

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

MOST FROM THE DISCOVERY OF THE LUPA GOLDFIELD, the relations between the diggers and the authorities have been strained. For ten years the mining community has enjoyed the privilege of banishing from its midst such undesirables as might, in its opinion, bring disrepute to the field. It is therefore particularly regrettable that the Lupa Gold Diggers' and Reef Workers' Association should now have handled very ill-advisedly a case which is sound in principle and merits prompt official action. That the Association has acted precipitately was conviction forced upon it by a refusal of the miners' resolutions submitted to the Government of Tanganyika, the main purpose of those representations being to persuade the administration either to abandon the policy of reserving prospecting rights to Natives, or to exercise the strictest supervision in the issue of such rights to Europeans. The grievances were outlined in *East Africa and Rhodesia* a year ago in a reference to the Committee's memorandum, which is now again reinforced by miners' resolutions passed at a general meeting in Chanya of European mining workers. They have unquestionably raised demands of investigation and the rising tide of feeling among Europeans on the field is clearly shown by their impatience and by the extravagant language in which some of the resolutions were framed.

According to the miners there are a hundred and ninety-four shareholders of European rights to working on the camp, the majority of whom are natives, and the following from the file Much Illicit Gold. Dealing with the first point, *Buying on the result of his presence*, it is Lupa MIGONI asserts that "illicit gold dealers have become rampant and is increasing because their presence makes the illicit dealers to Oliver gold easy, and practically impossible to detect." Coupled with this are grave allegations that the Government has deliberately assisted the local representatives to issue prospecting rights to Natives of whom a serious criminal record and recidivists, and that he instanced a case of a Native who after a further criminal conviction had been ordered to leave the Lupa Goldfield, but Government specially ordered him not to be allowed to return and that a prospecting license issued to him. No mention is made of the nature of the crime of which he was convicted, and the omission is extremely unfortunate if his offence was of a nature not shared by the mining community; it ought not to have been mentioned in this connexion, but it is as known to him and been found guilty of an offence against the mining regulations, or calculated sarcasm to jeopardise the interests of any section of the mining population, the association should have brought out the facts in open no-stress, especially in the position which he had adopted on what may threaten the peace and the order of the goldfield.

On the evidence so far adduced, we cannot feel great sympathy with the miners and miners' wives who supported the demand for Unwise Threat or non-cooperation with Non-Cooperation.

Their blunder was in ignoring the fact that Government, with its forces, planned in such circumstances that the only effect could be to threaten trouble and so prolong unnecessarily the negotiations preceding the inevitable victory. A threat of non-cooperation would have been wise in any country in similar circumstances, and it is one which should never have been started, however great the provocation. In a country in which Europeans are vastly outnumbered by Indians and Africans, had it not been a dangerous doctrine adopted by the rulers at once to soon begin to use it for their own purposes, and primarily to their own hurt, but to that of the whole of the U.S.A. itself? Unless a satisfactory reply is received from Government within a month of these weeks, the association shall be automatically dissolved, and shall cease to function," declared one resolution. A few days ago a Press telegram from Dar es Salaam announced that the association had in fact been dissolved, "which regrettable development we presume can be attributed to the Fangambo Government, for no Government could allow itself to be driven by so base a policy into such an unsatisfactory position within the next fifteen weeks."

Meanwhile, we do not know what steps will be taken by the Fangambo Government to meet the miners' demands. Fearing that they are now being undermined, they have substituted a less uncompromising proposal. Diggers Should not demand that Government should make a formal apology, but that they should be allowed to hold a public enquiry for some time soon, making strenuous efforts to get the position rectified, and seeing that they were naturally disappointed that success did not come more quickly, they might have remembered the strong proofs of sympathy given by the authorities. Further, strong representations were doubtless made to the miners' leaders of several errors in their proposal to discredit their most powerful weapons—co-operation and co-ordination. At this stage disbandment at the very moment when the strength of unity was essential to the future well-being of all members.

Now, the Government, by inviting your representative diggers to visit Dar es Salaam to discuss their position, and by promising energetic police measures, has shown a willingness to accept the contention that there is a case for investigation; and consultation at the headquarters of the Association must surely be regarded by the miners as a most welcome summary to that investigation, for any thinking man would

realise how company after company, and Government after Government, have allowed the Chinese to dominate their colonies, and how restriction of Chinese immigration and other actions could have been of great and vital importance. The present need is to investigate without anger, and on either side, and that the Government should be able to restore the dignity of the Association, and the Association its usefulness. Association, the last decade in the process of resuscitation from the hystericalness that has characterised its more recent activities, and which may again give the goldfields the benefits of a strong and wisely controlled mining organisation. Among the mining communities are many of men who have for years shown themselves wise and able to bear the responsibility of representing their fellows, and if they can now be persuaded to throw their counsels of moderation on the scales of the controversy, there is every prospect that good will probably result from the present unhappy position.

THE PLEA FOR BELIEF to African agriculture, and to the miners dealing in the locust outbreak in the recent dry has been considerable, and the consequent saving of anxiety on the part of farmers, financiers, and administrators. Finance has been a factor of some importance to Africa in the plans for the rehabilitation of the territories, the latest review of the Committee on Co-operation in Agriculture will not to over-emphasise the improvement in the position in areas which have been spared in the past, for continued reduction in pest might result. Deployment of agriculture into a series of small units, and determined effort to the same end, have been made to control intercultural diseases, and to measure the work being done in the field. The United States affected in the present year, and recording that the outbreaks of locusts which have caused so much damage over the last eleven years is definitely substantial, should its plans for the establishment of an international organisation to prevent future outbreaks, source, and stress that such an organisation rely for its effectiveness on the exchange of information, even what is known to be true, in regard both to the nature and their movements. This work, too, must be continued without interruption. The miners' demands should be regarded as a call to arms in the country, and the miners' demands should be regarded as a call to arms in the country, and the miners' demands should be regarded as a call to arms in the country, and the miners' demands should be regarded as a call to arms in the country,

You are
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
Editorial

NOTES BY THE WAY

Common names

MR. T. J. SHEA can be announced as tends to stand against re-election to the Legislative Council.

... Kenya at the general election next March. During this previous

Membership of the legislature has been diminished by the removal

vidence of his judgment, the cardinal of his criticisms, and the

constructive nature of his proposals must rest on their value in helping

He did not hesitate to side with Government against the up-

ment against the un-
official team if the official
view is adopted.

that when he left the Government, was there could be no blunter criticism before he had made a real study of his men who

co., he paid it with his life and valiance and who
merely destructive. He
was a soldier, a son, a brother, a friend, a man among the European

... will hope to return from the parts of Sheba, and those who

Sac's points are few; those who regret his departure will have lived for him, & the Eldore

strong and influential man who was elected by the constituency when he then member decided to withdraw from it, when on the political trend said

publicly declared that he would not stand for re-election, having long served the State, and never having been present

continuity. As may be seen Mr. Froome's method has been adopted by many others, so that this will be common.

the first time, and the last time, he had been to the country, and he had not seen any more than he had seen before.

and the services of the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Fig. 4. - *Leptothrix* sp. from *Leucosia* sp. (Ritter) (× 1,000).

...from an impression that
this was the day before the election

...and I am grateful to the Party for its support. The members of the party have voted to support the point of no return in the colony's Parliament and asked Mr.

draw his statement which accorded with the minister had been misrepresented and was used for political purposes.

But Mr. Higgins is a big man. He can't be on the short politics, and he makes remarks like we all get hot

... but if we get offensive in
politics then things become impossible. ... beers
... raised rates, he added, and Harry Louis would

...and speedily offensive war. Shall hereafter any man murder the bold
Spartan, the Athenian, or the Sicilian?

...the Bill of Health has been voluntarily accepted by a Prime Minister without political and medical qualifications 'curing' him to pronounce judgment.

The English-speaking

After-Dinner Meeting

COLONEL HENRY LEE MOORE, the commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, who accompanied the story of the British Association's visit to Rhodesia, wrote the same Professor M. G. Lewis in an article published in the *Journal of International Affairs* of Cambridge University, that the tribes were "anomalous" in their racial composition, and that they had been "thoroughly mixed" by the Bantu slaves and the slaves imported from Africa. In his opinion, he concluded, the so-called Coloured Maroder tribe, his own words, "had lost all trace of his [African] origin, was not assimilated, and only distinguished by his unassimilated traits." The author of the article, however, did not accept the claim of the Maroder tribe that they were descendants of the original inhabitants of Rhodesia, and he spent a month there carrying out research under a critical sun, and in the end he came to the conclusion that the Maroder tribe had no historical existence and that they were a "recent and wholly artificial creation." He also asserted that the Maroder tribe were not entitled to receive the same rights as the other tribes, and that their example should be followed. This article was not until later, when his report was published, that he realised how severe a judgment he had made.

—The End—

1. **LUPA DIGGERS**, as a body, have a sense of humour sufficiently keen to appreciate the effect made by our printer's devil this week to bring a little brightly appropriate relief to the sad tale of the dissolution of the "Diggers and Beer Workers' Association." The happy note he struck in error converted that body into the "Lupa Diggers and Rest Workers' Association"—meaning, it is to be hoped, that the Association is not dead but just resting.

A. East Africa

1962-1963

Mr. Jones 20 lb. transhipped
was sent to New York
this week. Dr. Smith in an
attempt to get rid of the
leeches.

A grainy, black-and-white photograph showing numerous small, dark, irregular shapes scattered across a textured surface, possibly representing a microscopic view of biological material or a specific type of debris.

On the other hand, there is no rail link between Tanganyika and Kenya. The only way to get from one to the other is by road or by air. In Kenya, road transport is slow and expensive, but rail transport is fast and efficient, or rather inefficient as it depends on trams to pay. As long as traffic is heavy, they can charge low. The reason is that the Tanganyika Railways are so much bigger than the Kenya Railways, which only operate Kenya-Uganda-Kenya.

The most important railway in the country is the Tabora-Mwanza line, which would have been more beneficial had it been planned in a north-westerly direction from Singida to Mwanza, that would have meant a shorter route to the coast. It would also have been much easier to work, as the line runs on the side of a hill, and the Tabora

and road, water and air transport.

In the road industry my first impression of Nairobi was of a town with two long streets, one of which was composed almost entirely of motor sale-rooms. It was evident that the few tribes had a prosperous road-transport industry. A large proportion of the lorries operating on the roads were owned by Indians and driven by Africans.

Winnipeg is situated on the shores of Lake Manitoba, where a service bureau is run by the Canadian and Uganda Railways. There are about 2,000 Chinese in the city, a local population of about 100,000.

A mystery box, an old one, short, light wood, all of which was actually renewed by owner who told me he had had his saw so long that every single piece of wood must have changed at least three times.

10. The author wishes to thank Dr. J. R. G. Green for his help in the preparation of this paper.

This high-contrast, black-and-white image displays a complex, granular texture. It features a dense distribution of dark, irregularly shaped spots and streaks of varying sizes, creating a mottled appearance. The overall effect is reminiscent of a microscopic view of a material, such as asphalt or a highly processed organic substance, where individual components are visible despite the high level of contrast.

A black and white micrograph showing a surface with a granular or fibrous texture. Scattered across this surface are several dark, irregularly shaped clusters of material, possibly mineral inclusions or organic debris. The clusters vary in size and density, appearing as dark spots or small patches against the lighter, more uniform background.

A black and white micrograph showing a textured surface with numerous small, dark, irregular spots or pores scattered across it. The background has a fine, horizontal, wavy texture.

The difference between the two types of cells is clearly visible in the figure.

The big or class of 1860
is about to be graduated.
The heads of all the various farms, stores, &
travelled. Dicussing, since the
in the country, only succeeded and right to

is an net, and I think he
is a good man; his wife has no problems
over him. Almost of the population are
black, and illiterate. I have suggested that the
Instituto indicated activities for vehicles, like
that the police can have a place where
vehicles is in its correct arrangement.

