within 12 months.

Crocodiles in Lake Victoria have developed a new pastime. They are now impaling their prey buoys anchored for trapping the flying beasts, with the result that the birds quickly disappear.

A bird of paradise has been captured in Lorraine, in South Africa. Two of the best-known inhabitants of the Lorraine House, the father and son, an African lion, "Patricia" was born in the suburb of Miyamae of Eswatini, near Durban, who had been killed by lightning during a thunderstorm. He was a well-known figure in the district, and a son of the Paramount Chief of the Mhembwe tribe.

During a recent demonstration of the charges, the Mombasa Police and a force of Indian members walked out in order that they should not be disturbed, and the demonstration was adjourned.

Macmillan, chairman of the County Council, reported to Parliament that the County should contribute towards the cost of payments now being made to the Homeless People. This suggestion was carried in a motion before the South African Parliament.

*Get the  
sparkle  
and charm*

*You can't  
see them + if you know  
his secret about  
removing film*

*Brighten with ordinary  
household soap or  
you can clean them  
with any good  
brushing agent in effect.*

*Or use a dentifrice  
that contains talc. For film  
the sticky gummy coating  
that forms on the  
surface of their*

*beauty + when we  
glue to the film  
associated with*

*they. You can remove  
the film.*

*Then why wait?  
Buy Pepsodent, the  
original, the real*

*removing toothpaste.  
It is the best way to  
keep your teeth  
clean + free from  
decay.*

*It is the best way to  
keep your teeth  
clean + free from  
decay.*

*It is the best way to  
keep your teeth  
clean + free from  
decay.*

*It is the best way to  
keep your teeth  
clean + free from  
decay.*

**PEPSODENT**

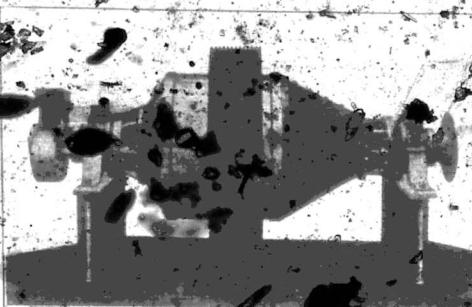
**NOW IN NEW 10z LARGER TUBES**







WILSON & CO LTD. EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



## HARDINGE BALL-MILLS



## HARDINGE CONSTANT WEIGHT FEEDER

### Hardinge Feeder in the Goldfields

THE FIVE Hardinge Constant Weight Feeders, each machine feeding to a Hardinge mill, size of feed approximately 1 in. Total output 100 tons per 24 hours.

The above figures which are quoted by recent order indicate:

- (1) An appreciation of the advantage of constant weight feeding to a ball-mill.
- (2) Feeding by this method has increased mill output.

The adoption of the most progressive and successful mill in the mining industry.

AGSTEIN EAST AFRICA  
EAST AFRICAN INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
P.O. BOX 51 KISUMU, KENYA

INTERNATIONAL COMBUSTION LTD.  
NEW YORK, U.S.A. - LONDON, ENGLAND

No  
more  
of  
this

No more dry rot damage. No more rotten posts, every plank, every timber absolutely impure from decay and fungi. What would you not give to rid this condition on your property? Yet you can obtain this confidence so easily and cheaply. Have all timbers and woodwork treated with

"Atlas A" Wood Preservative either by immersion or brush-coating. In that one simple operation they are rendered positively sterile and safe. Gone, too, is the risk of attack by termites or other lignivorous insects, whilst the fire hazard has been reduced to negligible proportions. The timber becomes stronger and more resistant to wear. In fact, many native timbers regarded as useless, can be employed profitably after treatment with "Atlas A". This preservative should not be confused with tar-oil products. Being boracic acid its action is positive and permanent. "Atlas A" is particularly economical, for it is supplied in concentrated form and used at high rates of dilution with water. Write now for descriptive literature and interesting Reports on Disinfection and tests made with this Preservative.

