

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

We have seen fit to leave to our friendly readers as described below, some matters in respect of which we do not reply to perhaps because it is no part of the duty of a reputable journal to write what is the middle ground or to comment on unhappiness and that, on the contrary, a newspaper with any sense of self-respect and dignity is clearly under an obligation to consider the public interest and the sensitive conscience of its readers. In somewhat similar connexion we wrote a few years ago that no writer had a valid excuse for doing as a journalist what could be practised in a villain. "But the public must give the public what it wants," retorted one and certain journalists, as if that did not settle the matter. Whereas in no case is the element of the unknown. While there are many good newspapers which are satisfied with a sense of responsibility without committing themselves to definite and known facts, there is no room for the majority of British journalists regarded by their promoters as responsible for financial propositions and, accordingly, with such a sense of public duty they are reasonably dependent on the British Press as a whole rather than on practices higher standard than those of the rest of the world.

It has been decided to create an editor worthy of the name and to renounce the hitherto restricted or hibernative method for the insertion of dishonest journalism. A capable journalist has frequently discarded the idea of an obtrusive treatment in favour of the practice of holding off the facts and in this he is able to exercise the exercise of his power of suppression best advantageously.

Many other and curious cases, every paper a copy of which will at all costs obtain and print, bring it success in collecting

miscreants, with the notable exception of the Press. British newspaper would not dream of publishing anything which they knew to have been obtained slyly, and that journalists are manipulative in creating a confidence. It is a common knowledge to everyone in public life, with the consequence that journalists are often in their service to the community, that it is better to take the Press into their confidence than by undue influence, to allow them to make quite legitimate speculation and possibly editorial opinion or orientation, as to their plans and purposes, from publishing all the information because a newspaper has given a lead which it cannot withdraw. In this connection, one may well impose upon an editor the duty of selecting which items shall be published and which suppressed.

Editorial responsibility is to be measured in substance no less than in publication. To deny space to a news report or a letter from a correspondent, or to a review or book **Safeguards for safety** because application would entail the inconvenience of calling the **P.S.B.M.** to attention to a view contrary to that which had been taken editorially would be no less reprehensible than to exaggerate out of all reason some little indecisiveness in order to make it appear a powerful reinforcement of that same view. Day by day we are driven to decide not to publish certain news items for one reason or another, but never, we trust, merely from motives of self-interest or convenience. On the contrary, as the regular readers of *East Africa and Rhodesia* can testify, it has made a special point from the time of its establishment more than thirteen years ago of publishing letters critical of its own editorial policy, on the ground that if that policy is so far as to be unable to withstand questioning or attack, then it must be unsafe and in need of re-orientation.

Formed though they be after mature consideration, wide reading, and close contact with the leading authorities in many branches of Eastern African thought and endeavour.

**An Appeal for our editorial opinions can manifestly not always express the whole Criticism.**

It has seemed to us the truth as it emerged from the knowledge at our disposal at a given moment might have appeared, but were it not so, if we had had access to other facts which could not have been within our knowledge when first we wrote on the particular subject. That is a consideration never absent in the mind of a teacher, and any reader who has ever reason to think that our guidance may have been erroneous in any respect is invited to communicate with us, and to ask whether for our own guidance or publication we welcome instructed comment, and instructive criticism. We fear to deny admission through our correspondence columns, if the scope of readers and writers is limited to discussion in the doctrinaire or heretical way. We will however hesitate to do so, if, in the course of judgment and new knowledge were to suggest to us that it had been unwittingly committed in these columns.

**IT IS DIFFICULT** for a New-buck expert to drop in a tropical climate which, as a result of its distance from the sea and the restricted traffic flowing for its railways, cannot compete in the cap of heavy freight rates.

**Experimental Cultivation** of Soya Beans. — The experimental propagation of soya beans in Nyasaland in the cultivation of

soy-beans had been so unsatisfactory as to warrant the production on a commercial scale. During the current year it is expected that the export of soy-beans will reach at least 50,000 thousand tons from the estates of the British Central Africa Company, which has pioneered this new venture, and the latest information is that distribution of soya-bean seed to Native has been made on a fair scale by the Government, primarily with a view of improving their diet, but probably, of course, the shipment of the surplus product to overseas markets in future years. Low carriage charges are essential to the success of this new industry, and was established under the promise of low railway rates from Vanzania to the port of shipment at Beira, where the ocean freight to this country was £25. 6d. per ton.

In recent weeks Nyasaland has been seriously perturbed by the circulation of the statement that that rate is to be raised to £5. from the beginning of January next, on

**Shipping Lines Operate With the Producers.** which would have killed the industry before it had had any chance to expand adequately.

furthermore, the suggested new rate was above that charged for the carriage of soy-beans from Dairen, Manchuria, to Europe, a much longer haul. We are not glad to be able to state that the causes of anxiety have been removed by the decision of the Conference Lines that the increase of freight shall be only 2s. 6d. per ton to £5.; and since this is from time to time reiterated and we are bound in duty to act as the shipping companies. Failure to appreciate the difficulties of producers in instances of negotiation with their carriers is to be noted. It is to be hoped that the rate will be stabilized for some years.

## What Better New Year Gift?

For a weekly week readers in East, Central and South Central Africa can not receive *East Africa and Rhodesia* within four or five days of publication in London. It is the complete edition of the week, but printed on Bible paper to reduce weight and cost of postage.

Everyone in East Africa and the Rhodesias who is interested in public affairs needs this air-mail edition—the first published by any newspaper in the world in connexion with the British Empire air-mail postal rates.

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So it will make an admirable New Year gift. One copy, per annum, air-mail postage included.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### B.E.A.'s New Airline

ONE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES of the British Empire Producers Organization is to keep the Imperial Service as it was. Sir Edward Stigand was so trusted and revered abroad that the common people thought he will be a most difficult man to succeed; and the organization has removed such renowned colleagues as Lord Strathcarron, Sir Benjamin Chaytor, and Sir Elliott de Pass; and, finally, because of existing circumstances, Captain Stigand, the leader of the Colonial Empire Fleet, who had greatly affected the functions of a body which has done a great deal of work for East Africa and the colonies in recent years. His influence in the new government is substantial enough to give him the title of "the namesake of a former era," now that he renders conspicuous service in different spheres of Imperial activity have been given. It may not be those in the know, and some early camping out, it is to be expected, in Africa and elsewhere, prophesies that the U.C.C. will shortly have a new chairman, Archebeacon Shaw, who will have done much excellent work in his period of office as Chairman of the Royal Empire Society, and has now to reckon with the loss of his services in that capacity.

### Port Southey

EDWARD Southey, 1801, even in Africa, claimed after the man who planned to build it. Yet it happened in 1931, when gold prospecting in the area of Kavirondo first became active, Mr. Southey, who was engaged on reclamation work in Native areas in connexion with antisepsis and other measures, built a jetty on the Northern shore of Lake Victoria to encourage the Native fishing industry and other activities which would assist agriculture in the countryside, thus bringing in from the hinterland the tribesmen who had been driven from the foreshore by the terrible scourge of sleeping sickness. This jetty, built without the aid of any mechanical equipment, also proved invaluable to the port authority of the Area, which has a continuous service of tugs and lighters to and from Kisumu. The creator of Port Southey—who was one of the promoters of the "Beaufort" settlement scheme in Kenya in 1910—has now settled in England, on leave. During the intervening eighteen years he has never left the interior of Kenya, except to make a short trip to the coast last year for four days.

### A. Plucky Pioneer Flight

HOW TREMENDOUSLY East African flying has progressed in the past eighteen years is strikingly indicated by Sir Guy, Dr. Peter C. Mitchell's account in his book, "My F.H.I. of Days," of the pioneer flight from Cairo to the coast in 1920. Within three hours of take-off from Cairo a cylinder jacket began to leak, causing a forced landing at Haxor; the same trouble brought the plane down at Station 6. A third leak landed the two companions in the desert, warned for water, but at last one engine went altogether. The machine had turned out philosophically and like a scientific scientist, Dr. Mitchell went off and had a long and delightful afternoon in green paradise woods.

### A Heath Robinson Contraption

Now, down in the scrub country of Sank, they had to camp for two days. Two cans were made to take them back to Jelelein. Still the cylinder jackets leaked; but Dr. Mitchell had a brain wave. A device with two empty petrol containers, two valves and the tire pump. We filled the cans with water and in the air when the pilot signalled to us that the temperature had risen close to danger point, the mechanics and I pumped water from the cabin direct into the cylinder jackets. We called the apparatus the Mitchell-Woerell-Heath-Robinson temperature regulator. It took us through the Sudd, which was lucky indeed, for the offices of the grubbo Sheik, who arrived shortly afterwards, was gloomy about their prospects if they had to land in the Sudd.