11-Weather-Road-Huntington

"In Uganda the roads are good; in Kenya are a few good roads; but in Tanganyika are fewer roads which could be called so. We do not know any road in Tanganyika which is called a good weather road, and it is difficult to have reasonable imports from the Tanganyika port towns on a journey which may be held up indefinitely, thus seriously impeding our trade."

Strikes to-day both in Kans.
the amount of money raised increases
no more than the amount spent.
We therefore break even and when
we are in Kansas, for instance,
the company has to pay us.

concerned with the construction of the railway, and the African labour force was recruited from the same areas as the Indian labour force used in the construction of the Suez Canal. The railway would give Tanganyika some more time at the start and the chance of holding it. The difficulty from the beginning in a point of view was that the Kenya and Uganda Railway system had big advantages. For instance there were good coffee curing factories at Nairobi and Mombasa, and coffee production accordingly went up so that young coffee planters in Nairobi and Mombasa held large stocks of spare parts for machinery, and the famous concern of the Mysore and Nairobi area therefore preferred to buy through Kisumu rather than to have to concern themselves with two lines of transport from the coast. What Tanganyika needed was more production—a problem which required much work and endeavour to bring the country to Native growers.

Financial Obstacles to Railway Amalgamation.

Amalgamation, the speaker suggested, but the difficulty was that the policies of the Kenya and Uganda Railways would have to be used to make good the deficiencies of the Uganda Railways for some years to come, continued the speaker, adding: "But if you began amalgamation of territories that problem would have to be born." end.

... people that says why they
on amalgamating with the Tanganyika system
when the Kenya-Uganda Railways had a surplus
of £200,000, and the Tanganyika deficit was well
over £100,000 annually. A number of people
declare that a railway amalgamation would be
worth while if only the territories were united, but
from the purely commercial standpoint you could
not get the General Manager of the Kenya Govern-
ment to agree to that suggestion, and the Government of
Tanganyika would not agree to any other
basis. Of course, the railways are
twice the size of each other,
so the two routes would remain
as they are, and the management
of the railways would be

After touching on the attractions of East Africa to potential settlers and tourists, Mr. George con-

I was rather surprised at the lack of printing on the part of tourist organizations. It would be practically impossible to buy a picture postcard of any particular district. In fact, I haven't been able to get a picture postcard of Mount Rainier or of Mount Kenya, although excellent photographs are available."

through DRC's manipulative, that presented from the round-table conference, and which contained critical matters and which gave certain quota numbers for our country.

Now, if you consider the situation, if you consider the position of the controversy, he will be able to understand my argument. In the industry, we have the position of the government, and the position of the road and rail industries. The road and rail industries have infinite resources. And they are increasing their resources every day. One day, as far as I am concerned, it was passing for me to be exiled from Colombia to the United States, instead of refining people there and then taking the certain road. We can do the same with road and rail co-operation. If there is no co-operation, then the community for all those things. It may be that the Government was so swaying from its construction, and so bad until it could decide on the policy to adopt in regard to road and rail co-operation.

Railway Amalgamation Favoured

Colonel W. K. Dyer, manager of the Colonial Railway Council, said that before Osborne's report had been published, far-reaching action had been approved to fix freight rates on the Kenya and Uganda railway, originally classing Glass as the only class on which motor traffic depended. The railway Advisory Council had decided on an experiment, in regard to passenger traffic, as there was now uniform gauge. The end result would be a road-rail car running more or less very much more cheaply, quickly and easily, stop anywhere on the line, and not only at stations. As to the amalgamation of the Kenya-Uganda and the Nyika systems, he was not satisfied that the question had been disposed of. The financial issue was as simple as the lecturer had suggested.

Mr. Alex. Holm, a former member of the Railway Council, took the same view; believed that railway amalgamation could be as successful as postal union had proved, and urged that some of the major railway problems would be solved by a more active development policy by the Government.

For the coming Engagement

- April 22.—Annual dinner of Loyalists of Mining
Gallantry.
April 23.—Annual general meeting of the
Mining Association.
April 24.—Inaugural meeting of Colonial Empire Union
at Headquarters of the Royal Engineers, Chatham; Major
Gen. E. C. H. Balfour, president.
April 25.—Annual general meeting of Land
and Sportsmen.
May 4.—Annual luncheon of Friends Dissemination
Society, Kingsway Hall, London. Full participation from
Mr. E. M. Babel, Mr. J. R. Ford, Hornbeam, Sussex.
May 7.—Gathering of colonial visitors
at Lancaster House, the residence of State for
colonies.
May 8.—The Dissemination
Society's Lecture on "Zanzibar—its products and
people," Speaker, Mr. S. A. Alauddin, headmaster of
the Zanzibar School, Zanzibar, Imperial Institute.

Nazi Cultural Propaganda

African Interdisciplinary African Development

the next morning the light was very poor, the sun
shining through the clouds. The temperature
was again considerably lower. Early in the
afternoon the thermometer of the weather
station registered 30° F.

M. G. Nicol, Esq., the Association
Chamber of Commerce, political and
Colonel W. K. T. Stansfeld, last year's president, had
both been struck by his importance, notwithstanding
the members of the general public in this country, but
by people of considerable knowledge and education,
most of whom seemed to have the right idea of
actual position of Tanganyika Territory and the
vital part it must play in Imperial life (see *the*
unaware of those circumstances appeared fully
disposed to favour the suggestion that German
Company in the belief that certain confe-
ment would thereby be secured. The City
said Coloford Tucker, after a laudatory had been
graduated him quite seriously in get in touch from
Nairobi "while the king was good," and he
asked for an explanation. Said Mr. G. H. J. L. "The
capital of Tanganyika" was German East Africa
in."

The "Chapman Colony," Cape Poisons, N.P., referred to in a recent public debate in the House of Assembly which he addressed, for whom has made out an excellent case, for the return to Germany of the former German African territories.

The reconstituted German Government has organised the present coalition in Frankfurt am Main to defend the interests of the German people and to assist the German people in the exercise of their right of self-determination.

He suggested that a study should be made of what had happened in South-West Africa, in case the authorities in Tanganyika felt that face the need for action similar to that taken by the Government of the Union of South Africa.

Italian East African Developments

Sir Humphrey Legge, General Consul at Creemore, made last November between Great Britain and Italy with regard to a trade between British Somaliland and East Africa, and addressed report that diplomatic relations between the two countries were now being opened on the subject of trade between Ethiopia and Eritrea, and possibly between Eritrea and the Sudan. It was important that the Africans, particularly the commercial community, since important business interests were already established there, were really informed as to the present condition of exports and their views on proposed movement from the Mediterranean countries and themselves to the Orient. Only a few weeks ago, for the first time in many years, had the Congo, when the Congo Basin Conference was in session, the Portuguese Government had made certain reservations in respect of the African territories which had the effect of giving them a right to escape from various provisions of the treaty. Now these important facts had been withheld from the public and it was therefore especially necessary to bring them to the American public and not be judged by any preconceived notions of Italy.

It was agreed that the best way to obtain information as to the possibility of the use of so-called "soft" materials with a weight of about 1000 gm. per cu. ft. was to have the test made at the laboratory of the U.S. Army Ordnance Department at Watervliet, N.Y., by Colonel Tuck, and that the results of the test would finally control the question of the advisability of the use of such a material for a wonder weapon.

— 10 —

For a long time, said Mr. Balfour, he had
and Sir Theodore Gobat were among the most
members of the League of Nations, and
upon the subject of development.
And as the specialist in the field of
colonial development, he believed that it would
be best to begin a policy of colonial develop-
ment which could be no doubt in common
with Government and the people, a
policy and that the cost of which would be
economically reasonable, and practicable. The
Colonial Development Committee, he said, perhaps
be emerged from its work in due course, so that
process would be completed.

Sir Howard said that what was needed in the Colonies was a Bank that would do business throughout the whole Colonial Union. The Bank would hope to see the colonies develop more rapidly. It would be a central bank, instead of a banking system, what was proposed, refusing to do business with the United States. It had grown up in the United States, which was to be a great hindrance to its development. The Bank should be allowed to set its own rules, and no danger of its constituents being changed.

It was, however, said Mr. Pitt, a secret of his
mental constitution that the Foreign Office would
not be intrusted to any Secretary of State, but to
responsible Ministers. Other great public departments had
imperial commissioners. What, then, the Foreign
Office deserved a secretary only, and not a Minister. In the
present state of Society they had no more than
Ministers, and as there was shortly to be a change
of Ministry, it was important to consider whether
the Foreign Office itself was not more particularly
favourably situated for the introduction of responsible
ministers.

The New York Film Festival

The new Prime Minister, Sir Margaret Thatcher, added, was the son of a great Colonial Secretary who had probably been responsible for sparing Derry by the grace of God when the British came there. The Ulster world, of course, has to accept such remarks, but it is the adoption of a more conciliatory development policy that must now be pursued if money continues to go where it can be found.

Mr. A. J. Heim said the Board could make a strong *prima facie* case for the more rapid development of East Africa, and urged that that should be done with the object of persuading the British Government. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia had just appointed a committee to study the development of that Colony, and he had set itself a very definite limit within which £900,000 of the available frontier funds would be spent.

the upper part of the Arkhan hill
is composed of brown soil from which
it appears that the upper part of the hill one day
will be washed away, leaving off the development of
ferrous minerals, which used to be rich in the hill
recently.

The decision of numbers resulted in about a dozen private houses having been built in 1924 in the private houses of St. Louis. The first map of the town of St. Louis was made and about the time the establishment of an Imperial Development Board was begun, it was learned that he was "rejected" by the Senate of the United States which were not interested in the plan which would deal with the whole country. It was now necessary to get the Imperial Development Board into the long and arduous work of the Colonization.

~~New Members of Executive Council~~

was welcome to the meeting was extended to Mr. W. F. Nicol and Colonel W. H. Tucker both of whom were present. Mr. A. J. MacCameron managing director of Uganda Co. Ltd., who had been appointed representative on the Executive Council of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, in succession to Mr. E. W. Thorburn, who had retired, said Colonel Pegramby, was a Past President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, had lived in the Protectorate from 1914 to 1926 and had just paid him a visit to it recently.

Mr. [unclear] became member of
He had had the Club for more
than one year as Chairman and
had made great progress.
E. was an affiliate to the House of Commons and
he was a well-qualified member. The presentation
was made by Mr. [unclear] who carried with
him a large number of [unclear]

The Russian Contingent has left White Birchicks for Birbright. Last week wreaths were continually offered at the foot of the Campagna.

Miscanthus sacchariflorus

Elisabeth the issue of France, which is tried and studied throughout the work without her. In addition, she would to-day be merely a second-class European Queen, but at the sixth, Negro, according to the German white man's theory of Germany, of course, comes the Great assertion that she is possible being Queen and the most popular Queen ever known in the world. This position has been deservedly the responsibility of the outbreak of war, which should be returned to Elisabeth. France in the first place, and then the British Germans, after worked for a long time to bring up, the Slav masses and the masses are all roundly kicked out. The upper Great Britain, that is, the nobel power of the King of his bitter.

And Hertha Böhlropes to become a standard historian for Nazi schools, a model of the last generation, which will do her ideas of British and French colonisation on such falsehoods.