Particulars and supplies obtainable from  
C. E. De B. WINSLOW, Box 88, BULAWAYO.

ATLAS  
WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Supplied in Pails and Drums  
SOLVENT ATLAS PRESERVATIVE 1000 GRAMS

## Anisha Plantations, Ltd.

AMERICA PLANTATION LTD. was registered  
days ago with an authorized share capital of £100,  
in Ordinary shares of £2 each and a paid-in capital  
of £100,000/- in convertible debenture  
stock, £100/- due to be issued on  
5th Jan. 1913. The Company has 10,000  
ordinary shares at a par value of £1 per  
share. The company has been formed to acquire  
Mr. Dimitri Kepetsakos, of the Greek  
Territory of Ilem, Estate of 15,000 acres,  
3,800 acres are planted with sisal, and 3000 with  
coffee. Major S. C. Mayell has reported  
favourably upon the property, which Major A. E.  
Perkins of Moshi, claims to have a value in  
excess of £100,000/- including an up-to-date  
factory and all machinery. The property is being  
sold by Mr. Kepetsakos for £60,000.

The new company also acquires a portion of the property of Lofondo Estates Ltd., which was planted with coffee trees. The consideration is £10,000, to be satisfied by £5,000 of debenture stock and 50,000 ordinary shares.

The dimensions of the new territory are as follows:-  
Smith-Gordon, Et. (Gitterland) and Messrs' E. W.  
Horn, F. P. and Ryerson (Wimber) - 1,000,000 acres.  
Lt.-Col. Murray (who has also been appointed General  
Administrator of Africa). The secretary to the  
U.S. Legation at Mombasa, Mr. C. H. Atkinson,  
East African agent, Mr. Jardine, and Mr. Atkinson  
of Africa, Fld. Nairobi.

The prospectus will be published in the first issue.

## Indenting and Trimming

the business of light and the mining industry. The business of light and the mining industry. The business of light and the mining industry.

## Colonial Sugar Policy

As a working hypothesis, it is proposed that the primary mechanism of action of the antibiotics in the tetracycline group is to inhibit the synthesis of bacterial proteins by interfering with the function of the ribosomes.

The short view is that the following course would be adopted whenever the Treasury and the Cabinet would agree upon a financial and administrative increase in the present budget of quantities producing no surplus, the result would be a permanent and probably increasing deficit in the future.

but I think it is future  
that were placed on the compact, produced  
the present development will cease and the public  
will no longer look with interest upon the  
work, then again, as we are in inquiry  
now, especially in the long run. Any restriction  
should be placed to restrain and not to prohibit,  
which must be allowed to retain the  
right of a publication, where in  
the case of a newspaper.

Kathy's Coffee Addiction

The Institute of Kenya College, Nairobi, has been acquired by Mr. G. J. Valentine, M.P., died in 1935, under the auspices of the Coffee Board. It was subsequently acquired by Mr. S. C. Stradton, severing its connection with the coffee board, it is regarded as a stumbling block to the formation of a coffee producing African body, excepting Mr. G. J. Valentine himself. The East African coffee producing countries have post-hoats to be succeeded by Mr. Stradton, who before going to Kenya in 1935 had lived on the Union for about 21 years.

#### **18. Watermarks, signatures, & initials.**

Blantons' Group of the Red  
shore, which will be held at the headquarters  
of the American Museum of Natural History,  
Manhattan Avenue, to coincide with the  
annual meeting of the American Association  
for the Advancement of Science, October  
10-14. The Temple Auditorium, located  
at 15 West 42d Street, New York City.

*Leucania* *luteola* (Hufnagel)

in the same way as the other species of the genus. The spores are rounded, smooth, and yellowish brown. The fruit bodies are very variable in size and shape, and at the moment of maturity consist of a central receptacle surrounded by numerous small, rounded, yellowish brown, and somewhat sticky scales, which are covered with a dense, granular, yellowish brown, and somewhat sticky, or viscid, mass, composed of a mixture of the spores and the remains of the dead plant material.