### The Crash at Tabora

Again the plane had to come down this time among the Dinks, 15 miles from Mongalla. Dr. Mitchell and Captain Broome had to tramp through elephant grass and swamps to Mongalla, in fear of the Dinkas, who had only recently murdered Captain Stigand—not, as freely said at the time, because he had imposed taxes, which they thought quite in order, but because, forgetful that Dinks are toll-takers, he made the men carry in the taxes in kind; the, at least, was the opinion of Archebeacon Shaw, who knew the southern Sudan well. When the Uganda border was reached the cylinder jackets were leaking badly; a valve broke when they tried to take off again. Jinja another valve broke; at Kisumu the expected new engines had not arrived; at Tabora, on trying to take off, they finally and definitely exploded, escaping death by a miracle. Once the engines were fully exposed to view, there was a shock even to an inexperienced eye, and nearly all a farce. Cockrell and Watt, engine engineers from the Railway works, now we had come second in the wonder race, still now nearly two decades later, a resident of Tabora still sometimes recall with pride the township's share in that lucky piece of flight.

### Saved by a Decimale

AT THE END OF a rainy year, the authority of the British East African Meteorological Service reported that during a recent week Abercorn experienced a rainfall of 737 inches. Why the township was so wished into Lake Tanganyika during that colossal downpour is not stated, but it must have had a narrow escape. Perhaps it was saved by a decimal point? Was the precipitation 7.37 inches? Or is the rainfall figure just mixed up with the temperature record in that disconcerting way which statistics sometimes display? Statistics gymnastics can have sore trial to the ordinary individual; minute figures that must be torture.

### Salvage

DID YOU REALIZE that the man cigarette smoker may at times be more useful to coffee trade than the man less enslaved to it? Lady Victoria, a daughter of the coffee board of Kenya has been appointed to manufacture cigarettes for use in storing coffee beans.

# Colonies Not To Be Used As Counters

*House of Commons Discusses German Ambitions*

GERMANY'S COLONIALAIMS AND CLAIMS were discussed last week in the House of Commons, members of which seized the opportunity to ridicule the idea that Hitler's allies spoke for the country when they advocated surrender to Nazi-imperialism.

Mr. Attlee said he believed the Colonial question was discussed when Lord Halifax visited Germany and saw Herr Hitler.

"We on this side of the House do not believe that Colonies can be treated as counters in a game of diplomatic bargaining. We hold that Colonies should first and foremost be administered in the interests of the people who live there. When we hear Colonial claims put forward by what are called the hungry Powers, we must remember that, if that claim is valid for Germany, it is equally valid for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, or Switzerland and that dividing up of colonies is going to lead to a real settlement. We've been told that all colonies of all Powers should be held on the principle of a Mandate, first, for the peoples of those territories, and, secondly, for the whole world.

#### The Prime Minister on Lord Halifax's Visit

The Prime Minister, who reminded the House that the conversations between Lord Halifax and the German Chancellor were of a confidential character, said it was over the expectation of the British Government that these conversations should produce immediate results. In these conversations, no negotiations had taken place, no proposals were made, no pledges were given, no bargains were struck; the object was to establish a personal contact between a member of the British Government and the German Chancellor and to arrive at a clear understanding on both sides of the policy each took of the two Governments.

We now have a fairly definite idea of the problems which, in the view of the German Government, have to be solved if we are to arrive in that condition of European affairs which we all desire. If we are to move at an such condition, obviously we must achieve some bargains between two particular countries. This, however, to be considered as we did consider it as a first step towards a general effort to arrive at what has sometimes been called a general settlement, to arrive at a position when reasonable grievances may be removed, suspicions laid aside and confidence restored.

That obviously postulates that all who participate in such an effort must make their contribution towards the common end, but, on the other hand, it must be clear that concessions must be made, it is forced, that there must be忍让 (renzessanzei) as a condition of peace during which further study and examination of these problems must take place.

#### Mr. Winston Churchill's View

Mr. Winston Churchill said that since Lord Halifax came from Germany the Mr. Churchill had heard that the German Government had raised counter-questions to the restoration of war colonies.

He did not believe that the Germans had based upon that, at all, a speech he had recently made to us, but, and when asked what the answer is, Mr. Churchill said:

"We should say also that the German

friendly side the restoration of war conquests provided every other country, or the bulk of the countries concerned, are ready to join them in discussing the situation on equal terms. He had recently made important war-conquests, so did Luxembourg and Belgium; Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia owe their national existence to war conquests in which British, French and Russian soldiers played their part.

Italy, which could hardly have won the war by itself, gained great territorial advantages in the Tyrol and the Adriatic. It was told that some of the Italian conquests by no means corresponded any more to the wishes of the local population than some of the Germans in Czechoslovakia relish the form of Government under which they have to live. Lastly, Japan, acquired under Mandate with an undertaking not to fortify them, islands in the Pacific whose ultimate destiny is probably more important to the United States than to Great Britain.

#### Great Britain Cannot Keep Nazi Kettle Boiling

If the restoration of these war conquests is to be raised, the sacrifices should be made all round. All Powers who profit in territory by the victory of the Allies should be invited to condone their victory by sharing in my measure of appeasement which may be agreed upon by the defeated. There must be no singled out of Great Britain to be the only Power to be invited to make these sacrifices.

"We have heard a lot about the return of the former German Colonies. I do not know in what way the real intention of the German Government; but I should like to say that enough good will a very large number of people in this country willing to make sacrifices to meet German wishes, if they could be assured that a meant genuine peace in Europe, none of them would yield one scrap of territory just to keep the Nazi kettle boiling.

I therefore welcome the declarations of the Foreign Minister that there is a question whatever of an isolated retrocession of Colonial war conquests that we could open discuss such matters in common with our former Allies; that we should only approach the many difficulties involved if it were part of a general return by Europe to the old standards of tolerance and the final healing of outstanding quarrels, and above all leading in the end to an all-round reduction of armaments."

#### Criticisms of The Times

Welcoming the attempts of the British Government to improve relations with Italy and Germany, Captain McEwen said he thought it a pity that the Government could not carry out its own policy without the trimmelling aid of *The Times*.

It is a fact that the attitude recently taken on the part of that newspaper, especially in regard to the return of colonies to Germany, has done a great deal to create the feeling in Germany that they have only to press even the most preposterous demands, and press them with sufficient insistence and audacity of voice, and they will be granted.

It is a psychological question as regards Germany, but not specifically Nazi Germany. My opinion is that the fatal method of approach to any country in dealing with the Nazis is that any large amount of concession is immediate from the beginning. What is the use of "If you give

particular Lord Halifax's visit to Berlin in May with Lord Halifax's recent visit to Berlin. What could be less helpful than an article like that?—the mood owes something, no doubt to the method of the *coup à main* which Germany, not wholly without reason, has practised several times within the last few years, paying for every breach of a treaty on its part. Germany, since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, is justified in that it will be agreed that were the positions reversed it should not have found a victorious Germany threatening us with offers to buy us off its territories.

#### "The Silver Sisters"

Mr. Passfield thought Germany's grievances under the Treaty of Versailles had been largely settled, and that the remaining grievances could be settled if the German Government would settle them in a peaceful way.

Both the question of Colonial markets and access to raw materials could be settled peacefully if the German Government wished to do so, but they do not, and so will not go forward with negotiations. Their real demand, as they seek colonies, is to get areas in which they can raise black troops for future wars. That is the political reason for the German drive for colonies.

An organisation called "the Links," nominally for promoting Anglo-German friendship, but really a camouflaged Fascist organisation, founded by Admiral Sir Baillie Denys and Professor A. H. Laurie, has told the British Government to just face up to the question of Germany's former Colonies—whatever that might mean. Such an organisation carrying on propaganda of behalf of foreign countries here should be investigated by the British Government.

There are a number of important people aptly described by Bowles in a recent cartoon as "The Shiver Sisters," including the editor of *The Times*, Lord Lothian and Viscountess Astor who are anxious at all times to do everything they can to persuade this country to yield to the wishes of the German Government. It is a great pity that we should have what used to be considered the leading organ in this country, *The Times*, becoming an organ on behalf of the German Government.

#### "Mr. Eden Denies a Cigar"

Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in winding up the debate, said there was really a very large measure of agreement among members on objectives. The disagreement started when they began discussing how they were to seek to realise them.

May I say a word on one aspect of the Colonial question? It has been suggested that the British Government has some intention of trying to reach a settlement with Germany in the Colonial field on the basis of a deal at the expense of other Colonial Powers?

I take this opportunity of stating publicly and categorically that nothing could be further from the intention of the British Government than to advance to or countenance any such proposal. I trust in time we will be in a position to see what action which should be taken under the circumstances actually received in

proposals are dealing, and we have not yet had an occasion of endeavouring to review them.

I may add that, just as we are not seeking a solution of the Colonial problem at the expense of other Powers, so we are not seeking a solution of European difficulties at the expense of other Powers in Europe either. Such a policy could never be accepted by our friends in the Home

## German Campaign Continued

#### Attitude of Controlled Press

CHRISTIANIA was not permitted to form the occasion for a trial in Germany's planned publicity campaign for the recovery of Colonies.

Mr. Nevile Chamberlain's review of foreign affairs in the House of Commons early in the week was the reverse of satisfactory from the standpoint of the Nazi hierarchy, which did not like its taste at the references to the League of Nations and to the need for a general settlement—which seems now always turned to suggest an attempt to gain on claims which are odious, and therefore above the realm of bargaining.