Say "No" to Germany

A WRITTEN reply to German colonial stroga-
niss made in a paper by Professor S.
Lasky in the annual report of the Conference
of the International Association. He writes:

This country must show that her Empire is not
the result of the past, but by the very way in which
she solves the problems of the Empire, must show an
example to the world. I do not believe it would be wise
to give up this Country to hand over Colonies to
Germany, or to take them in persuading other Empires
to hand over Colonies to Germany—not because I think
this country must follow that policy which in my youth
used to be designated by a bold slogan standing in a Union
Jack and saying: "What we have, Let us keep, but rather
because I think it is a dangerous policy to be the way little
by little to throat after throat on the part of somebody who
comes. I am becoming stronger, stronger, and
stronger every day and get more and more
powerful every day, and I am not placating;

Fairbridge and Rhodesia

Directions to Farm-school scheme

THE PROPOSAL to establish a Fairbridge Farm School in Southern Rhodesia met with no objections raised to the suggestion, and, accordingly, were discussed fully. Rev. Mr. West, who had been one of the founders of the Fairbridge scheme in the American Group in London, or "Motherland," described the development and success of the school in Australia and Canada. Mr. West turned to the possibilities in Southern Rhodesia, which he had been visiting while the waggonette of 1,000 miles of the Fairbridge scheme had settled resident at Gwelo. He investigated the possibilities of the land around the Prime Minister and Cabinet, or "no man's land," something about his visitation on the Fairbridge made him take financial assistance and land if necessary, and discovered that the Rhodesian scholars in their country were a little ashamed that there should be no Fairbridge school in the country in which the most famous Rhodes scholar had been born and bred. He formed themselves into a committee to consider the scheme, and he wrote to him last Christmas.

Not a White Man's Country

Unhappily had, however, arisen in this country, a desire having been expressed by certain people, that it was not right that white children should be taken to that country which they said was not a white man's country. This was the reason for Mr. Higgins toacking up, as he was Chairman. As the High Commissioner had undertaken in persuading the Executive that not only is Southern Rhodesia a country with a climate and prospects entirely desirable, but with suitable surroundings for young people, not necessarily for working. They need too buy for the first few years. Why cannot we send to me 100 or 200 nurses to its hospitals in Rhodesia, in the first instance? I asked.

The Executive is particularly asked to see the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, who can get information from his own mouth, to ask that question to be really satisfied that a Farm school for Northern Rhodesia will not have to go, which are the steps to be taken to meet up. I added.

After mentioning the Fairbridge's early efforts to establish a school in Rhodesia, Mr. West, a chartered Company, volunteered to support the scheme, and every available person, so he went to the Prime Minister of Rhodesia, and asked him to take children from over abroad to those parts of the Empire where they would find the greatest wealth, the greatest opportunities, and the difficulties, for with all his dreams he was a most unpractical man, therefore said not

that with his best efforts he could not do it. When the Secretary of State for Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. H. D. Wilson, discovered that Fairbridge's plan was successfully bound, and that Rhodesia was not only willing to have these children, but to pay for them.

Success

The daughters of Sirs of the Empire were too anxious to have new obligations, and the Fairbridge thinks it is required for herland, and to take lands which was more than the second generation of generations were prepared to do. She had a record of 68% success in 12 years.

Mr. West explained the selection of children in this country, and said they could take only children of first-class birth and mentality. Sirs thought that Rhodesia was of the same. Not with these as babies overseas, at their disposal where children could add the real life there should be thousands of children in the slums of this over populated country.

He also explained the system of adopting Fairbridge children, saying he did not know how many scores of godfathers and godmothers there were paying £30 a year for their children in Australia and Canada. Their aid was of far greater value than the money involved. There was the constant though the constant joy of the sending of presents at Christmas and birthday. The human touch.

Colonel Birney, chairman of the Group, said the Fairbridge scheme had more elements of success than any other emigration scheme he knew, but in regard to Southern Rhodesia, with its vast black population, there was need for caution, and the Government of the Colony would have to be absolutely clear of its ground before giving its blessing. He thought it had wonderful chances of success, besides holding out the opportunity for closer contact between the people of his country and the one generation in the empire overseas.

Livingstone as African Linguist

ONE of the two existing copies of a grammar of the Tchilima language by David Livingstone has been added to the Livingstone Memorial in Blantyre, Lanarkshire. The book, of which 25 copies were printed in 1858, shows the distinguished author to have been a pioneer in linguistic study. Dr. A. N. Gutter, Professor of South African Languages at the School of Oriental Languages, says that it remains "a great historical interest," and presents "evidences that even nowadays are provocative of investigation." It is a great pity, he says, that it had not a wider circulation at the time of publication as Livingstone's method of presenting his material, would have been an inspiration to all grammarians in all parts of Africa.



TYPICAL
FARM SCHOOL

Crocodiles and Hippos.

The Rufiji Delta of Tanganyika.

M R. J. GRANVILLE SQUIRES recently gave us a most interesting broadcast talk on the Delta of the Rufiji River. By the courtesy of the B.B.C. and of Mr. Squires, we are able to add the following notes:

"Imagining a great square mile of land so long as a town as big as London with all its suburbs—but that instead of streets it had waterways—and instead of houses there were trees growing on deep mud. There you have a rough idea of the character of the South River of Tanganyika here."

"There were hippos sunbathing on the mud during the canoe journey. We saw the river banks full of them—nearly 1200,—the great ones splashing about, and bellowing. Their silhouettes reminded me of a large fat family sunlight party larking at the seaside. As we drew near they would submerge until only their bulging eyes were out of water, and watch us go by."

"It was rather fearsome being so close to those huge beasts, but as the Natives did not worry I joined in. But once we rounded a bend and came on a huge chap by himself. The great animal was bellowing and pawing the mud. He suddenly gave a challenging bellow and came for us at such a speed that he dashed a wall of water up in front of him."

"The croc started paddling frantically and I grabbed my heavy rifle and fired, but the Jerry movement made me miss. He came on without a flinch, and was not more than 20 yards away before I could fire again. This time I got him in the head, and he sank like a stone. I said, 'I think he would have had us among the reeds if I had not shot him.'

Big Delta Crocodiles.

"Big Delta Crocodiles have a very similar habit of keeping more or less to their own particular haunts, all more or less the same. The shallows where they are known to be the Natives will come with four or five canoes at a time, shout and dash, and bashing to scare the brutes away, for, naturally they are pretty cowardly and rarely take a chance. However, I lost one of my workmen in two months, and three women were snatched out of canoes on their way up river to be steamed."

"Naturally it was up to me to see this menace down, so I used to find out where each had his favorite basking spot, take my rifle, and drift silently past in a canoe. But a canoe is a wretched thing from which to fire, and a crocodile is difficult to hit, so that you kill him off shore and often had to wade ashore and bring him the mangobies to him to cook for me."

"Once I managed to sneak up on the largest crocodile in the delta while he was basking in a little creek. We managed to steady the canoe by sticking the paddles in the mud, I fired just in front of his shoulder, and the bullet went straight through to his wicked old heart. I have never fired a shot which gave me so much satisfaction. He, as I thought, must have been the top of that creek at least for some time."

The Rhodes Trust has now contributed £100,000 towards the fund being raised by Oxford University for the erection of institutional laboratories and necessary to keep pace with the requirements of teaching and research. Of the £1,000,000 raised £36,127 has been contributed.

British Empire Ideals.

The Prime Minister's Broadcast.

A series of broadcasts addressed on "Responsibilities of Empire" was begun last week by the Prime Minister, who said in the course of his introduction:

"The subject of Commonwealth unity, which I shall like to consider as the aspect of spiritual leadership, forms in my view the British Empire has a solemn duty to the world at this time, a duty which I have described in these words: 'Spiritual Leadership.'

"When we look round and consider the state of the world to-day we see on every side bewilderment and doubt. There is no country but has its difficulties, no country but is faced with danger. I am no pessimist. I believe that in the end the countries of the world will find peace and prosperity, but that the road will be a long and a hard one. At such a moment there is need of common effort, of resolution, of endurance, and above all, there is need of leadership."

"No one country, no group of countries is so qualified to provide that leadership as the British Empire, of which it has been well said the institutions are its life-blood, free co-operation is its instrument, peace, security, and progress are among its objects. And I say this with no idea that we are better fitted than other people, but because of our experience, for the members of the Empire in our relations with one another have set an example of mutual co-operation in the solution of our problems such as I believe no group of nations has ever before achieved."

Ideals of Freedom.

"We have demonstrated to the world in actual practice that difficulties can be resolved by discussion as they cannot be resolved by force. Our representatives meet in conference, not to ratify pronouncements of policy, but to exchange ideas and to discuss those ideas to arrive at the largest measure of mutual agreement. In this we find not weakness, but strength. Tolerance creates confidence and confidence harmony."

"We have shown the world how a system based on these conceptions can serve not only the domestic needs of the countries which compose the Commonwealth, but those of the Commonwealth as a whole. May we not hope even to persuade other nations that the method of co-operation would be serviceable on a still wider scale?"

"Moreover, there is a fundamental difference between the Commonwealth and other political organisations which should strengthen its power for good, and that is this—the Commonwealth is founded on the conception that war between its component parts is unthinkable, impossible—a conception as striking as it is new to political theory. So many of our troubles to-day seem to me to arise from the growing materialism of the age we live in. Science has made such advances and brought in such material prosperity and knowledge that we have tended, as I once put it, to confess mere acceleration with civilization. The higher qualities have sometimes given way to the lower, and the spiritual to the material. Yet man is also merely a slave of the mind to the things of the body, and slavery in these means destruction. The British peoples have always set before them the ideal of freedom, and more than ever to-day it is their duty to maintain and to justify her ideals."

OUR BOOKSHOP

*Wonders of Rhodesia**Major Foran's Five Selections*

MAJOR ROBERT FORAN, who served in the Boer War and Kenya in its early days, and later accompanied Mr. President Theodore Roosevelt on his African tour, has written another volume on his travels in different countries, entitled "Changing Horizons" (Hutchinson), in which he gives his impressions of visits to many parts of the world.

Recollections of pioneer days in East Africa having been recorded in "A Cuckoo in Abyssinia," it is not surprising to find, that in this volume, notes of East Africa proper, are now confined to a chapter on "The Tribesmen of Africa," which deals chiefly with Native customs. He has, however, several very interesting chapters on Southern Rhodesia.

What are the five wonders of that Colony? He considers them to be the Victoria Falls, the Zimbabwe Ruins, the Matopo Hills, the Simba Caves, and the Inyangana mountain ranges. Of the latter he writes:

"Here can be reconstructed the romance of a lost people. The Inyangana Range is a wild mountainous country; and an area some forty or fifty miles of this is covered with ruins of buildings erected in remote times. Stone fortresses, on the summits of the hills, while on their sides are stone terraces.

"Round the latter signs our ancient agriculturists, each built a small village in the lower banks of the hills, are many thousands of small thatched huts, and villages are traced at intervals of half a mile in the valleys.

"All present most obvious evidence of occupation by seeming populations. The majority of the pits are now either dilapidated or almost completely filled up with solid soil. All were approached by covered passages lined with stones. The most striking, perhaps, are the hill terraces used for agricultural, horticultural and aboriginal purposes. The regular terraces are to be found in Southern Rhodesia, which fact may give a clue to the identification of the former inhabitants."

"The methods, running from artificial dams in the mountain streams, and crossing from hill to hill in a most remarkable manner, were evidently constructed by people who thoroughly understood irrigation works and learned the art elsewhere than in Africa. The levels are exactly and perfectly carried out, in spite of natural obstacles, and not an inch of fall is wasted throughout the entire length of the courses. Modern engineers marvel at the expert construction."

* * *

Who were the earlier residents of this mountainous district? Major Foran points out that many of the trees and plants found there are not indigenous to South-Eastern Africa. Many are of Indian and Arabian origin. The *tonge manga*, he writes, is a cotton from India; the *casuarina indica* is a bean known in India as the dhal plant. There is also found an Indian fig which has grown wild; and the *moringa* tree is definitely from India.

"The *mahobohobo* tree is only found in the area of the prehistoric gold mines of Rhodesia, but has its habitat only in Southern India and Malaya. Being an Indian fruit tree, in all probability it was introduced by Indians. The vast extent of the country now covered by forests of *mahobohobo* demonstrates that this tree was introduced there in some exceedingly remote period of time."