PIANTE

2. Hand of a Dwarfisher, probably fresh constituted  
but has been dried. F. C. L. Martin. 1774.



## Late Steamship Movements. New Empire Air Liners.

Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, April 12.

Manila " left Liverpool April 11 for Manila.

Matana " left Liverpool April 11 for Matana.

Karlsruhe " left Liverpool April 11 for Karlsruhe.

Kensington " left Liverpool April 11 for Kensington.

Taranto " left Liverpool April 11 for Taranto.

Empress of Canada " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Canada.

Empress of Australia " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Australia.

Empress of India " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of India.

Empress of Japan " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Japan.

Empress of Russia " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Russia.

Empress of Persia " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Persia.

Empress of China " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of China.

Empress of Australia " left Liverpool April 11 for Empress of Australia.

Hesperi " left Mombasa homeward April 11.

Holland-Africa " left Mombasa homeward April 11.

Heimstein " left Dakar for S. and G. Africa April 11.

Sprin " Stein " left Beira homeward April 11.

Randfontein " left Hamble for E. Africa April 11.

Heonskerk " left Pt. St. Leonards April 11.

Isipingo " left Colombo for S. and G. Africa April 11.

Inchango " left Rangoon from Calcutta April 11.

Isoway " left Durban for Mauritius April 11.

Hebrus " left London for France April 11.

Union Castle " left Southampton April 11.

Duniam Castle " left Southampton April 11.

Garth Castle " left Liverpool for London April 11.

Amity " left Liverpool April 11.

Gloucester " left Liverpool April 11.

Llanidloes Castle " left Aden early April 11.

Clanannah " left London April 11 homeward April 11.

Mails for East Africa due at the C.P. Office, London, on April 12, 13, and 20. Mails for South Africa are expected April 12.

Mails for Nyasaland, the Rhodesias, and Transvaal due at the C.P. O. at 10 a.m. each Friday.

Overseas mail due before the C.P. O., London, 11 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday. Intra-Continental mail due Saturday and Sunday.

### Air Mail Passengers

OUTWARD passengers in the following which left Southampton April 13 include Mr. J. B. Bright, Mr. Nairne, Mr. G. F. Webster, for Durban and Mr. Cumming, Mr. Arthur, Mr. E. Kestrel, Mr. G. H. Thompson, the passengers due to leave on April 16.

The P.R.C. liner "Empress of India" went ashore at Pellew Bank on April 14 at 10 a.m. on Saturday. The vessel is now proceeding to Durban. The P.R.C. liner "Empress of China" has now gone on.

Passenger liners said to be the first in the new series to be built for the British Empire Air Lines.

Completion of Hamble's great Southampton shipyards by the British Airways Company will locate the factory in the vicinity of Southampton to supply the new air boat service. The machines will have

supercharged engines capable of a speed of

more than 200 miles an hour, and will be

able to maintain height with full load at

300 ft. and climb into 20,000 ft. in 4,500 ft.

The two wheels of the tail unit, which is

designed to have a diameter of 10 ft. 6 in., and the

speed of 210 m.p.h. will be provided

by a single engine, and a second will be provided

for take off. It is expected on the European services

there will be 12 passengers, while on the Empire routes the aircraft will have larger loads of mail, 27

passengers can be carried on day flights or 20 by night. There will be a crew of five, and fully

laden the airliners will weigh 18 tons.

## News of Our Advertisers.

Net profits of the British Thomson-Houston Company for 1935 amounted to £144,100, compared with £125,100 for 1934.

Dividend on the Common Shares is raised from 4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d. per share to be carried forward.