The Press was instructed to claim (a) that the sacred requirements of equality of rights owed to the world to Germany could not be sacrificed by sordid bargaining, and (b) that once the Colonial claims were frankly accepted in principle Herr Hitler would, if reasonable, make allowance for the practical facilities in the way of an instant cession of all the former Colonies, and might even accept some other consideration in place of those regarded as of strategical importance to the British Empire. But there is added the clear threat that similar willingness to be accommodating must not be construed as available for any period of time; that the Fuehrer offers to-day may be withdrawn to-morrow. Moreover says the controlled Press, there can be no arrangement by which Colonies are returned in exchange for the moderation of Germany's European plans; the interests of the Reich and of the German nation in Europe are inflexible.

#### How Economists Argue

Promptly following these dictated reflexes another long plea of Mr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, this time in the *Volkswirt*, in which he warns the world to lose no time in placing international economy on a sound basis. He urged that the outside world must concede Germany greater economic opportunities or run the risk of an explosion, and that the possessing nations must get out of their heads the idea that German needs can be met within the canons of liberalistic economy, that is, by offering her opportunities to buy raw materials with foreign exchange which she does not possess. Herr Hitler has already expressed himself vigorously and scathingly on this head and drawn the conclusion that the only practical solution is the cession of territory, in which Germany can buy with her own currency.

Herr Dr. Karstadt, who spent some time in German East Africa before the war, has compiled a pamphlet entitled "Germany Africa," the publication of which in America contained the following passages:

"...we are not the only ones to have sometimes

should be paid there, we are all burdened with Colonial worries.

Through the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Gold Coast Great Britain controls more than half of the world's coal output and also the entire production of diamonds. Her West African possessions give her almost a world monopoly in palm oil and palm seeds. Rhodesia provides her with practically any quantity of copper, and the Gold Coast covers two-thirds of the world's cocoa consumption. Ghana at the English Stock Exchange reports gold mines paying about 60% dividend and copper mining shares 1,700/- those are but a few Colonies' worries which poor Germany is spared.

It is, of course, true that German propaganda that the self-governing Dominions of South Africa over which Great Britain has no control, and the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia should be bracketed with Colonies administered by the Imperial Government.

#### Sir Stafford Cripps Confusion

Sir Stafford Cripps MP., in his advocacy of world peace, evidently seems a bit confused the bases of his proposal are as follows:

"Allotments to colonial Governmental forces, in order that the country or group of countries should have an advantage over the others in the matter of exchange each colony would have its own currency against which each country would balance its own currency."

The only countries entitled to share in this Colonial compact strategy would be those which have the same democratic benefits as ourselves.

No countries practising Fascism could be ruled out.

All nations are to be included except that some are not to pool.

#### What Germany Would Have Done

Mr. H. H. Holme, writing to *The Spectator*, asks if now that Germany's Colonial empire is being annexed reluctantly, and the mandarins are doctored with every label from the scurvy, what would Germany have done had the boot been on the other leg?

The answer is partially supplied in a map which a friend of mine saw hanging on a wall in one of the administrative offices at Barro or other station of the Kameruns during the campaign of 1914 and which he has kicked about ever since for, not appreciation. It was nicely printed and coloured, and showed in detail not only the Colonies of the world, as Germany intended it to be when she had finished with it. Needless to say our Colonial possessions were no longer studded upon it; it is, contrasted to all else, complete for other members of the profession to squabble because we cracked the rib first. Moreover, we do hold the swagman's run, whereas in our possession may have referred to such refinements as bandages were not even admissible.

Samoa has its obvious place in classic of the annexed Colonial question, and not a few wise old speakers have mentioned it often, but not often. Verses have been composed and employed by Middle ticks? "Samoa, Samoa." The concluding lines of readability were a column run.

No thinking Briton can mistake the Nazi line to give and take. Let us with a reverent hand lay the last of the bones of the dead, and let us hope that Germany may never again be able to do us harm. And better still, that we may never again be compelled to do her harm.

## Nyasaland Medical Progress

### The Training of African Assistants

For a long time backward and slow as Dr. A. D. J. Boden, V.W., is the new Director of Medical Services, in his Report for 1919 describes Nyasaland, the Protectorate seems to be fairly flourishing. Two points stand out in the Report—the training of Africans, the most important problem to be dealt with, in the Director's opinion; and another, the native villages, both the primitive and the modern, while maintaining adequately the sanitary side of the Convention may do more than cure, but do not necessarily to the African. The Asyaya tribe that Dr. Turner had at the start wanted was not examined for patients but a doctor who would give them the medicines they asked for without any questioning. Mabuka villages left to themselves deteriorated rapidly. This is disappointing. Mabuka chief—Native authority, he is called—is hereditary head of a "fine family" in the Mlanje area, sets his wife, the Nyantche, most excellent example by action and receipt. His house, his wife and his children are scrupulously clean, and when travelling about the country he always carries boiled drinking water with him, which pleases the Director, to an African of the country is the acme of precision." May the result. "He is well aware that he may be poisoned, and he has a lively apprehension of ending his days in this manner."

### Native Nurses and Dressers

The training of African personnel has been placed on a firmer basis, and the African Hospital at Zomba has become, so far as funds and staff permit, a better institution. New buildings have been opened, to hold 100 beds; Native female nurses and male dispensers and dressers are being trained on the lines of a currently drawn up. As so often happens, Native woman causes trouble; no unmarried woman in 48 degrees shall attend a confinement so as to hinder her wife.

On the statistical side the results are satisfactory. The numbers of patients during the year 1918-19 European 1951 patients, 1,065; native patients—Africans and others 2,351, of whom 975 were in-patients. Eight cases of inter-tuberculosis occurred, five of the ordinary type, with three deaths. Malaria cases reported from hospitals and rural dispensaries numbered 16,010, the disease accounting for 1,158 or 7% of deaths in Government hospitals. Malaria is responsible for 15% of the hospital deaths, and the disease seems to be on the increase. It is extremely difficult to control. Various of the endemic types of fever are suffered, and the small-pox epidemic began in 1918, last October.

The gross expenditure was £48,000, an increase of £5,000 on that for 1915. The revenue of the Department was £30,000 made up 35 hospital fees (£350) and sal. and drugs, etc. (£484).

The Report is an excellent one, though all the English in which it is written can hardly be so described. The printer is to be congratulated, especially on the three large plates, one an paper.

But this is not the place to my mind, and publicise the Report in the printed papers. If I could furnish a report with ten or fifteen pages to the end of the year, the information could be more easily understood.

## *Success with Native Servants.*

### *The Experience of a Southern Rhodesian*

A HEAD OF CHURCH or the recluses attends me in my office to keep it clean and take messages. In the afternoon he works in my garden and for the price of salary of ten shillings a month does his kind work.

Except that he is extremely lazy, has marvellously long eyelashes, and has always accounted for every sum of the value from the money you sum up, he must seem to him which I entrust to him each month for the purpose of paying bills, a few little cents. I know that he comes from Portuguese East Africa and that he does his work without very many scoldings. It is not necessary for me to tell him more. In England he would be a good butler and display considerable or servilely towards him, as imposing and kindly as you will probably assure his grave suspicion of not hostility. I am the same in this case.

Then there is Cyrus, the cool boy, who in spectacles of surpassing excellency, and who stumbled and fell many times while carrying what remained of the glass received as a wedding presents. He gazed upon the ruins with a humble and contrite heart, and a great sadness was upon him all the afternoon.

Here a simple soul of peasant stock, buying from the Mwawa district. During intermissions preparing his evening meal, he loves to stand at the back door at sunset, with arms folded, staring with his cloudy brows across our stretch of dominoons. I regret it is not in me to imagine his thoughts resting upon some idyl of his Native hills. I strongly suspect he thinks of nothing at all.

Sikimini, the bedroom boy, and what is the most colourless personality. From far off Dar es Salaam he comes. Quick, lively, eager, he produces some military salutes when he wishes to obtain the day's advance of pay about half-way through the month.

### *The Question of Language*

The language difficulty sometimes hampers our discussions, but whether a job of work has been successfully done or not. Quite often it is unfortunately proved that there has been an unavoidable delay. But whenever the language or some other difficulty threatens to be a hindrance to Sikimini, one of us others, he will explain rapidly in all manner of gestuous ways, but with perfect politeness, and I see his point of view.

Only after many trials and tribulations have my wife and I assembled this domestic staff. They are the best we have had. Different as a Belgian, a German and a Swede, they run along together very well, and form a good sample of Africans at work.

I confess my profound ignorance of all but the Native customs. I have, however, made a Native language and habitude with the four and stituted a kitchen Yemba, which is a native, but a language. Quite a break between them, but sometimes I do not understand them both in their Kanga.

I ought to learn all about their customs, for instance, that they regard it as proper to sit down when they are seated. How I wish I could afford the time for undertaking a study. My wife finds them so wild and gay, anxious — to learn no customs that it seems only not to encourage them. But she does not care to do this, nor do I.

It is a fact that a Native will accept no theories of the relation of master and servant. I have easily indicated my view of European standards. After which could always give notice and return to his home in the country if he thought me too hard; and I do not remember any of my respected schoolmasters considering what neuroses might develop in me after a student, perhaps violent, instruction in the differences between behaviour at a " dame school " from which I had come and my high school!