The descriptions of Zimbabwe, the Victoria Falls and the Simba Caves are full of interest, and the writer of a treatise on the Wankie Game Reserve, to mention two others. Mr. H. G. Robins, whose happiness is described in it, from the protection of the vast herds of wild animals, the study of the firmament, and a variety of sporting hobbies.

For those who make a strong appeal to travel, and to all who are keen to learn more of places and peoples off the beaten track—H. C. D.

*"Keaya—Our Country"**Sir R. & Lady Brooke Popham in Nairobi*

It is a great help to be welcomed in this country by one who has never had this sort of job before, and who feels the atmosphere of goodwill and friendship surrounding us. Sir Robert and Lady Brooke Popham, characteristically, when after taking the oath as Governor and Commander-in-Chief, he returned thanks for the welcome which had extended to himself and Lady Brooke Popham.

"One cannot help being impressed by the grandeur of what I can now call 'our country,' and by the grand scale on which Nature has worked here. In connection with that must inspire one to a frank enthusiasm. It is a thinking of the future, of the part Kenya has to play in the development of the British Empire, and of the contribution that we all have to make to the progress of the world. I think it inspires one to live up to those ideals which form our most precious heritage, and the basis of which our Empire has been built, truth, justice, single-mindedness of purpose, and service to others, tempered always, of course, by a sense of balance and a sense of humour."

Sir Robert referred to problems which could not be solved by the efforts of any one individual, but only by the full co-operation of everyone, and added: "I know I shall not look for that co-operation in vain, and, for my part, I hope you will not find me inaccessible or unwilling to listen to advice. I have been appointed for a definite term of years, but during that period, Lady Brooke Popham and myself are quite determined that we are going to make Kenya our home, and we are conscious of the big jobs before us."

Taste, if it means anything but a paltry consciousness, must mean a general susceptibility to health and pleasure, a sense of concern and a habit to love and reverence in action.

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The Year in Review

Select Common Issues & Appeals

Air mail service indicates that a cablegram was sent to the draft will have been recommended by the Selzer Committee on the "Living Income Tax Bill," which held its meetings in New York and received many memoranda.

The Secretary of State did not have the power to levy income tax on Slave passage allowances, but the Committee has been unable to suggest any arrangement equitable alike to the Slaveholders and to the passage allowance and to see what is convenient under his own arrangements with regard to ownership before

In this case, and states on immovable property, in the Committee's opinion, deductible disburseances incurred in the production of taxable incomes and deductions in respect of replacements of plant and machinery, should be equally applicable to buildings or works incidental thereto. The Committee also recommends that the clause should not be limited to the replacement of existing machinery, but considers that provision for replacement of buildings is without precedent, and cannot therefore be recommended.

Loss incurred in 1932, as well as in the next three years, should be set off against profits in 1936, though a claimant will have to produce books covering the full period. Losses which have been written off and not recovered in the balance sheet could be allowed, and the Committee considers that any individual who had converted his business into a company should be able to carry forward losses incurred before the conversion against profits made afterwards.

The Committee recommends the consideration of an amendment to make it clear that an employer may deduct contributions made to a pension fund for his employees, and a flat rate of 10% for the deduction, except on a sliding scale among certain communities.

Special Provisions for Farmers

Special provision for farmers, sufficient to cover the costs of conserving and distributing water for irrigation, drainage measures, and irrigation; provisions for the removal of surplus land necessary for strip cultivation crops, such as sisal and tea, and for leases whereby the grower should be allowed a reasonable time for payment for the redemption by the one thousand dollars of his crop which has ceased, or the expenditure involved in planning and bringing it to the productive stage, in addition to the cost of clearing and reclaiming same.

The suggestion is made that mutual life insurance companies should be totally exempt from income tax and it is proposed that small companies should be given the option of an alternative basis of assessment to be decided by the Commissioner.

The total deduction from tax of undistributed profits was strongly urged that the Committee make no provision for such a tax, which would lead to a desire for similar exemption by individuals regarding their deposits at different times. The Committee recommends that the corporation set aside a portion of such undistributed profits and place it in a special reserve fund maintained in liquid state, and be used solely to set off against future losses.

Provision should be made in the report of the audit of a certificate to an auditor, manager or shareholder showing the amount of tax deducted at source from the income paid to him.

"In the Draft Bill an attempt is made of this for non-res. But the Committee consider it's not large enough as the field from the 1st and 2nd estimate is so great, though it's reluctant to do so entirely, as a non-residential allocation. It is however, and the Government should have no objection to it. In dealing with aliens or related passengers, as well as in those departing by ship, the same rule should be applied.

and footings of the old days about the
Oversay Empire is probably under the organiza-
tion. Of the 12000 in the party seven were born in
Rhodesia. One had never seen the sea until he
arrived in Capetown to embark for Southampton.
A North London woman Empress, interchanging from
for the first four birthday stays, and then the family
to Gilwell Park, the above Sevenoaks Assembly
country headquarters. When they visited the
Alexandra Palace station last week they were the
first Scotch to be taken on.

Partial Segregation

U.S. *Philippines' Native Policy*

The second point is that Mr. J. H. B. is partial segregation. He said: "All roads, M. N. D. roads, the roads minister when speaking on Native Policy recently in the African Rhodesian Parliament, said: "The Government in which Nativeesses are taking part in the same responsible Governmental Affairs, the Government would be able eventually to form a Native Council which would provide an outlet for the views and wants of the better educated Native. It was his opinion that Native, the time when the Native Council of Native would be formed, the administrative and cultural block would be broken." Before there can be any very large-scale native segregation as the lines suggested by some people are continuing, it is necessary to provide suitable conditions in their own areas so that Native areas have grown up in the last 40 years can find a home in them."

Reforming points raised regarding the future of the Aborigines in the Colonies the Prime Minister said the main objection to the composition of the Native employment was not that he was keeping the men out of work but that he was dragging the whole community down to his level and he believed that the system of fixing wages in trades in certain areas to apply regardless of what was the only way to overcome the difficulty. Owing to the present shortage of certain skilled white artisans in the colonies but less skilled native was getting more work than he would if conditions were equal but, as things were, he saw no possibility of getting more people to do difficult work. It was necessary to build up a trade industry so that boys could earn through their apprenticeship and get work at a reasonable standard of reward.

18 Island Affairs

It conflicts economic segregation were attempted, the whole system of Native education would have to be changed because the present system would be grossly unfair. The unskilled work in towns had to be done for the most part by Natives. It will probably be necessary to create certain industries in which white interests are dominant similar to that applied in Native areas, to which no white man can go unless he is promising some benefit to the Native. Native lands, farms, houses, etc., in the towns were not there for the benefit of the white people and should be removed. Other Native lands were for the white man's good.

In ancient times the black man has simply had made use of in any way he could be used regardless of the class it would have in both races. Today we have gained a definite right to give and the obnoxious part of segregation founded on the Land Settlement Act. I am confident that if we make use of it, a better citizen capable of earning more wealth, it will bring more white people to move there than anything else. The white middle classes or their dealer or trader

The same Minister said he had no fear of a rush of Native from the land to the towns, as had been the case with the Chinese in the last few years; because the mentality of the Natives was such that even decent conditions there could prevent a removal of the island. Native towns would be established to accommodate the little time remaining before the great day came when the Natives were free.

that then comes.
It is satisfied that in Sanjourne there
is plenty of coal for a long time.

Study Tours for Officials

FIVE thousand pounds were placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment to enable selected officers of the Colonial Services to make study tours abroad. The cost of a tour, from now until October, was £1,000, and travel. Selected officers were required to devote themselves to the study of subjects which had bearing on their work in the Colonial Service.

During 1933-34 grants were made to 24 officers under the scheme, and in 1936 the Trustees generously provided a substantial sum of £45,000 for the same purpose. Recently a further series of grants has been made among them being the following:

Mr. H. C. G. J. M., Agricultural and Soil Erosion Officer, Barbados, for the purpose of investigating methods for the prevention of soil erosion in the United States of America.

Mr. W. D. Birmingham, Veterinary Research Officer in Kenya, for a course of study in pathology and bacteriology at the University of Edinburgh, and at the Royal Veterinary College, London, particularly in relation to tropical diseases of animals.

Mr. J. M. Lister, Deputy Director of Sleeping Sickness in Uganda, for visits to the Congo, Tanganyika, Southern Sudan, and other parts of Africa, to study methods of sleeping sickness control.

Mr. J. D. Marion, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Rhodesia, for a course in silviculture and ecology at the Imperial Forestry Institute, Oxford.

Mr. H. F. Bingham, Assistant District Officer in Malaya for the study of co-operative systems in various countries.

Mr. J. G. M. Kaye, District Agricultural Officer in Tanganyika, for a visit to Nigeria to study methods of seed training introduced in that Colony.

Mr. R. M. Mackay, Assistant Controller of Mines in Tanganyika, for a course of study concerned with the economics of the basic gold field at the Royal School of Mines, London.

Mr. R. E. Austin, Chief Inspector of Schools in Uganda, for the comparative study of the educational systems in Uganda and Malaya.

Mr. W. E. Assistant District Officer in Uganda, for visits to Rhodesia, South Africa, and the Gold Coast, for the purpose of study and administration, especially of agriculture.

India: Indian Schools

The Southern Rhodesian Government is inquiring into the educational needs of the Indian population of Salisbury, both the Hindu and Muslim communities having agreed to the opening of a School for Indian children.

The 27 English public school boys who are touring the Rhodesias and South Africa recently spent a day at Zimbabwe. When they visited the Matabopos they were accompanied by 27 Burmese school boys, and were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Mayor of Bulawayo, who remarked that Rhodesia would have another 27 advertising agents when their visitors returned to England.

Publicity 200,000

A suggestion that a chain of salons retailing East African cream should be opened up in the Union of South Africa was dismissed and rejected at a recent meeting of the Society of the Friends of Tanganyika, which had agreed, however, on the immediate formation of a publicity campaign in South Africa to follow the success of the East African exhibition at the Johannesburg Exhibition.

Nairobi New Hospital

The question of Nairobi's new general hospital was raised in the Kenyan Legislative Dr. A. R. Paterson said that a sum of £1,000,000 was originally recommended for the whole scheme; it was now reported that only the African half of the total health and welfare budget, being submitted to the Kenyan Parliament, was the largest sum of money available. It was also reported that £1,000,000 was the amount of what was first considered before the Director was given an idealistic object incapable of achievement with the available means.

News Items in Brief

A cheetah was killed by a hunting party last week at Klerf near Dar es Salaam.

The salary of the Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament is henceforth to be £1,000 a year.

The members of Salisbury and Bulawayo recently played a friendly team match on the Salisbury Municipal Recreation Club.

Immigration into Southern Rhodesia during February numbered 2,415, including 88 of British home birth, 107 of British South African birth, and 37 other British subjects.

President Sheridan announced at the annual meeting of the British East African Automobile Association that 120 new members had joined in the past three months. Sir Joseph was elected President.

When a heavily-laden lorry was recently being ferried across Shinga-Tewa, near Mbambala, the boat heeled over and the lorry tumbled into the water. A young Indian in the driver's seat was trapped and drowned.

The inaugural meeting of the Colonial Empire Union, which is under the presidency of Lord Lugard, will be held at the Royal Naval College on Wednesday, April 28, at 5.30 p.m. Major W. E. Simpkin, Vice-chairman of the Group, will preside.

Mr. Frank Strickland, Agricultural Adviser to the Territorial Institute for Field Officers, said during his recent visit to the Northern Province of Rhodesia, that "he was gratified at the apparent responsiveness of the local soil conservation in the Territory." He also expressed pleasure at the growth of inter-territorial trade in East Africa.