Net profits of the Barrow-Hamond Steel Company for 1935 amounted to £83,050 as against £77,722 for 1934. Meeting interest charges and directors' fees there remains a credit balance of £2,324, which converts the above figure, carried forward, into a debit balance of £4,562.

Net profits of the Dunlop Rubber Company for 1935 amounted to £1,507,707, compared with £1,58,244 in 1934.

Dividend on the Ordinary Shares is to be raised from the rate paid for the previous three years, at 10s. The additional amount being 10s. per share. The total dividend involves £93,000.

New Robert & Co., Ltd., whose machinery is well known throughout Eastern Africa, announce a trading profit of £1,877 for 1936. After providing for depreciation, dividends and other expenses there is a credit balance of £1,000 to carry forward. Orders in hand at present exceed those of last year.

Line Steamers, which maintain a service to East Africa, announce payment of a final dividend of 15% on the ordinary shares, making 20% for 1936. The same rate was paid for 1935, but the dividend for the last year is based on an ordinary capital of £600,000, whereas £4,000 for 1935, a 10s. bounty of one in three having been distributed last year.

When in  
NAIROBI  
stay at

The Norfolk Hotel

THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS  
FOR "SAFARI" FROM ALL  
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GUARANTEED FOR EVER

— and in East Africa ?

A Raleigh cycle is built to last. Built to stand up to hard conditions and hard riding. Built to be built for years on end. That's why it can be guaranteed for Ever—in East Africa or anywhere. Arduous circumstances are no hardship to a Raleigh. All-Steel construction, rigid frame and close attention to detail assure that it will stand up to down.

You can be proud as well as safe of your Raleigh. Its rust-proof, chip-proof finish makes it a pleasure to look at as well as a joy to ride! Have a chat with your dealer this week.



# RALEIGH

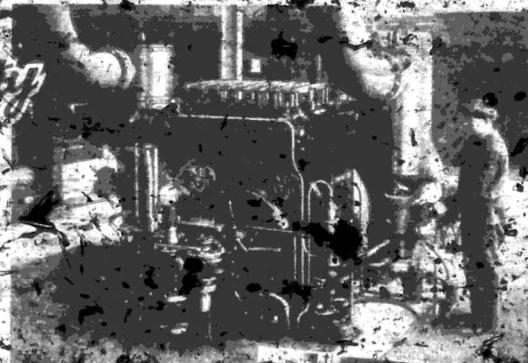
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE

THE RALEIGH CYCLE CO., LTD., NOTTINGHAM.

Send 1/- postfree for  
the "Bicycle & Rudge  
Dinner Tyre, Terrier,  
Bull, with Lure,  
Special Aero Spindles, Safety  
Sturmey Archer, Speed Gear  
Write for free copy of "The  
Jubilee Book of the Raleigh."



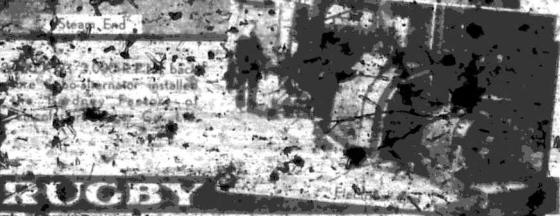
Industrial Duty



High, low, mixed, back pressure, and extraction type turbines.

Over four million kilowatts of BTH turbine plant have been installed.

Any turbine plant of ANY TURBINE CAPACITY can be supplied.



BTH

RUGBY

THE BRITISH THOMSON-HUGHES COMPANY LIMITED, RUGBY, ENGLAND

KENYA: G. Vernon & Co., Nairobi (P.O. Box 111). UGANDA: Johnson & Co. (Africa) Ltd., Queen Elizabeth Rd., Entebbe (P.O. Box 111). MOMBASA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 221. NAIROBI (P.O. Box 888). ZAMBIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111. RWANDA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111. MALAWI: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111. TANZANIA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111. MOLDOVA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111. PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: Johnson & Fletcher, Ltd., P.O. Box 111.