### *The Sense of Justice Brings Success*

The more time one can devote to studying the differences in customs and outlook of Europeans and natives, the better chance is there of arriving at that understanding which leads to useful cooperation. Most Europeans think merely simply scratches the surface of the enormous mass of knowledge which Native commissioners, missionaries and other workers in the purely Native field are able to accumulate.

Such things do not go well with it with nothing but the elementary processes of instinct in their heads, and it is surprising what a long way these principles will go with them. Perhaps it is because those British employers of labour in Africa do not to be fair within the limits of the economic sense of things, that Britain has earned the respect which it enjoys. There are vastly more private employers than there are administrative officials, and this situation.

To regard Native servants as picture-like curiosities is no harm if one is bound to the display of that view in their presence. Any servant would be upset by the thought that he was being studied as a curiosity, and some few silly people do adopt an unnatural pose of that sort, thereby arousing the most disrespectful demonstrations from their " boys."

Is it an exaggeration to suggest that for every difference between African and European, there are a dozen similarities? Knowing what an ignoramus I am as regards the finer points of difference, I must be content to work on the basis of the similarities.

### *Mutual Understanding*

When I meet an educated Native who is educated, and not just a card, I find I am impressed with him normally with our common stock of knowledge as a foundation. He does not expect me to make him into my house, but we shall have a crazy idea that one day the Native bands of cities of Southern Rhodesia will have little towns of their own as advanced as New York, Harlem, but with a healthy outlook, whose inhabitants will be able to receive and dispense hospitality with the cheerfulness which comes of mutual respect and indifference.

Now I speak with the uneducated (in the learning) as for the class from which my servants are drawn. I am more illiterate than I were encountering the most illiterate yokel of your English village of last century. To place these servants on an equal star with them, know thou canst not be accomplished by the newcomers. I have not yet.

The African, though a communist perhaps, will never be inclined to occupy his place at a wife's bath or by being pushed above the head of another. It is impossible for him to do this by his own efforts. This will be done by his English leader.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Our Christmas Number

Comments for Readers

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

— send me congratulation upon another of our Christmas issues. They are always appropriate and most welcome, however a pleasant break to which many numbers of people must look eagerly forward. The new year in a style unique among our Christmas numbers will be the better for

You seem to have a wonderfully long list of friends and acquaintances in Basle and the Rhine-land, whom you keep in touch with, and who you attract suitable labels; though how "real" it is a bit of a mystery! Stout work, though, keeps you in touch.

He was tickled at your story of "The Spoiled Lion," written in the English has been made very popularly a London evening paper. That will be exceedingly catching, and I wish to see that we are seeing under our eyes the birth of a language across the Atlantic, and that it will be as vivid, more than ever.

What is that in the title "Lion" it is  
not the common Chester stuff of the movies but  
the color of words, quite some, and simple, though  
they string together to make a picture which is  
far from bad. Personally, I see that a girl is a  
girl, never as dame or a "beast," and a  
boy is always a boy, and I guess that a  
woman is a woman, though she is grand. And a  
man is a man, while the smugger is polite  
for what we always call him, and the  
old-timer, though I hear a good many of us "cooler" in  
the movies.

I am sorry for you. I like the boy who  
has to take down big messages on the phone while  
you girls are at your business joints and other  
such Christmas gift for your dolls or maybe your  
wives if you are married and I think it does him  
just good, though as a typist he has not much prac-  
tice at that. He's sure his hand  
There, Mr. Editor, now see how I go on - Bay

could I write a book! as they say in the movies.  
Yours faithfully,

## Brighton

RONALD H. SAMUELS

## Native Welfare Committee

#### A Similar Body in Uganda

1982-3 Africa and Rhodesia

Dr. In your letter of Dec. 1st you made  
me more a valuable acquisition than I can  
ever hope to recall. The portion of a nature  
which you suggested has been in my pos-  
session for 40 years. It is however, so  
rare & so expensive in the States as to suggest

one, but I believe it did valuable work in many ways other than the specific direction of which it was

This again caused the Sir William Lowes and  
imminent world as Governor of Uganda, and just  
before his departure in 1919 he again showed his  
farsighted wisdom by appointing a permanent  
committee to advise Government on matters affecting  
native agriculture. It bore the name of the  
Uganda Committee on Native Agricultural Pro-  
duction and consisted of representatives from most  
of the Government Departments, under the  
chairmanship of Dr. Bothwell, Director of Agriculture.  
I was privileged to sit on this Committee during the whole period of its existence as  
President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce,  
and although it was supposed to be a permanent  
body, its work inevitably came to an end after it  
had reviewed most of the problems and made  
recommendations which should constitute a valuable  
guide to Government for some years to come.  
Space does not permit me to mention all the  
points discussed, but the following will give  
some idea.

Breast crops: cotton, sisal, groundnuts, coffee, tobacco, tea.

Future crops and sorts of possibilities were viewed.

~~Fertilization: Natural and artificial means.~~  
~~Soil erosion: Causes and methods of prevention.~~

#### Ploughing: the effects of intensive ploughing.

antinary problems, etc., etc.

The Committee met frequently over the period of several years and discussed many problems of fundamental importance.

of its last actions was to set up a sub-commission under my chairmanship to consider a report on the unratified International Convention on the most important matter of all—slavery. My report was the subject of a special memorandum published by the Government of the Protectorate, and is obtainable from any one who is interested in the subject.

... who are interested in the subject - to me, and, I am sure, to all members of our committee, it was as a revelation to us.

pressive volume in which we had the opportunity over many years not only by the American

partment, but by Government Department, is  
to fix the amount of experience and

... a sample. Both in office and in the field. The memoranda drawn up by the Director of Agriculture and submitted to the Committee were excellent, and the resultant discussion reached a high level. One could not help but be impressed by the great work which was being carried out in all sections affecting the welfare of the people of India.

I have spent nearly six years in East Africa. I will always retain the greatest interest in Uganda and East Africa generally, and my own little sphere I strove to fulfil my contribution and shall continue to do so, even although I have now settled here.

the last few weeks have been a great strain on me, and  
I am very glad to be back home again. I have had a  
good time, and am satisfied with nothing but good  
old times. As you see, the composition of  
the band has changed, and I should like  
to thank the two Africans playing a full part.  
In my experience that in Uganda, they're ab-

London, April 10. — (C. P. C. Telegraph.)

# The White Zimbabwe

A short history

By E. G. BURGESS, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.

London—The appearance on August 16 of my letter asking the Government to re-arrange of Colonel Marshall's "House" and its "beautifully cut stones" in the Victoria Tower at Zimbabwe has been a provocative challenge to me to make good my words, but not until your issue of October 14 did I do so. Major Fordham, who appears over the name of Major George Forgan, who, although not questioned, my evidence shows the probability that vandals may have been at work on the tower, and has destroyed the proof of my faithfully told story.

My original letter was written whilst staying at Zimbabwe, and realising that I was collecting an amateur photograph particular care to consolidate my "finds." The photograph I sent you showing various Rhodesian stones inserted vertically between the granite blocks was absolute proof of the continuing of the Victoria Tower to day. Not content with this I wrote to Mr. Wallace, the Commissioner, who replied on the spot and had done so long prior to Major Forgan's visit in 1928-9. He stated that in his absence that "the blade of a penknife cannot be inserted between the joints," had never seen the original tower was blind.

A little while ago there appeared in the *Standard*, an illuminating letter which said: "I too noticed the hollow sounds which were emitted when the granite slabs were struck in certain places. Accordingly, in conjunction with a friend, I obtained the services of a 'Native' with a 'cavewhat' and endeavoured to knock a hole at a place where the sound was most marked. After hammering a crack for a minute or two a small slab about an inch thick scaled off and there was just underneath the surface of rock which emitted the hollow sound whatever when struck."

This effectively dispels at the point mentioned in my letter which created in my mind the flight of fancy that somewhere in the interior there might be a "potential Lixey." Major Forgan says that he is not new. This is gratifying to me, for I have anticipated howvver that our anti-Bantu conspiracists. I have seen no part of the Zimbabwe literature, but have only a few books on Rhodesia, but nothing on the tower.

At about this time Mr. Bunting, the magistrate, also visited the nucleus of the fourth floor of the masonry in his indifferent worshipship. He there recognises that the four Indian labourers had had nothing to do with the tower. He also knew that Natives in the Bussengwa District with whom no man can compare in working dry stone walls, bags and dressing, using accurate tools, were used with the granite stones. There was not a single mark upon them which could easily be ascribed to anyone but a skilled worker, so as to render it impossible to insert the blade of a penknife between them.

According to Major Forgan's suggestion, since the four rough hands which may have changed the stones is a fact, Miss Agnew, though she is very interested in archaeology, did not go on excavations at the base of the Compt. Tower but not sufficient to disturb the stones. The Tower is practically solid, nothing to move. The author of Miss Agnew's article would be better advised than Mr. Wallace's to do his duty.

Yours faithfully,

E. G. BURGESS,  
Rhodesia.

# Hermity and Goodies

*Forgiveness Distinct from Forgetfulness*

By E. G. BURGESS, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S.