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Statements Worth Making

349. Major Francis Hemery
Le Breton, M.C.

"I have known no man as ten brands could fit in a single native's head. He is a born statesman."

"The last thing I did in the chief command was to bring the natives along. The last thing I did in the Belgian Congo was to bring the natives along."

"I am not surprised to find that the Rhodesians will have to go to gold mining." One of the first things he said when he came out visiting the Colony.

"It is very important that Rhodesia should be represented at the Conference. Mr. G. H. Morley has a good chance to raise Native to the status of a nation."

"The suggestion that closer union has been put forward by the activists in Rhodesia is a serious regard to the future of Southern Rhodesia." *South African Mail*

"The founder of Kibabu will be invited to speak at the annual carnival show to be held at his home for the best blooms in Africa." *The Zulu Herald*.

"Telephone subscribers in Great Britain are spectators about one-half of all the telephone calls in the world." *Major General Sir Charles Sturdee speaking in London*.

"The sooner the Government realises that it has to go into the mining business in the largest sense of the term, the better it will be for the industrial progress of Southern Rhodesia." *South African Railways*.

"By going into partnership with the Government in Native education, the missions are doing the country a very great service." *Mr. G. M. Turner, Minister of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament*.

"Development has made a steady ahead. To those who claimed with me even six years ago that there was no hope of finding Rhodesia there is now no hope of finding Rhodesia."

"Political equality between black and white and also to social equality, and the latter to the disappearance of the white population." *Mr. O. C. Dyer, Minister of Railways and Minerals, broadcasting from Cape Town*.

"What we may see as the result of our work, the people of Rhodesia say, is either the advance of the white race in Africa or a country which claims our independence." *Mr. G. H. Morley, in his maiden speech to the South African Women's League*.

"In the elaboration of its frontier by road, rail and water, the Belgian Congo has this country absolutely beaten. Kivu planters can get their coffee overland and overseas to Altona without a passport." *Sir Charles Markham, in a recent speech*.

"The native people of the Colony show indications of progress towards a higher standard of life, and of willingness to co-operate in measures introduced to that end." *Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor, addressing the Southern Rhodesian Parliament*.



To have been passed fit for further service, at the moment the Armistice was declared. In the initial experience of Major F. H. Le Breton, he had recovered from wounds, and on November 11, 1918, appeared before a Medical Board, which a few seconds before it had pronounced him fit again. As he left the hospital the bullet spewed the curse fire.

Educated at Charterhouse and the Royal Military Academy, Major Le Breton entered the Army as Gunner in 1910. He was twice wounded in France during the War, the latter stages of which he commanded a battery in the 10th Brigade, and was awarded the M.C. After the Armistice he remained in France and then with the Army in the Rhine. In 1920 he retired and took up land under the Soldier Settlement Scheme in the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya, where he has established large coffee and maize farms under the name of The Kitam Syndicate, of whom he is the sole proprietor. He was for some years Hon. Secretary of the Trans-Nzoia Farmers' Association, served on the Local District Committee before the establishment of the District Councils, is the author of "Up-Country Swindles," a historian and managing director of the Kakamega Mining Co., Ltd., and director of Lake Victoria Goldfields Ltd.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

April 22,

PERSONALIA.

Lady Sinclair Lockhart is touring Kenya.

Lady Sholheung has arrived home from Kenya.

Sir Henry Birchenough has just left London from a lecture tour.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Procter on the birth of a son.

Mrs. and Mrs. Humphrey Byng are on holiday in England from Kenya.

Mrs. J. C. Shaw of Nairobi, has been touring Uganda with her daughter.

Mr. L. Isherwood has been re-elected President of the East African Kennel Club.

Mr. G. L. Howard has been elected Captain of the Albara Golf Club in the Sudan.

Sir Edward MacMichael, Governor of Uganda, has been visiting Tanga and Mombasa.

Lord Amherst is to attend the coronation confirmation at Downing on August 25.

Mr. J. A. Hume, Assistant Postmaster-General, has been named Postmaster-General of Nyasaland.

Captain V. M. McKeag has been appointed Commissioner of the Meru district of Kenya.

Mr. W. A. D. Smith, the American Consul in Nairobi, has returned to Kenya from his holiday in the United States.

Major G. A. Alsop leaves Marseilles to-morrow for Tanganyika. He is to go to Moshi as Distric Officer.

Mr. Arthur Hornby, the well-known Nairobi accountant, has arrived in London, and intends staying in this country.

Mr. A. J. W. Hornby is Acting Director of Accounts for Nyasaland until a successor to Dr. Small is appointed.

Mr. G. L. Lovett, Ashton Town Clerk of Salisbury, has been made a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.

Mr. Brian Waugh, the novelist, who has visited East Africa, and Miss Laura Hether were married in London on Saturday.

The appointment of Jeanne Lampert, a native to be an Acting Town Councilor announced in the Zanzibar Gazette.

Major C. C. Moore has been re-elected President of the Aero Club by East Africa membership, of which now exceeds 300.

Mrs. Ralph Turner has been re-elected President of the East African Women's Relief Fund for the thirteenth year in succession.

Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood has been elected President of the Tanganyika Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

We regret to hear of the sudden death in Palma de Mallorca at the age of 43 of Captain Rowland Yarborough Parker, formerly of Kenya Colony.

Mr. G. L. Howard, Smith has been appointed President of the Kenya Golf Union, and Mr. R. D. England elected President of the Kenya Colling Society.

Mr. E. G. Bridges has been appointed to the Simon Service, and has been succeeded by Mr. G. B. Crook as Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Nile Province.

Major General Sir John Foley, who served in Somaliland in 1914 and who died recently, left estate of £10,000, value £2,407, with net personalty £3,004.

Squadron Leader Whitworth Jones, of No. 1 A. F. Fighter Squadron, based at Nairobi, recently passed on to open the new Kenyan Hospital.

Captain Colonel F. G. Goss Browne, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., formerly with the Southern Rhodesian Regiment, representative of the Corporation, has died in London.

A gannet, a rare black variety never before represented in the London Zoo, has been presented by Mr. Gaillard Dower. It was brought from the Aberdare Mountains in Kenya.

Mr. E. G. Bromley-Martin, who has been private secretary to the Governor of Northern Rhodesia for the past eight months, is returning to England via Nairobi and Palestine.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Cowles, The South Wales Borderers, has been granted the local rank of Colonel while employed as Officer Commanding the Southern Brigade of the K.A.R.

Mr. Bonney, an Australian airman, who is making a solo flight from Port Darwin to East and South Africa via India, reached Beaufort on Saturday and Singapore on Monday.

Having been pinned to the ground for several hours by a fallen tree, a Tigray native settler in the Emba district of Southern Rhodesia sustained injuries from cuts and wounds.

Messrs. Marshall, J. A. Brown and J. D. McLean, have been re-elected to the Blantyre Municipal Council, newly elected members of whom are Messrs. A. V. Hill, N. P. Faynor.

Sir Harry Ridley, Director of the Imperial Institute who recently visited Eastern Africa, has agreed to accept appointment as President of the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.

A memorial hall is to be built in Kisumu to the late Mr. M. C. Clegg, who lived there for 32 years, settled on the Kenya Irrigation Scheme 1925-26, and was a pioneer of the Nyando Province coffee industry.

AND RODE

Sir W. G. Williams, Commissioner of the Sudan, represented recently by the Egyptian Military Mission now visiting the Sudan, spent three days in Khartoum, where he was received by the English Ambassador, and returned to Khartoum again yesterday afternoon, left for Egypt today.

Mr. Ben Cohen has been appointed manager of the Belz branch of the Mancasal trading company in succession to Mr. McCabe. Fraser will be relieved, and we hope right-hand help should soon be seen. Mr. Cohen is well known to Belz about a month hence.

Mr. J. F. Schultz, who had been connected with the Veterinary Research Laboratories for over 24 years, received fatal injuries when Avioli from the first floor balcony in the dormitory where he had been undergoing treatment for heart trouble.

Sir Robert Brydges, Sir John Banks,
Sir Robert Peel, Sir George Grey,
and Sir Edward Bulwer.
Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Gladstone,
Bentinck, Mr. Lake, Lord Palmerston,
the Standing Board, Economic Development Board,
the Native Education Board.

Earl of Selborne pres-
ided at the Royal African Socie-
ty's meeting on Wednesday, May 5, when Sir
Director of the Royal Institute, will speak on illus-
trated lectures on malacology and on his recent African
tour.

agriculture is compelled to compete with us in agriculture, and when Sir Ernest of the U.S.A. and Owners' Association wrote a few days ago to emphasize the importance of chesterfield British products, he was only guarding against war.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Rankin, who formerly had sisal interests in P.E.I., and who is now Chair-man of the City of London School's Committee proposed The Guest as a dinner given by the Corporation of London in 1908, to be held as part of the centenary celebrations of the City of London School. He welcomed Malcolm MacDonald as an old school fellow.

Mr. A. W. Connelly, Mr. Conway, Harry and Mr. H. W. Hill have been elected honorary members of the Royal Agricultural and Mechanical Society of Ireland. In his address at the Society's annual meeting at the Town Hall he conferred on Dennis Howell R. A. Connelly said Mr. Howell had done more for the welfare of the working community in Ireland than any other man. Mr. Connelly was the first to find the step-father of society and Mr. Howell has served since 1901 as president of the Royal Agricultural Society.

We have not yet seen the decision of the Rev. Dr. H. Leakey, who first went to Uganda in 1885 as a missionary to fix up some work in the Karamoja, but remained there until 1917. He has now got over former German prisoners of war from 1917 to 1919, and is still engaged in the same work. He is at present in Uganda, and is writing a history of Uganda, and of Murchison Falls, which he has now since lived in Uganda. His son, Dr. A. J. Leakey, was born in Uganda, and is now in the C.M.S. Hospital in Uganda, of which he is now the doctor in charge.

We learn from Mr. Baker, at the death of the fisherman, Mr. J. Baker, who had practised as a lawyer in Tegucigalpa for many years, having had offices in Madrid, Venezuela and Aruba, with a branch office in La Guaira. After graduating at Glasgow University and practising in Scotland for a short time he came to Honduras, and legal advice to the Government on mining contracts. He is an Englishman, and is now a partner in the law firm of Baker & Co., which firm has offices in Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula, Choluteca, and Lempira. He has been engaged in all kinds of legal work, and has been a member of the Bar Association of Honduras for many years. He is a man of great ability, and has made a good name for himself in the country. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Honduras, and is a member of the American Bar Association. He is a member of the Tegucigalpa Club, and is a member of the Tegucigalpa Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Tegucigalpa Bar Association, and is a member of the Tegucigalpa Bar Association.



100% Natural Oils

—*action*

After he had been accepted by the League of Nations, the Emperor recommended him to the Emperor.

... as I had said to you. The independence of the territory of Ethiopia which was guaranteed by your admission to League members.

ESTABLISHED 1891

PLAGIAT 20

EASTCHEAP ALBRECHT, E.C.3

GENERAL
PRODUCERS
MERCHANTS

Mr. H. C. Gladden, General Manager of Messrs. Blagden & Co., has left England to visit South Africa and the Rhodesias. He will receive communications, which should be addressed to him at Standard-Bank, South Africa, Matabele, during the months of July and September, and at Standard Bank, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, during the month of June.

SELLERS OF
HARDWARE
and
GENERAL
MERCANDISE

the 7. How many people have been shot and how many have accepted their fate and decided to take it.