When the war subjects referred to the writer refers to the German invasions in the Great War of Africa and other territories conquered by the Germans. It is indicated by the author, and I think not without reason, that the German authorities, as an instrument of terrorism, in my opinion, it is the difficulty to forget such things not so much the atrocities of the Empire, but in the case of the people along the frontier.

In 1914 the main nations of the world by the majority set out to dominate the world and through their statesmen and those of their respective men to keep the peace. It was of no avail. In 1914, when the German's incitement to Austria to bleed the bloodiest and most calamitous war in history broke on the world, Germany started the use of poison gas. The invasion of Belgium, France and other countries was accompanied by the wholesale massacre of civilians, the use of chemical and terrorist weapons. Yes, there are authentic records, with photographs, to prove all this. At sea she behaved with savagery, and the sea, the locality for so many nobodies, was befooled by their foulness.

To return to her most atrocious deed, in 1914 my youngest brother, an officer in an Indian regiment, saw the Germans spraying oil on wounded under and near their trenches with burning oil! Surely a human heart could not go through this.

This is the season of goodness and of earth, and I have not forgotten it; but it is also the season of remembrance, and many who if they can forgive cannot forget. Such remembrance is essential. So, we are to safeguard ourselves against the insidious propaganda of the Empire to-day, and whether its effects in simple poison gas more dangerous than chlorine compound.

Had Germany won the war she would never have given up an acre of territory she had acquired, and if any British Government was ever foolish enough to allow her Tanganyika, I suppose it would be the first wedge in the splitting of the Empire. Union of South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and other British possessions would not stand, and either would any national organisation which was to come when the German's system of burying in degradation of our people before their Native inhabitants.

At the war there was a maxim, "Let us forget." To those who should be wise to remember, for those to do deadly or peaceful things would help Germany in returning her a long time, not only congenital flaws, but to horrors, the more, the dead.

Yours faithfully,  
E. G. BURGESS,  
Rhodesia.

DENIS SPENCE, M.P.

*How much better is it to read this issue of "forgotten" than to have it by subscription to the Mail Edition. It is a weekly newspaper now.*

OUR BOOKSHELF

## Tangled Justice in E. Africa

### A Judge's Plea for Moderation

**T**HIS IGNORANCE OF MOSAIC LAW! OFFICIALS of the Courts know little of African subjects; is colossal and awful. No one should be promoted to be a judge or provincial Commissioner who cannot show a knowledge of the works of such writers as Edwin Smith, Dudley, Kidd, Driborg, Willemsby, Coare and Temple. The striking portion of a student of long standing in East Africa, as quoted with approbation by the late Mr. Cotton Roberts in his book, "Tangled Justice in E. Africa," said: "It is a small book in only 12 pages, but it contains a reasoned argument supported by authorities for some reconsideration of the impact of British law on the native—an argument moderately phrased and suitably put forward, but none the less cogent for that."

The author, a Native chief, continues: "I can explain why I have been introduced to the minds of my people what is reasonable and absurd in punishment for things which have always been allowed by that law of ours. In many cases do not men claim what they ought to claim? and the ways of the British are not the same as those of the African, because their law is based on rules and regulations without first discussing the necessity for them. The law-breakers are often strayed in the tribe and only understandable to the tribal language. They are ready to take refuge. When we can find no evidence we cannot punish them, and they are not often allowed to explain the matter in our own way."

Through himself at the time of his trial as a white judge, the author found great difficulty in giving any satisfactory answer to that complaint.

### Weaknesses of the Present Law

He recalls the introduction into East Africa of the Indian Penal Code, which had certainly benefited India, where conditions might be supposed to resemble those in parts of Africa. But this was not so:

"In the drafting of the Model Code sent in to me, it seems that the Indian lawyers did not have Native customs and mentality as a guide. There is a learned and cultured body of informed Native opinion such as has never been available to Colonial legislators—the practical experience of the many localities could not be easily or only too willing to place their services at the disposal of the law-makers, gained only from the European countries with extensive Colonial power, and appear to have drawn on."

We get a vivid picture of a criminal trial as seen for the first time by a newcomer to East Africa:

The presiding magistrate or judge on such a occasion (a trial for murder on circuit), in his scarlet robe and scarlet, seated with Native assessors—counsel in their gowns and the prisoner in the dock—the crowd of Native spectators kept back by Native police in uniform. A repetition of an English scene in African surroundings, but in primitive attire.

The Native listens to the record of what he realises as primitive or even illiterate Native. He does not understand the workings of British justice. The Native who censure is not understood by the court. If he says guilty and wishes to admit it, he is overruled and made not guilty. If he desires to exclaim he is, and that he must remain silent, he is told that he will not be allowed to defend himself. He is told that he has the right to escape, or the legal attorney, to whom the Native is likely to escape, or the judge may give the witness the benefit of the doubt because the assessors have decided to sentence him to death. He is told that he may gain conviction. He is advised to stand up to the court. It may be good law, but it is often an insult from the Native's point of view."

Interpretation comes in, drastic mitigation or mitigation by a Uganda police officer whom the author quotes:

"The interpretation of the law in the Native's case should never be permitted in the Native's presence, and an interpreter should be appointed to the Bench. If a Native society or the world outside the Native's country is asked to sit on the Bench, then a young man should be sent back to his tribe another stroke the hand of the Native who would have lived for the lifetime of the original man."

These rather copious extracts will serve to indicate the lines of the author's argument. We shall deal with a very important subject.

### A Book to Read

As a good member of the Executive Committee of the Howard League for Prison Reform, Mr. Roberts had proposals to make for the amelioration of punishment, proposals which may seem novelties for present African conditions, but they are presented reasonably. There are characteristic errors, including the statement that "the characteristic element in the population of Africa is the Negro." "Barus are not negroes, or even pygmy," still less are the Swahili and Masai and a host of others.

Considering that he has spent 10 years in East and some two years in South Africa, he had an unfeigned distaste of the man on the spot. He urges that "there must be ceaseless vigilance by the Parliament and people of Britain on every question that concerns the Native of Africa, is merely to hog a willing horse. A multitude of societies and a whole army of private persons with unfeigned love on their hands make it their concern to criticise everything done by, or through, the Natives of Africa—and their actions and movements are only too often crude, abominable and harmful."

The book, which has been capably edited by Mr. C. H. Studd, is well worth reading.

**Corporate Man**, by Frank Brownsea (Allen & Unwin, 7s. 6d.). Stories of Native life in the Transvaal, amusing and characteristic, by a man of South Africa.

**"Parmi les Bêtes de la Brousse,"** by L. Lipvens (Delpire, Brussels). A collection of illustrations, photographs, etc., of the National Albert, of which the author was Assistant Conservator. The running comment displays a minute knowledge of the animals, and especially of the lions. Mr. Lipvens made a special study, and a special art, in describing them and their ways. Beautifully printed on vellum paper, this work is a valuable gift for any library in Africa.

**The Mineral Position of the British Empire** (Harrap, London). An excellent guide to the mineral resources of the British Empire under the heading of introduction, together with statistical tables of mineral imports and exports compiled from the latest figures. The latest available, the book also reviews the changes in the position since 1900, like wise a year of intense prosperity in the mineral industry. East Africa and the Rhodesias are fully treated, and the work is therefore a useful reference book. Comparisons with the world and diagrams of the principal mineral resources.

## Statements Worth Noting

383 Mr. Harold Jowitt B.A.

Jesus said: "If therefore ye have noticed that I am faithful in the righteous ministrations which I am about to bring to you, cast the true riches." Luke 16:13.

The more I see of Africa the more I like it.  
—Love.

The ancient Egyptians bred hyenas for food.  
—Mr. A. E. Robinson in "Sudan Notes and Recollections."

Almost Natives, of course, imprisonment in the  
penitentiary carries no social stigma.  
—Mr. J. A. Abramson in his Report on Masaland  
Native Affairs.

With few exceptions, the roads are good in both  
the Rhodesias.—Mr. T. W. Seymour Smith,  
General Manager of the Automobile Association  
of Rhodesia.

Where permanent roads are not available, caulkers  
make tracks with a griddle and stretch hot wire  
or a burning stick.—Major G. S. M. Ord, Regt.,  
in "Africa." Here's how:

Cattle, sheep and goats in France have a natural  
acquired immunity to tetanus which is present  
in man, horses, pigs and dogs.—The Veterinary  
Departmental Report.

We are determined that the Natives' own interests  
and destruction has to be carried out.—Mr. H. S.  
de Goldiwe, Provincial Commissioner of the  
Central Province, speaking in the Kenya Legislative  
Council.

As far as I can see, it will not be necessary to  
raise taxation in Southern Rhodesia for at least  
a number of years.—The Hon. J. E. Smith,  
Minister of Finance, addressing the Salisbury  
Chamber of Commerce.

England is the most expensive country in the  
consuming country, but it is spoilt in the majority.  
Hence the pale, lifeless, brown coverage that is very  
attracted.—Mr. G. M. Moore, addressing the  
Royal Society address.

A labour department and industrial advisory com-  
mittee in the Colonial Office in charge of the existing  
inter-colonial committee are to be established.—  
Mr. A. French Jones, in "The Times," 18th October,

The war that can't happen to us would  
if anyone gave us the hole of Africa said General  
von Caprivi, successor to Bismarck, in a speech  
to the German Empire in addressing the  
Imperial Council, 1891. The general  
was referring to the Boer War, which he  
thought very likely to happen. He said the  
British strangled a brave nation, and  
that the Boers were kinder to their  
servants than the English were to their  
slaves.

The British are a good and  
honest people, said General von Caprivi, in  
a speech to the German Empire in 1891. The  
Boers are a bad and dishonest people.  
—Mr. F. A. Haubinger, in "The Times," 1891.

It is only this Boer War that must end  
as a result of the war between the  
Germans and the Boers.

Mr. Harold Jowitt B.A.

Mr. Harold Jowitt is a Yorkshireman by race.

He graduated in 1924 at the University College

Southampton, and then came to London in his

Arts degree in the University of Southampton, and

later in Higher Education, in his degree of Bachelor of Education.

After four years of teaching in schools, he

then became a teacher in a school that was

Director of Native Education in South Africa.

In 1927, he graduated in Education, and

then was called to the Bar in the High Court of Justice.

He then became a teacher in a school that

had been founded by the South African Government.

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Concerns Nazis, religious, political persecution, favours and persecutions in Germany. It has been said and pretended that this person can do no evil, but we know better. It was not so before us; there has been persecution, so heinous, so formidable, so grievous, and so sad in its more profound effects. It is a persecution in which neither constraint of violence nor pressure of threats nor tricks of cunning, nor lies are wanting. There are few countries like it, as well as Germany, which makes it difficult to think of the acts being committed against the truth in that country. It is said that the Catholic religion is no longer active, but passive, and this is being made the pretext for persecution. But if it were, it is a persecution but only a menace or threat. A similar charge was made against Jesus as brought before Pilate: He was accused of pursuing politics, of being a disturber and enemy of Caesar. The verdict was: "M' son is not a man of this world. We can tell the truth. The Son of God is not here to pursue politics, but to render testimony to the truth and to teach the truth. We have no accusations we wish to do against else." — *The Power of Christians*. *See notes.*

**Japan and Great Britain.** — became countries have formidably complicated the situation. The growing friction between Japan and Tokyo's friends, the leaders, certainly do not want a war with Great Britain, but with military leaders who have the upper hand, there is less certainty. The English Government, to pick a typical Great Britain, weak in the West, but hardly wise, is strong, as far as Japanese threats in Hong Kong, and the like, are concerned. To Canton, potential threat to Hong Kong. For Great Britain the question is rapidly becoming one of existence or non-existence of a far Eastern alliance. These considerations more compelled the British Government to think of the Far East in some measure. It is uncertain whether any final decisions have been taken by the Cabinet. In any case, the dispatch of a fleet of naval reinforcements, but of a powerful fleet, is now a possibility. That fleet would be based on Singapore, and its task would be to set a limit to Japanese aggression in southern China. The mere fact that the dispatch of such a force can be considered shows that the tension in Europe has diminished, and is a warning signal to the world. *Time Tide.*

**China.** — Concerns Nazis, religious, political persecution, favours and persecutions in Germany. It has been said and pretended that this person can do no evil, but we know better. It was not so before us; there has been persecution, so heinous, so formidable, so grievous, and so sad in its more profound effects. It is a persecution in which neither constraint of violence nor pressure of threats nor tricks of cunning, nor lies are wanting. There are few countries like it, as well as Germany, which makes it difficult to think of the acts being committed against the truth in that country. It is said that the Catholic religion is no longer active, but passive, and this is being made the pretext for persecution. But if it were, it is a persecution but only a menace or threat. A similar charge was made against Jesus as brought before Pilate: He was accused of pursuing politics, of being a disturber and enemy of Caesar. The verdict was: "M' son is not a man of this world. We can tell the truth. The Son of God is not here to pursue politics, but to render testimony to the truth and to teach the truth. We have no accusations we wish to do against else." — *The Power of Christians*. *See notes.*

# Background to

*Authoritative Views on Imperial  
and International Affairs*

**Dr. J. L. Johnson**, *in* *Mar., No. 10, Review of Books*. He has again succeeded in his analysis in the minds, hearts, and wills of individual men and women. A frequent claim has been that in the whole tendency of modern life to impersonalise man, society, and even in the vast majority of men civilised in the ever-increasing haste, man has forgotten to possess a soul, so to speak, in his personality. Some sound statesmen and individuals have asserted that lost in the all-prevailing state, a leading exponent of the policy of the Nazis, they have declared that the free men are individual beings as false, fast, there is no liberty of the individual; there exists only the liberty of peoples, nations, races, democracies, that thus become, much more than ever, in many forms of government, as they become the nation, the people's personality. But even a democracy demands for its worth the health of each individual citizen, beginning with strict responsibility as one to its rulers and equipping himself for it. The rule of the many is good only in so far as it recognises the responsible duty of each one in the community. — *The Archbishops of Canterbury*.

**Great Britain** *indeed*. — And the exception of the Chinese, there is no organ of the national, whereby a single newspaper, which can establish some day, discuss and argue, to-day, discuss and argue, humiliations and aggressions at Great Britain. So far as personal observation goes, I have not in the Chinese present the settings the same Italian, but it is a great contrast to see how the powers have been forced to instigate their own policies. — *The Rome Correspondent*.

**Japan.** — Japanese domination is never likely in China. Japanese are not colonists and are apt to move away removed far from the sea. — *Saturday Review*.

**British Blessings.** — We are entitled to measure ourselfs by them. Great Powers in Europe, in Russia, Germany and Italy these are the same. A colonial system of dependence, chartering, enslavement, based on letters of opened legislation, tapped always the same silent and secret, causing no immediate effect, concentration camps or work in African islands, the same, same tribunals in cases where maladministration orกรรม..

development. This movement has been seen in the United States, in India, in Canada, in Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa, in Rhodesia, in the Dominions, in the colonies, in the dominions of the Commonwealth, in the United Kingdom. The purpose is by co-operative action controlled by the people as a whole, to obtain for the individual all the freedom for his own development that he can exercise without curtailing the freedom of someone else. — *The Observer*.

**A United Nations.** — A nation without unity is just as poor as a decline of class feeling, the poor standard of living, the deprivations of our health and education, the items and the measure of security provided by our insurance services have made this nation more united than it has been for a long time. The breaking of the bonds of liberty from a great host of us who, with all parties, creeds and classes in the United States, the brethren overseas are like-minded and will undergo any sacrifice, it is true. During 1937 we surely received a share of blessings. Christmas was due to count them. To the English Empire 1937 has been a year of misfortune, but the blessing of these blessings has been a great one.

*This feature has been added specially for the service of the Air Mail Edition of *Central Rhodesia*.*

# I to the News

*Financial Barometer of the World  
Market Movements and Trends*

"...in Science...the poison...of the Researcher is a deadly poison." — *Dad Woodruff*

You can trust Comptel for *Commodities*.

Christianity is a definite factor in *Her Rosings*.

We have the greatest in *Lloyd George*.

Young, an artificial "deaf" criminal. — *M. Remond, Rubin*

A series of accidents and a water

It is something to have a

on our side...especially in *Our Country*.

Our relations are unfortunate now, better than *Anthony Eden*.

What does concern the lives of innocent Chinese people?

Diplomacy is trying to keep us in *The Winston Churchill*.

There is room for a sense of humor in *Our Country*, but the dictators...

The physical culture movement is one of the few encouraging signs in *International Life*.

But if one believes in principles, one can do without *Mr. Roosevelt*.

The present administration is

not so bad as it looks.

It is not at all bad to head over. Originally shares

have shrunk 20% in this first year." — *The Investors*

The rapid development of

the African Army, equipped with the latest weapons and trained by *Mapo*.

It is impossible to stop it.

Nationalization of the Bank of England is a good idea.

One of the most important

members of the world's

leading *Standard-Cash*

Avoiding Trade Recession:

We cannot avoid a moderate

industrial recession in the country.

What should be done? The British

empire and the U.S.A. have three

fundamental economic factors in

common: the interchanging of gold

commodity prices at 1/2 the

commodity value; the maintenance

of the value of gold; and an increase

in the volume of international trade

to harness the achievements. (1) By

a reduction of confidence in

the Roosevelt "Wards," he must

reform some of the financial policies

of the Bank of England and the Bank

of England must be responsible for

the maintenance of the dollar

at its present level. The dollar

must be maintained by revaluation

in the Exchange Equilibrium

Fields. (2) Credit policy must be

revised. The British and other

countries, like the United States,

France, Canada, Australia, New

Zealand, South Africa, etc., must

co-operate in the maintenance of

the value of gold.

Stock Exchanges. A test mean

price of representative stocks and

bonds on the London Stock Exchange

afford a key to conditions in the main sections of the market.