The following day, the eye-witnesses arrived on the scene, and after a hasty examination, it was discovered by Dr. G. C. Conolly, that the bodies of the British officials wore, celebrating St. Michael's Day, with Riazzi and Leontini, Marshal Graziani arrived in the town, summoned chiefs to the Palace, and announced eight days ago, a rumour that he had died. He ordered them to salute the Dead, and the king of Italy, but they refused to do so, and they threw bombs at him. As he left, other high officials followed him. He was shot in the head, and his body was found near the railway station, which attracted a crowd of spectators. The villagers who gave up their shelter in the hills ran down on Moja alone, 250 persons were killed, a British askaris who refused to join in the massacre were killed. Peppol was buried on St. George's cathedral, which was then set on fire.

Among prominent Emissaries who were shot were: Pittozzi, Wladimir Tschetverikov, President of the Senate; Dejazmatchi, Golde Emmanuel, Governor of Jimma Province, Seta, Geta, Wold, Major former Belgian Minister in Paris, who had committed the Italian Platta; Gabre, former President of the Social Court; Luis Abapz, Bashir Ward, former Director of the Ministry of Finance and Pasteave, Fagagne, Director of Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Consulting Claims

...offices, and issued. And
the same audience, at
the same locality of authors,
at the same market in the capital always,
and that people are reading over their arms more
readily.

Refugees leaving British Somaliland in thousands from Ethiopia declare, however, that the people are living in almost fear; that executions take place on the flimsiest pretexts; or, on none at all; that food shortage in the Galla province is acute; that farm properties are continually raided for produce; that large numbers of people are homeless.

First aeroplanes are being built in Italy for service between Rome and Addis Ababa. They will be supplied with four 100-h.p. Sigenes, and will be able to cover the 2,800 miles between the two capitals in slightly over 12 hours. They will have a maximum load of 1,000 lbs., and will be able to fly at a height of 10,000 ft.

...to be created
in Rome, and said that "the will generate
forms, and that they will be made of glass
and wood, and that they will be tele-
vision sets." The Post
also quoted the top U.S.-U.S.S.R.
undersecretary of defense as saying that
"Russia has no intention of An-
twerp, and will be held in

Concerning the last allegation, the boy got out of the hospital and was placed in this country when said he understood such a suggestion was a total fabrication.

Mr. A. H. Johnson asked whether, as the Italian Press was controlled by the Italian Government, presentation could be made to the Italian Foreign Office.

Mr. Edes replied: "I do not think this matter is of any importance. I regard the statement with contempt, and will not be troubling about it."

Lessons in Settlements

Is it a wise lesson? Is it a good one? I am not sure.

It may have been a wise lesson, if supplemented by the teaching of the best parts of Africa to the race, one of which has been so long a slave. One would wish if the lesson were to be repeated, that those who have been influenced by the emotion of the moment, and the enthusiasm of the hour, to see that there is nothing to be alone, but the best. There is no room for the worst, but the best must have been necessary, to bring the scheme to its present position. Experience shows that the amount of work, faith and of plugging in, which can be done, is very considerable.

Primarily, the choice of the land will depend on the objectives aimed at. As regards the first, for instance, the aims of the scheme influence in the first place the type of outlook and way of life. In learning all the time in England, should we not only to plant certain rudiments of a new life, to weed some old thoughts? A wide course of study should follow, in which the student will take up from time to time.

Finally, it should be made clear that the settlers are expected to make a living, not to live off the land. This disappointment can be reduced to a minimum, for Africa generally, and especially man the forest, but the latter is no longer attainable from the land in Africa than in any circumstances than it is anywhere else.

Secondly, a good deal will depend on the local management and the advice it gives. For instance, the position of the scheme has a good bearing on the choice of a series of books to be used. It is stop the need of a series of books to be used. It is stop the need of a series of putting a good many of the books into broken English, and lands, and growing crops, getting bigger places, that no one can hope to buy all over Africa time after time. It is to assess the smash and the indiscretions of the scheme, the state when the scheme comes into being, there is a good deal else that must be done from without, such as teaching the performers to do with the native language. The Native language deserves maximum attention, more insisting on every day the times, the speech, the speech in the Native language, and the handling of legal directions for keeping money in the tropics, and so on.

Learning African Languages

A SUPPLEMENT TO *Africa*, the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, gives practical suggestions for the learning of an African language in the field. The author is Miss Idele Ward, who writes, *inter alia*:

The fundamental aim of all language work is the practical command of the language, so as to be able to understand what is spoken, to speak so as to be understood, finally to be able to read what has been written.

How we achieve this end is through self-instruction, and we learn to do things by doing, as we learn to walk by walking, and it is advisable for the teacher to begin talk as soon as possible, making use of his small vocabulary and the everyday sentence he has in very early in his course as he learns them.

Now, then, I shall begin to speak when I know the language, make a fundamental error, and it is doubtful whether ever will speak. The trained mind in language, specially to direct the student's semi-actively, of his material, and in working and see that he is progressing.

Propaganda by Post

FROM the *Soldier's News*, Bulawayo:

"A friend has shown me an envelope from Germany with an amusing note on it. The German always buys full-sized ships, but lately he has got, with a favour, a model ship. He says this is all he wants. 'Kamerad' wrote 'Worther' on the card. 'Came to port.'

The inscription "News" is often a sufficient guarantee of the sailing ship meant to symbolise the fact that Colonial figures are a thing of the remote past.

The Northern Rhodesians

THE Northern Rhodesians are the most interesting and important of the British colonies in Africa. They consist of two provinces, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia, and the former is the larger. The capital of Northern Rhodesia is Lusaka, and the chief town of Southern Rhodesia is Harare. The people of the Northern Rhodesians are mainly Bantu, while those of Southern Rhodesia are mainly European. The Northern Rhodesians are a land of great beauty, with mountains, rivers, and lakes. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the country is rich in mineral resources, particularly copper and gold.

The Northern Rhodesians are a land of great beauty, with mountains, rivers, and lakes. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the country is rich in mineral resources, particularly copper and gold. The Northern Rhodesians are a land of great beauty, with mountains, rivers, and lakes. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the country is rich in mineral resources, particularly copper and gold.

Chain Mail

THE Northern Rhodesians are a land of great beauty, with mountains, rivers, and lakes. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the country is rich in mineral resources, particularly copper and gold. Declaring the story of the myth, Mr. J. S. Schofield says in

the *London Daily Mirror*: "There are no roads in Northern Rhodesia, and there are no roads in Southern Rhodesia. The road network in the country was originally built by the Germans, and in 1918, when the Germans crossed the border, they destroyed the roads. Although this myth is constantly being repeated, no stretch of road exists in the European occupation has up to the present been laid."

When Right... Fast

Delivery



GMC INDUSTRIES SALES YOUR VEHICLES PREMIER LINE OF COMMERCIAL VEHICLES. GMC'S six-cylinder engine has a displacement of 270 cubic inches, and a compression ratio of 7.5:1. The engine is mounted in the front, driving the rear wheels. The transmission is a four-speed, with a synchronized first gear for easy shifting. The maintenance is simple, with a single oil filter. The truck is designed for heavy-duty use, with a maximum load capacity of 100 cubic feet of loading space. The doors are made of easy-to-open metal.

Now we demonstrate with your usual loads over your daily roads.

MOTOR MART LTD.

Nairobi - Nairobi - Eldoret - Mombasa - Dar es Salaam - Kampala

Options for Treatment

MR. KIRK asked if he could have a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State.

... in the South Rhodesia Legis-
lature not abuse the title now given in
resistant leadership to Natives since
the Malawani proposal implied that they
were expected by the Minister of Justice to be
brought up to his standard. Some Native leaders could do even
better than the Malawani proposal. Some
are abusing their power.

A black and white micrograph showing a dense population of microorganisms. The organisms appear as dark, irregular shapes, possibly spores or cells, scattered across a lighter, textured background. The overall appearance is grainy and lacks sharp detail.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, of the Native Affairs Branch, Mr. Major Milner's under-
mis-
prehension, in "supposing that the Bill contained
any right or power to interfere with the Indians in their
present position which was not contained in the Bill," and that
the present position which was stated to exist in all cases
between Natives, court-martial and civil law, was as follows:
as far as it was not relevant to native law.
As understood, the main Native tribes preferred to have their
civil cases decided under the provisions of Native Law.
The position of the Native Tribes was spear-headed
by the prophet, which was newly introduced
by the Bill, which enabled the Indians to sue
to exercise individual Native rights at the request of the

Experiment on Bacteriophages.

Major Mifflin asked whether the Joint Society would instruct Colonial Governor to make inquiry with plantation and other companies to ascertain materials to ensure best representation of the same in the Atlantic market, and also having regard to prices now being obtained.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said that he had every sympathy with the desire of Australia to stand in any measure of prospective union with Canada or future, but he did not think he would usually issue any formal instructions of this nature without the concurrence of Mr. Gladstone this morning. He had been in touch with Mr. Gladstone in regard of Canadian union, and had been told that the Canadian party of Gladstone were in favour of it, and that in some cases a large majority of the people were in favour of it, but that they were not in a position to give a definite answer.

Added by the author, a summary of his findings. The author has been given permission by KENYA GOVT. ADDITIONALLY, HE HAS BEEN PERMITTED TO INCLUDE THIS SUMMARY FOR THE READING OF THE EXPERTS AND FOR COMMENTS WITH REGARD TO ITS ACCURACY OR INACCURACY. The author wishes to emphasize that he has written this summary as far as possible without writing the circumspect language that had been used in his part

condition of a sample upon, ascertaining a number of other animals of the species' family. The natural increase in the

and of their Natives, and their stock of
new problems in the European
communist field recommend a special
care. It is clear that the situation
is very difficult in the Latin American
countries.

... interesting and valuable with this recommendation that a family who had been reserved for a number of years was permitted to take their family and stock from the farm in question.

FOR
SAL FARM, Ranville, for sale by
volcanic lava, 400 ft. above sea level. App. particularly
suitable for sheep breeding. C.

Are the three main types of organic matter associated with the hard-bottom benthos? A detailed study of the distribution of organic matter in the sediments of the continental shelf off the coast of Japan has shown that

The first two days of the meeting were devoted to the discussion of the proposed new constitution. The proposed constitution was submitted by the Constitutional Committee and was voted upon by the entire assembly. The proposed constitution was adopted by a vote of 100 to 0.

Mr. Ormsby had been asked by Mr. Mitchell, the Minister of National Resources, to advise him as to the best way to proceed in that regard. Mr. Ormsby had advised that the best course would be to have the Canadian government take over the ownership of the coal mines and the coal reserves in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Ormsby had also advised that the Canadian government should be given the right to sell the coal to foreign governments, and he had no doubt that the possibility of combining fossil fuel mining in geological regions

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Mr. Ambrose asked what steps were being taken to bring the re-erecting of the International Dependencies into line with the provisions of the International Office Agency Convention of 1930, especially regarding payment by the United States of the expenses of the Agency's office to and from its employment.

Mr. Leslie asked whether inquiries were being made regarding the labour movement in Central and South America and other countries in preparation for the Conference of the International Labour Organization.

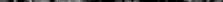
Mr. Gandy said that the Central and South American Governments had accepted the recommendations of the Committee of Experts on the question of the International Labour Conference on the question, and he intended to communicate them to the Conference as soon as possible on the subject, which was to be considered by the International Labour Conference.

the revision of the Agreement between the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland and the Government's responsibility of ensuring that the Agreement can be put into effect.

Mr. GORE said that he had been approached by Mr. D. M. Ong, who had asked him to consider the possibility of his becoming chairman of the Kavirondo Central Association of Teachers. Mr. Ong might have made the request chief of Kavirondo, Mr. Ong said, because the region which it had been planned was not in accordance with the wishes of the House, so far as the preservation of the signature of the former members of the party was concerned. Mr. Ong had also asked him to consider the procedure which should be adopted in the event of

EN **IRTAZAS**

... healthy climate.

ATTRACTIVE 

COLONY **OF** **THE** **WORLD**

Figure 1. A scanning electron micrograph showing the surface morphology of the poly(ethylene terephthalate) fiber.