London 918

5% 111.0 0

Kenya 31% 103 0

N. Rhodesia 31% 103 6

Westland 3% 95 0

U. and P. 5% deb. 1139 0

U. Gold Bond 9% 101 2 6

S. Rhodesia 7% 111 2

Sudan 5% 111 0

Tanganyika 4% 112 15 0

Industrials

Bell & Gossett 10% 10 0

Brit. Optic (4%) 4 300

Brit. Hope 2s Sel. 11 100

Courtalands (2%) 2 75

Imperial Rubber (1%) 1 12 10

Gold Fields (1%) 1 10 0

Imp. Chem. Ind. (1%) 1 5 0

Imperial Tobacco 1% 7 10

Int. Nickel (Canada) 1 45 0

Prov. Cinematograph 1 45 0

Turner and Newall 10% 4 5 0

U. Steel 1% 568 0

Unilever (3%) 1 7 14

United Tobacco of S.A. 8 1 6 7

Woolworth 1% 8 11 0

Mines and Oils

Anacostia (1%) 0 0

Anglo-Amer. Oil 10% 1 8

Anglo-Iranian 0 0

Ardo-Iranian 0 0

Burma Oil 0 0

Com. Goldfields 3 16 3

Crown Oil (1%) 6 6 0

De Beers D. (5%) 1 5 0

E. Land Con. (5%) 2 18 5

E. Rand Corp. (5%) 2 18 5

Gold Coast (1%) 5 5 0

Johannesburg Com. 3 2

King Fahd 0 0

Malaya Mines (5%) 2 8 9

Royal Dutch 0 0

Shell 0 0

Sub. Nig. (10%) 0 0

West Wits 0 0

Barby, Minn. 0 0

Hercules 0 0

India 0 0

Iran 0 0

I.D.B. 0 0

Gas Light 0 0

Hongkong Shanghai 0 0

M.S. 0 0

N. Bank of India 0 0

South Afr. Ry. 0 0

Standard Batt. of SA 0 0

Union-Cast 0 0

Dutch 0 0

1914



Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Parker of Mafet, recently celebrated their golden wedding. They have lived in Kenya since 1915.

Mr. Henry Parker, formerly superintendent in East Africa of the Standard Bank of South Africa, has been appointed to represent the Coal constituency on the Kenyan Legislative Council during the absence from the Colony of Major Ewart Morgan.

Mr. R. A. Thompson, M.A., the well-known resident factor in Rhodesia of the Wankie Colliery Company, left England on Christmas Eve. He is expected to come over again within about three months for a further operation on his eyes.

Commander G. Blunt, R.N. (ret'd.), a factor of Elephant Hill, and now in command of the Kenya R.N.V.R., made a struggle of three-quarters of an hour with a Yohololishu (Carib) gun (two hours), weighing 75 lb. off Kamu. It landed but was successfully

Major Alan Dower, M.P., accompanied by Mrs. Dower, is about to visit East Africa. He is the brother of Mr. Gendar Dower, who has paid repeated visits to Kenya and recently was the editor of "The Spotted Dove." Mr. Dower had already paid several visits to the Colony.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. T. Shorehouse, who spent many years in East Africa and who recently flew to England from the West Indies, sailed yesterday in the "Alcamede" for Madras, which leaves for London on January 12. The "Alcamede" will make up her appointment as Assistant manager in the Gold Coast, colony of the Kwanza Mining Company. Shorehouse will return to Madras.

Mr. Edmund Davis, who will leave the steamer "Cape" by the "Gibraltar Castle" early in the New Year, is due to reach Burao on the last day of January. Between Hull on January 2 and Wankie few days later, after spending a couple of days there, two or three days at Selukwe, and a day in Bira, he will go to Salisbury. The first passage will be in an Italian freighter Marchesa. On January 16 he will be in a British ship in the port of France.

Sir Philip Richardson, Bt., accompanied by Lady Richardson, a nephew, and a friend, will leave England early in January for Algeria, where they will start a motor trip across the Sahara and Fort Lamy, Bangassou and Stanleyville. Then they will visit the Ituri district, which Sir Philip and Lady Richardson and their daughter Freda last year continued to explore in the Parc National Albert. Mbarara, in French Equatoria, will be visited.

India, Australia and New Zealand are in the pipeline, which Sir Philip, in England, anticipated in mid-December. He wrote, "I am not too optimistic of the manner in which they will be received in India, Australia and New Zealand, but I am sure the English will be pleased to see the fact that they were able to obtain a certain amount of support in India, Australia and New Zealand."

Mr. H. E. Irving has been promoted Acting Comptroller of Customs in Mombasa.

Sir Theodore and Lady Hambleton accompanied by their son, Mr. Don Whidbey, will visit Mombasa in the Derbyshire on January 8 for Ceylon where Sir Theodore is to take Ceylon tea estates in which he is interested, and as one of Kenya's two representatives on the Committee of the International Tea Market Expansion Board meet in Ceylon. Tea propaganda committee, London, Colombia, the Inchnangas on February 11, the party will then visit Kenya and Uganda, where Sir Theodore, who was recently elected Chairman of the Uganda Company Ltd., intends to spend two or three weeks visiting the company's ginger and tea estate at Muzana, where a new tea factory is in course of erection. They return to Europe by the Mombasa, which is scheduled to sail from Mombasa on March 1.

Captain E. E. Hartley, formerly of the Sudan, died last week after a short illness.

Captain W. van Stittart Howard, N.R., who died at Canterbury on Sunday at the age of 80, had sailed along the blockade of the Zanzibar coast in 1896.

Mr. Richard Chaze, French Consul in Mombasa, died aged in that port for the Me Sagerine Maritimes, died from heart failure recently. The Kenya coast is survived by a wife, daughter and two sons.

Mr. G. C. Buchanan, who died recently at Pemba Hospital of pneumonia, served with the South African House in East Africa during the war, and in 1947 was taken prisoner and of late kept in the home at Malanga, where one of his experiences was to be a target for the bombs of a raiding British aeroplane. He later became a cook in the large bushmen's club at Lwanga.

The recent death in Nairobi of Mr. Martin Shaw, managing director of Messrs. Shaw and Son, the well-known gunsmiths and arm organisers, will be regretted by a wide circle. He was a man of genial disposition, a man of character who had contact with many people, having been in Kenya since before the War. He served in "German East" during the Campaign, and after demobilisation began business on his own account, having been much assisted by Mr. Shaw's son.

## The Defence of Kenya

Commissioned and non-commissioned officers supplement the regular officers of the Kenya Garrison, the main object of the Kenya Regiment now being organised. Volunteers between the ages of 18 and 25 compose the regiment, and serve for four years. There are three rifle companies based on Nairobi but with platoons distributed in various parts of the Colony. Individual training does not culminate in the formation of an assault group. The 12th Battalion, which is a separate unit of the Kenya Defense Forces, is commanded by Lt.-Col. A. Dunstan Adams, B.E., but is under the command of the 1st Battalion, which is a reserve for emergencies. Under the supreme command of the Commandant, Lt.-Gen. Sir John

## Collecting Folk Tales.

### An Invitation to Readers.

Most of us have heard natives telling stories to one another round a camp fire, or on long "drives," or when we even thought she had come home to rest. So they know the charm of such tales, and their power to lift the veil and give a glimpse of the workings of the African mind.

East Africa and Rhodesia the correspondents who submit articles which have particular interest in the rest of us, is substantial, and each year we hope to obtain the best of them, and to make our publication a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the continent. They are to be paid by the concisely and as far as possible from irrelevant detail, as otherwise the heavy pressure on our paper will preclude their publication. The author's name and value of the tales will be indicated in the article, and the name of the participant can be given of the page and title of his article.

The germ of an idea was stirred by Dr. Frank Thackeray, in his "The Background of East African Folk Tales."

### The Setting of Stories.

"What is there in a collection of African folk tales beyond the tales themselves?" he asks, proceeding to approach the subject from three angles: (a) the themes underlying the stories; (b) the historical and geographical background; (c) the setting in which the stories are told, and the manner of their telling.

The point of emphasis is that collectors of folk tales have too paid sufficient attention to the setting.

## RICHARDSON & MARTIN

WHITEWAYS BUILDING SIXTH AVENUE

SPECIALISTS IN  
CLASSES  
INSURANCE

SECRETARIES

STOCKBROKERS  
BROKERS

AND TRADERS

AND FARMERS

AND FARMERS

AND FARMERS

AND FARMERS

the most Nor Afrikas' stories relate to the life of the people, and the remarks of the natives themselves are often the best setting for the Dick Whittington tale described in which his master is drawn.

Autumn evenings in Southern Rhodesia, when the sun sets at eight, and the darkness makes place at night, during the long days which shooting has been restricted by law until the last trains have left the country, the family circle gather around the court yard after the evening meal, and listen also to listen to stories of far away lands.

These are usually about the world over, and ready to tell, but the audience is well satisfied and ready to bring them up when the maker of a slip. These stories are old over and over again, but no one tires of them. The telling家庭 is welcomed with shouts and shares of laughter, even when it is

repeated several times, or the teller is not the best, and the character of the story itself, the same words are before, and these words are usually followed by a song in which the whole family joins, swaying the rhythm with simple hand movements.