... be welcomed back
and see you again.

and Building. **Kinds.**

Lupa Diggers Protest

Resolution of Local Association

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the Lupa Diggers' and Miners' Workers' Association has followed with the usual representations to Government for action regarding Native policies of prospecting rights, as reported in a Press telegram from Dr. S. Salam, who adds that the Government is in reality four years late in doing so. Dr. Salam called to diggers in a recent speech to constituents energetic police measures against illicit gold dealing.

Following the report in the *Kenya Standard* of the Lupa diggers' representations to Government regarding the lack of prospecting rights to the Lupa area, a memorandum has been received from the Lupa Diggers' and Miners' Workers' Association, embodying a resolution passed at a general meeting held recently at Nairobi last month. The resolution was as follows: "That we, the Lupa diggers, do hereby protest against the recent Africanisation of the Lupa Goldfield, and that the Native Association also be asked to do the same; and that the resolutions also be sent to the Central Hellenic and Indian Associations."

The effect of the last resolution was to alter the rule of the Association, so as to give membership to non-Africans. The original intention had been to open up as soon as sufficient African membership could be obtained, but the recent enormous increase in Native holding broaching rights demanded that before all their numbers could hope to increase, it would be possible eventually to open up African members to obtain additional.

The resolution of the Association, in a majority of the Native holders of prospecting rights, illustrates the irresponsibility of those who have allowed the present nature of the alluvial gold mining industry is undesirable, and has created an impossible situation.

Illicit Gold Dealing Rampant

Illicit gold dealing is alleged to have become rampant to be increasing, and to be rendered easy and practically impossible of detection because Natives have subsistence rights. It is urged that a immigrated Native should be allowed to acquire a prospecting right unless he has complied with the immigration laws exemplified by non-Native.

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and other obligations. The Association has other obligations, and the Councils of the various associations will be asked to follow suit.

Pointing to the resolutions indicating their desire to have the Native Association take a stand, the Association has said that the Native Association is deliberately ordering its members to "use their prospecting rights to Native areas, and to ignore all regulations and prohibitions," the Association having issued a circular to all miners in the area, warning them to do so, and threatening criminal conviction locally had been ordered to leave the Lupa Country. The Native Association, however, has been told that the Native Association had been ordered that he be allowed to return and that if prospected should be held responsible.

Two cases of illicit gold have been discovered in the Lupa area, and the gravity of the offense stated to have been fairly light.

In the first resolution, statement is made that if satisfactory answers are not received within three weeks to the continuous existence of the Association will automatically dissolve and that it shall be automatically dissolved and that no legal transaction.

Although the native sugerized that Government might treat the dissolution of the Association as a considerable victory, no more elaborate protest could be made against the apparent studied indifference of Government regarding the difficulties and requirements of the non-Native diggers, and add to the representations of the Association.

Dangers of the Position

The Association intended its amendment to release the members of the Association in respect of their rights on Iluka gold won in the controlled Area, explaining that the number of Native soldiers in prospecting rights on Iluka would be possible, and that the members of the Association would be possible to defend themselves in case of an emergency.

If any contemplated that Government would allow irresponsible Natives on their claim, according to work for wages and also study and otherwise become possessed of as valuable a substance as alluvial gold, it is evident that a misconception of the principles of the Native Land Act, and of the right of prospecting rights to the land is contained in the mandate, and that the mandatory act is a violation of Native rights.

The Association deplored the present situation allowing the members of the Permanent Mandates Commission to hold an entire event, thus impressing on the European public the Lupa's impress of having been given by the Native to the European, and this was exceptionally low. No effort is made to explain that the wages were paid in accordance with the Native offering, and if they did not exceed the standard wage, was due to the fact which is applied to the Native labourer on the basis in which his wages were paid. Additional references is made under matters of moment.

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate

Addressing the annual meeting in London, Mr. J. G. Kenyatta, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Misses J. Netterfield said that the general manager, Mr. G. G. G. G. was satisfied with the results obtained on Blackhall's Reef that he recommends continued vigorous development, while a firm of geologists is now at work and reported that there were indications that the reef would be highly payable. Production had shown a steady increase from 1915 to 1916, and the January 1917 reports that it had increased a further substantial amount during the year, averaged planthead delivered from 4,000 to 1,200 ozs. of gold per ton, or \$1,200 per ton, and that a quantity equivalent to the end of last year were reserved for the market, and in view of just a day's production, and in view of the present market conditions.

The company had an alluvial mining ground in the Kibera area, as well as a mine owned by the Dr. Beckinsale, which is being developed by the company at the rate of 1,000 tons of alluvium per month, and at the end of the year, the new mine will be completed and put into full production. Some elements coincide between the company and the Lupa Association, and the present position is that the company is proceeding as it now stands, and in view of the

Kangshanshi Copper Company

Established Mine Now Reopened.

The directors of the Kangshanshi-Kansansi copper company have received the following communication from Mr. R. W. Edme, secretary of the company:

"Since the rise in price of copper, the directors have had under consideration the question of reopening the Kangshanshi mine. The two main factors of the problem are:

"1. The cost of treatment of the high-grade ore by concentrating and smelting would give only a small profit, low recoveries of metal out of the ore being high, and would require the average annual cost of ores and services for the smelting process.

"2. Due to the active copper market, it is proposed in installing a plant for the treatment of the ores as a whole, it is essential to have a large capital required at high prices for the attainment of a favorable return on the capital outlay."

To date, no work has been done. The mine was discovered in 1885, but explored and not begun until 1901. Copper smelting was started in February, 1902, and continued intermittently until August, 1904, after which the mine was shut down owing to the advent of war. During that period a total of some 2,800 long tons of copper bars were made from about 18,000 short tons of vein ore containing about 17% copper. When the war closed, no further development had been neglected and practically all the development ore had been used up for copper smelting and smelting ore.

Work was recommenced in 1907, and from 1907 to 1911, about 15,000 ft. of underground development and 1,000,000 dollars was expended, a portion of which the following reserves are reported and probable ore were estimated. Total reserves in short tons average 10% copper, and are as follows: Development, 1,000,000 short tons averaging 10% copper; Wall and Other, 1,000,000 short tons averaging 10% copper.

Estimated Reserves Exceed 16,000,000 Tons.

The last estimate of reserves gave the length and width of the explored lodes and total 16,000,000 short tons of reserves, with an average of 10% copper. The copper content of about 1,600,000 ounces per ton of reserves is approximately 16,000,000 oz., or 500,000 lbs. The ore of 1912-1913 was selected for the first smelting plant owing to the difficulty of getting ore naturally in the form of copper.

Metalurgists estimate at the time of the first test that these ore reserves would suffice for a year's production of copper. This, however, because of the large amount of copper lost in the smelting process, did not prove to be true, because of the high acid consumption. Other tests, however, established that the ores could be economically treated by the aggregating process, and Mr. Archer E. Daniels, the eminent American metallurgist who carried out some of the original tests on the Kansansi ores, has recently reported that nothing has occurred since his original tests to indicate that he was wrong in his opinion that the aggregating process is entirely practicable and offers the best means "to growls of treating Kangshanshi oxidized ore." He recommends that a first unit of 100 tons be installed at Kangshanshi, and that in this way the necessary capital expenditure to demonstrate the practicability of the process would suffice to demonstrate to the stockholders of the company were justified in going ahead on the basis of the available data.

A second test has now been instituted to report on the cost of treating and working a first unit of the above reserves, and, on receipt of this report, the board of directors will communicate to the stockholders in regard to future work.

Meanwhile, Mr. L. D. Haynes, A.R.I.M., who has had extensive experience in the treatment of oxidized copper lodes, has been engaged to conduct the experiments for this purpose, with the assistance of Mr. Daniels.

The directors of the company are Sir H. Williams, Sir George G. G. Field-Mayfield, Hon. Mungo S. Scott, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Colclough, B.P., F.R.S.

The Union Member of Parliament is reported to be in favor of the reopening of the mine within the month.

Copper Share Values.

Northern Rhodesia.

SELLING OUT OF THE shares of copper shares have risen so remarkably in the last year or so, and were so successfully exercised in business during the recent shake-out that many people are wondering what their value is. Whether there are likely to be further rises, or whether the right policy is to sell at present, is a question.

The preceding table has approximately doubled in the past year. The average price of stocks being around £60, and the selling level reached this year being £100, the market is very strong. The Northern Rhodesian mines are great producers and the number of miners has increased rapidly, leading experts to say the average figure given they may be real for the commodity.

For the last six months journalists in London, London, London, have been busy trying to discredit the workings of the copper market at the ruling prices of the commodity, and among them has been the City correspondent of the *New Statesman and Nation*, who in the current issue of that journal makes the following interesting analysis:

"The Chinese are looking for a following copper market at a price of £60 for the metal."

	Present	Former	Current
Rhodesian Southern	100/-	100/-	103/-
Rhodesian Northern	25/-	25/-	78/-
Platinum	15/-	15/-	95/-
Total	50,000	50,000	170,000

It is evident that the market is at 72,000 tons, and that the Chinese are buying at 100,000 tons.

It is also evident that the market is 56,000 tons, which is the limit of the market, more than 56,000 tons a year at the present time, will cause its output 80,000 tons a year.

Rhodesian Southern owns 60% of Minfile, which this is the largest and more than 56,000 tons a year at the present time, will cause its output 80,000 tons a year.

Rhodesian Northern owns 40% of Minfile, and is desirous of getting rid of its share.

It is also evident that the market is 54,000 tons a year, and will cause its output 80,000 tons a year.

In buying the third part of the market, the speculator necessarily takes the risk that the prices will not fall further, and that the market will seem fairer valued at £60 per ton, and will certainly affect copper."

Mining Person.

Mr. S. C. Smith, general manager of Kager Mines, leaves London today for Canada on the termination of his leave.

Mr. Bailey Southwell, who has extensive mining interests in Rhodesia, arrived home last week from South Africa.

Mr. J. C. Jackson, chairman or director of some leading Rhodesian coal mining companies, is staying in London to-morrow.

Gloster and Gold Mining Company has sold its 100,000 tons of gold to the Bank of England, at the rate of £100 per ounce.

We report from London that Mr. G. B. Macleay-Baird, with the Sir G. G. Field-Mayfield and Company, a London, a group of English companies now practising in Africa, is a consultant.

THE MINES & REPORTS

Kapama Gold Mine.—The results of recent work:

Moderne. Total reef milled at Fredrikstad in March, 500 tons, 100 dwt. per ton.

Thistle. Total reef milled at Fredrikstad in March, 100 tons, 100 dwt. per ton.

Kasai Gold. Total reef milled at Fredrikstad in March, 100 tons, 100 dwt. per ton.

Chitete. Total reef milled at Fredrikstad in March, 100 tons, 100 dwt. per ton.

Chitete. Total reef milled at Fredrikstad in March, 100 tons, 100 dwt. per ton.

Kenya Corporation Diamonds. The consulting engineers' report for No. 1 states:

"Colossal" shaft on the Blue Ray property sunk in the horizon of the 2nd level drives ady. 40 ft. and 30 ft. to 50 ft. E. and 150 ft. to 275 ft. N. crosscut North. 100 ft. additional crosscutting done N. and S. of 3rd level drives, and N.W. 100 ft. wind connected through to 3rd level. As samples, av. values from 100 ft. to 115 ft. are 3.5 dwt. over which the low values crosscut down to 205 ft. The zone situated between S. 3rd level Drive E. ady. 100 ft. to 115 ft. is poor, S. 3rd level Drive W. ady. 100 ft. to 115 ft. to 100 ft. poor, S. 3rd level Drive W. ady. 100 ft. to 100 ft. poor.

Kitere. At Owage adit number 1, 100 ft. from start. Vein intersected at some considerable depth, so no driving required to cut protected pay rock. In adit Bloyd and Level main crosscut and drives, failure to permit car tramping, stump enlarged and pump installed ad 2nd level. Shaft 150 ft. All development plan operating satisfactorily.

—Dives have been started at S. 1, C. 1, and S. 2, N. 100 ft. depth, width 10 ft., 20-21 dwt.

At Kitere adit No. 1, 100 ft. from start, 100 ft. to 180 ft. sampled 10 ft. 20-21 dwt.

At Kitere adit No. 1, 100 ft. from start, 100 ft. to 180 ft. sampled 10 ft. 20-21 dwt. S. 1, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. S. 2, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. S. 3, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt.

Wendo. Much more copper stated.

Kakamega. At Kakamega, section again developed winge sunge 5 ft. to total 10 ft. 2nd level extended 100 ft. to 120 ft. for first 100 ft. 20-21 dwt.

But while section to 100 ft. remaining the same, and level N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 2nd level assayed over 100 ft. width of 30 in.

In dredge 100 ft. to 100 ft. S. 1, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. S. 2, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. S. 3, N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. Improves to 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. drive crossed dyke.

In dredge 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. 150 ft. total, 30 ft. 3rd level. N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. N. adit. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. N. 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt.

Section 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. crosscutting and driving were done without discovery of value.

At Kiteere on Obanshi vein, at 100 ft. level from surface, crosscut N. extended to H. to 150 ft. in the crosscut drives E. and W. bottom and driven to H. on a strong vein, for bottom H. E. and W. were 100 ft. remaining 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. over which remaining 31 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. over which remaining 31 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. and 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt.

At Kiteere, East Africa Gold Co. 100 ft. to 100 ft. to 100 ft. and a branch 100 ft. driven 54 ft. on quartz boulders. Then 100 ft. driven from surface sunk 20 ft. Then 100 ft. to 100 ft. to 100 ft. 20-21 dwt. The latter and previous work in S. 1, N. 100 ft. of development work was done on quartz boulders. Surface prospecting continued and two new veins were located. In Post South area 100 ft. to 100 ft. of trenching was done, and the sections of the vein further investigated.

Answers to Correspondents

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R.L. KINSEY. See news item in this issue.

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STATIONERY. —(1) Mr. McLean, 10, Highgate Hill, Finsbury, London, N.1. (2) Electric and magnetic and Domestic. (3) Stationery and paper. (4) Books. (5) Books. (6) Books. (7) Books. (8) Books. (9) Books. (10) Books. (11) Books. (12) Books. (13) Books. (14) Books. (15) Books. (16) Books. (17) Books. (18) Books. (19) Books. (20) Books. (21) Books. (22) Books. (23) Books. (24) Books. (25) Books. (26) Books. (27) Books. (28) Books. (29) Books. (30) Books. (31) Books. (32) Books. (33) Books. (34) Books. (35) Books. (36) Books. (37) Books. (38) Books. (39) Books. (40) Books. (41) Books. (42) Books. (43) Books. (44) Books. (45) Books. (46) Books. (47) Books. (48) Books. (49) Books. (50) Books. (51) Books. (52) Books. (53) Books. (54) Books. (55) Books. (56) Books. (57) Books. (58) Books. (59) Books. (60) Books. (61) Books. (62) Books. (63) Books. (64) Books. (65) Books. (66) Books. (67) Books. (68) Books. (69) Books. (70) Books. (71) Books. (72) Books. (73) Books. (74) Books. (75) Books. 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Of Commercial Concern.

There was a general increase in the services carried by air services in Southern Rhodesia last year.

The public duty mail in Rhodesia was £16,722 at which time the streets of approximately 1,000 miles were covered. However, the 300 miles of port roads during the past year have cost of them 10 load wagon and carttoises.

The Tanganyika postal authorities have introduced a second weekly air mail service to and from Iringa, Mbeya and Mombasa.

A Bill introducing life insurance compulsory bird party insurance for miners is to be submitted to the Uganda Legislature.

Lusaka and Ndola Chambers of Commerce have been considering the formation of an Association of Chambers of Commerce of Southern Rhodesia.

Unless cause to the contrary is shown by June 30, Brown and Barrows Ltd. will be struck off the Kenya Register of Companies, and the company dissolved.

£16,000 has been allocated by Rhodesia's 1937-38 budget for the new Matibabu Hospital which is estimated to cost £250,000 and on which £3,800 has already been spent.

Mr. H. M. Ford, commercial manager of the Clyde Navigation Trust, has been visiting Southern Rhodesia to discuss with members of the Cabinet the question of increasing the Colony's trade with Scotland and the north of England by exploiting the port facilities of Mombasa and Liverpool.

Suits are being brought against the manufacture of staining and bleaching knives which have been placed in the Southern Rhodesia court at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

The Southern Rhodesia Government is considering the appointment of a committee to advise upon the development of the Colonies, especially with a view to increasing the white population.

Bicycles bearing a representation of the British Royal coat of arms have recently been sent to Northern Rhodesia from Japan. Customs officers have been instructed to refuse to accept them for importation.

The new bridge to be built across the Zambezi is to be placed at Chirundu, close to the junction of the Zambezi and Shire rivers. It will reduce the road distance between Salisbury and Lusaka from 500 to 314 miles.

Efforts are being made to establish a local assumption among the people of Tanganyika. The Fanganyika Farmers' Association has arranged for 10,000 sheep jackets to be distributed in the northern territory, particularly in the mining areas of Tanga and among native tribesmen on the frontier between Tanganyika and Lindi.

One of the proposals of Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, when he visited Russia last week was that Germany should be assured of materials from the Belgian Congo, notably copper and vegetable oils, and that in return Belgium should take German manufactured articles. The Belgian Government, although anxious to derive Antwerp trade, is said not to be attracted by the scheme, a fundamental reason being that Belgium does not need to import more manufactured goods.

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100% of the First Mortgage Stock 1941-1951 at £102 per cent.

10,000 Ordinary Shares of 1/- each at 2/- 3d. per share.

~~Ordinary Shares~~
6d. per share

3d. ~~Ad. per. curia~~

Borrower shall remain passing by April 1, 1927, without having secured the funds so required, the Stockholders, and will contain the following provisions:
In the subscribers of the Company, the principal buildings, machinery and apparatus of the Company,
and all other property of the Company, including all notes, accounts receivable, or otherwise, on the property subject to the floating charge, and in payment of
any debts, obligations, or liabilities, or otherwise, arising from the making of the above-mentioned mortgages or pledges (specifying details) to secure bankers' notes, or otherwise, or any
other debts, obligations, or liabilities, due to the Company, and in payment of the debts, trust deed, specific mortgages, or otherwise, of the Company,
and in payment of the whole or any part, as determined by drawings in the understanding between
the parties hereto, within three months previous notice, such redemptions to be
made in the manner provided in the security constituted by the Trust Deed, and in payment
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TOMASSEN & CO., LTD., Agents, 40, B.C. M. Drapers' Gardens, London, E.C.

and Control, A.R.C.
Central Office: 21
Fleet Street, London, E.C.4

NOTE.—In the early days of the Association, the name was probably well known, but it has been forgotten by many people. It is now used again, however, in the name of the *Journal of the American Association of Geographers*, which is published quarterly.

RHODESIA

These areas are of sand and clay soil, being River flats, which are highly productive, and based on present records, is estimated at \$10 to \$20 dollars per acreum on the hill slopes, about \$10 to \$15 per acreum on the flat areas.

and the following extracts are taken into consideration:

...in present world would be unusable.

As valuation was made on the 17th day of December, 1889, by Major A. E. Perkins, licensed Valuer, it is deemed best to deduct the cost of machinery, etc., referred to in the process of installation on the 1st day of January, 1890.

Mr. Laidlow's estate is estimated at £100,000, and it is stated that the fair market value for the estate could be one hundred and ten thousand pounds sterling.

Contributions from Correa Mts arm #7/1 are generally good. There are a few areas, mostly around in which the trees have been over-browsing, they are in a weedy condition. There are a few areas, mostly around in which the trees are not of good quality. In some portions are very poor. Be surely cut back & heavily pruned, while the cut branches will have to be pruned to cut back to the main branches of the trunk.

There was a good road leading to the railway station, which was approached by a steep climb. There would appear to be a supply of water at all points. The altitude, however, has been given as 1,000 feet above sea level. The farm is situated on a hillside, and there is a large estate adjoining it. The farm is well-constructed and has a good roof. The land is well-drained and there is a good supply of water available. The farm is well-constructed and has a good roof. The land is well-drained and there is a good supply of water available.

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ESTIMATED PROJECTION AND COSTS.

Estimated Production is given in the following table:

Tehni Batale		Lafonie Brache	
1937	Coffee Crop (as estimated)	1937	Coffee Crop and other Directors; lacking 1937's new tree seeds and old ones.
1938		1938	Tons
1939		1939	Tons
1941		1941	Tons

Estimated cost of production
of 1000 units will be approximately \$1000.
There has been no substantial increase in labor charges
and costs have been calculated on a basis

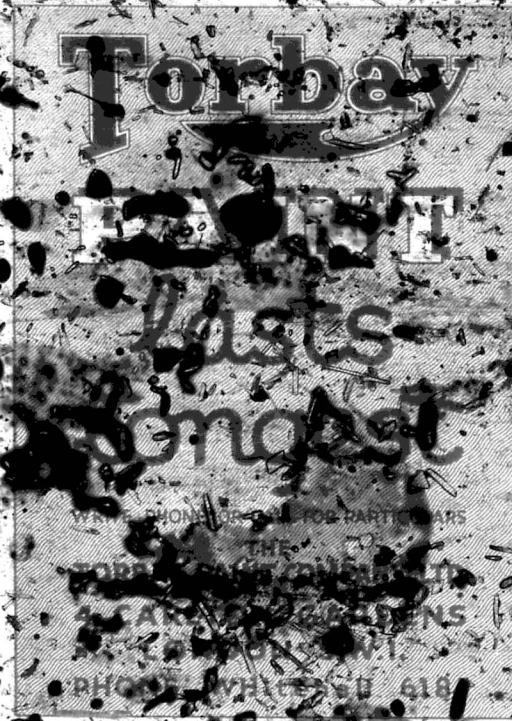
SISAL—Tensile C.I. 6000 lb./in.²; Elongation at Break 10%; Tensile Creep 10% at 100 lb./in.²

Major Layzell sonies per annum, having regard to the extant condition of

the market's annual
BETTERED PRODUCTS.—On the basis of field testing, an average of 100 bushels per acre of the new grade of 80% topsoil containing 10% per ton lime.

Year ended 31 March	Sale	After buying Debenture Stock entered in store fixed minimum value London Stock Exchange Excluding	If all Debenture Stock entered into Cashier's store in January 1923, after paying D.L. 167, fixed minimum value at London Stock Exchange
14,000	8,750	12,380	12,80
14,000	8,150	17,160	19,90
14,000	8,160	31,070	32,97
14,000	8,120	24,150	26,91
14,000	8,100	24,400	26,71

THE JOURNAL OF EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA



EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

APRIL 29, 1937

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¹ Remarks to the Imperialist Government, 1914, p. 11, and to the Government of Northern Rhodesia, October 1914.

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and 17 KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.

BRUNNEN

DO YOU ALL DREAM IT? DO YOU ALL SEE IT?

Leucaspis (Leucaspis) *lutea* (Fabricius) (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae)

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KENYA UGANDA TANZANIA ZANZIBAR

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA NYASALAND

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTHWEST AFRICA,
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

10. The following table shows the number of hours worked by 1000 workers in a certain industry.

TRADE WITH EAST SAFFEE READING

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The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES.

PRODUCE OF THE U.S.

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY APRIL 1911

Section 8. It will give latest information concerning the following subjects:

Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, Vol. 130, No. 10, October 1995, pp. 3003–3008.

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