### Characteristics of Animal Stories.

In the animal stories, the main characteristic is the anthropomorphism, the animals are often spoken of in the singular, as if they were men, as in the African tale of the immortal Peter Rabbit and the hare of the same name, who shares with his brother the honour of dividing meat among his brethren, and who, in his innocence, is the model human being, while his twin brother would consent to

the latter notes certain outstanding characteristics of these tales, which are interesting to learn from correspondents. In these stories, however, there is a strong element of fear, fear of the unknown, fear of having letters from the world, and an almost universal fear of the new. The first is contact with unknown influences, but the second, the abomination of the unknown, is also belief in the existence of malignant, omniscient, above, sometimes terrible, mortals who claim the spider's web, the tall tree, a remarkable appetite, the heart of a hero, and stories of mortals who are common.

He knows the Afrika-tale as the best by far, especially the legends of those which are thicker tales, and a good model for those to be imitated in these pages.

He has another, a small, and his little son very much fond of it, when she lies crept up to the edge of their bunting. By a very exciting voice he called: "Mother of Heaven, come out into the wood." The woman was very angry, so when the woodpecker came from his tree, she hit him on the head, saying, "Don't do that. Keep silent." So the woman went about until the earth grew hot and the birds began to fly home. The next morning the woman bought out the woodpecker, and when she had found him, she took him to her. When she told him to forbear the woods, to

the animal stories, under the heading of "The legend of the woodpecker," he says, "of the fifteen species which have been recorded in a special session of the Convention of associations which is held by the Marrow major, the members say that the woodpecker is the best, and the others are by



~~Transfer Little Protection~~

#### Black List and Self-Organization

Of the transfer of the three Provinces to the Union of South Africa, the former Colony of said -

and by one of the parties lies  
in mind in solving the problem of how  
the two Governments begin to concentrate  
on securing a general agreement, at  
a conference, so far as concerned the terms  
of transfer. Some territories in Swaziland would obviously  
from every point of view be the ones selected  
as suitable for transfer, as providing greater  
opportunities for improving the welfare of the Native  
population, until such time as we may object  
to the other protectorates in paving the way  
solutions will be found in the most im-  
portant of the Native territories, as well as among  
the tribes under British protection in South Africa.

▼ Circular Trip - Nairobi

A. H. Wilkinson is leaving England on board the "A. H. Wilkinson" for East Africa. On the outward journey he will make for Algiers, cross the Suez Canal and travel thence through French Equatorial Africa to Fort Jameson, Uganda and Nairobi. After a brief stay in the latter capital he will cross the Sudan, Cairo and Alexandria and then make the East African coast road to Mombasa, the Galla and Southern provinces, and to the south of F. E. Wilkinson, former general manager of South Africa of the British Mercantile Insurance Company.

## Netherlands and Ethiopia

Patyn, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, and the other signatories of the Oslo Accords, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, France, Germany, and Ireland, that they would insist on a collective *mandate* which the object of asking Britain and France to recognise the legitimacy of the new government of Ethiopia. Waiting for powers to set the example was not compatible with national dignity, stated Dr. Patyn, recognising that no danger for the small powers.

Three more battalions - Blackshirts left  
as well for Italian East Africa

E-Senior Readiness

of Mr. J. F. Thorne, Dr. Lang,  
Among the present Messrs.  
Beer, Body, Bunnell, Coghill, Dr. Dugay,  
Edgar, Edge, Fox, Groves, Hamilton, Jackson,  
John, R. B. Loring, Loring's camp, Nadeau, Forty  
Quinn, Regels, Remond, Ross, Thomas, Vining,  
the Rev. Walker, W. A. Williams, Willard, Tw  
minute

#### Relations with Portugal

When Bedford, Secretary of State for British  
Affairs, in Portugal, presented his credentials  
to the president of the Republic of Portugal,  
he emphasised the importance of maintaining  
friendly relations only to maintain the friendly  
relations of Portugal with all other countries.  
General Cardoso, Minister of War, told him  
that Portugal was not interested in foreign  
affairs, but in internal affairs.

A black and white micrograph showing a diverse community of microorganisms. The scene includes numerous small, rod-shaped bacteria scattered throughout. Interspersed among them are larger, more complex organisms, such as amoebae with distinct pseudopods and protozoa with internal organelles. The overall image has a grainy, high-contrast texture typical of early scientific photography.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> as the Siramani-Pal-McCoy  
World's View where close to Cecil  
Mason's house, S. G. S. was staying.  
including Bulawayo, etc., so that it only  
Bulawayo, etc., so that it only  
sary to change its position  
influence with the following  
graveyard, apparently dedicated  
be situated at The World's View, right  
left to define it, as far as I can get.

Fairbairn, of London.

On the 1<sup>st</sup> of October, the "Success of the British Section at the International Hunting Exhibition in Berlin" will be exhibited. The intention is to display in the Institute of Natural History, during the first month of November. The collection contains 350 specimens, among 200 bird records. The exhibition will also include a collection of gun cases, specimens of feline and worked skins, birds, horned animals, and demonstrations of the methods used by the Society for the Protection of the Empire will be staged in Ambus.

#### Breeding of Pomefruit Plants

the proposed conference of passion flowers on Senya Blanca, on way to Hardy, two pines side, stumps. The latter had been felled, it is reported, by the tree under fruit to a tree that three factories are at work at Sosua, Luarri, and Floey's bridge, and a fourth being erected at the village. Appreciable reference was made to the enterprising plan of a tramway which had contemplated a distance of 100 miles, for the last 20 years or so, of Kenya, for the production of 100,000 tons of gallows wire, the option to buy earlier 10,000 tons of the industry, and the formation of a company to manage the same.

*Baumgarten*

CAFFER AND RHODES.

Get the latest  
information  
from African Photo

To  
EAST AFRICA: CO.  
LOT. 110 CHAMBERS ST.

This image shows a severely damaged document page. The paper is heavily stained with dark, irregular marks, likely from water or another liquid. Faint, illegible text is visible through the damage, appearing as light grey or white shapes against the dark background. Some words like "LONDON", "ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL", and "WIND RAILROAD" can be partially discerned.

December 30, 1937

WEST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

*News-Items in Brief*

The Belgian Congo is to be represented at a Belgian Exhibition to be opened in Stockholm in April next.

Messai in the extra-provincial district have been exempted from the payment of the land and poll taxes.

The teaching of Afrikaans is to be an optional subject in Government schools in Northern Rhodesia.

The State Lottery Trustees of Southern Rhodesia have decided to assist a scheme for recording Native clinical and leprosy cases by the cine-camera.

The Air Ministry and Portsmouth City Council have reopened negotiations for the construction of an Empire flying-boat base at Langstone Harbour.

One of the two sons of Lobengula still alive, and the last survivor of the three sons educated at Cecil Rhodes's expense, is living as a recluse four miles from Bulawayo.

Boys from the Arusha school and the German school at Ondean have camped together for a week in the Ngorongoro Crater in mutual good fellowship on Scout lines.

Trout, which were introduced some time ago into streams on the Rupununi Estate at Nyanga, Southern Rhodesia, are now being gauged and fish up to 7 lb. have been taken.

Anti-malarial measures for Langstone, Northern Rhodesia, are to be investigated by a special Committee containing members of the Government, the Railways and the Zambezi Sawmills.

A tour of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia is being organised by the British National Union. The party will leave England on January 21, 1938, arriving back in England on April 18.

The Oxford Societies of Kenya and Lusaka are among those which have contributed to the Oxford University Appeal funds; over £425,000 has already been raised of the £1,000,000 required.

An aeroplane landing ground has been established 11 miles south of Namwala *shoma*, Northern Rhodesia. The Luangwa River Bridge emergency landing ground has been abandoned as unsafe for further use.

The contributory scheme for old age pensions and settlement for Rhodesian youths, and the conservation of Rhodesia's natural resources are among the Government's aims for the future. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia speaking to Umtali.

**CUNSELL'S  
LUSAKA  
HOTEL LTD.**

THE ONLY PLEASANT  
HOTEL IN LUSAKA  
NORTHERN RHODESIA  
TABLES,  
EXCUSE,  
COMFORTABLE

*Commercial Concern*

Government of Southern Rhodesia's described Stock, 1961-1966, has been added to the list of stocks under Section 2 of the Colonial Stock Act.

Coupons 30 representing interest for the year ending December 31 on the 6% guaranteed long-term debentures of the Trans-Zambezi Railway Company will be paid on that date.

The Kenya Stockowners' Association has prepared a formula for a Dairy Control Bill which, after long negotiations, has been accepted in principle by milk producers and butter fat producers alike.

Tanganyika Territory accounts at the end of August showed assets £1,913,557, an excess over liabilities of £1,066,459; while the Railway and Posts showed liabilities £1,425,550, a deficit of £210,205.

A Native Coffee Board has been established for the Moshi district, with the District Officer as Chairman and the District Agricultural Officer, William bin Bala and Ndaski Mbati Matinga as members.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first 10 months of 1937 totalled £4,167,110 compared with £3,565,216 for the corresponding period of 1936. Imports amounted to £3,126,115, against £2,791,452.

A prompt and favourable reply has been received from the Colonial Development Committee to the request made by the Kenya Government for a grant of £10,000 and a loan of £24,000 for anti-soil-erosion measures in the Akambe Reserve.

Gross receipts of all sections of Rhodesia Railways during October were £467,363, compared with £555,31 in October, 1936. The approximate gross receipts of the Butiwa-Umtali section for October were £95,714, compared with £69,452.

The final accounts of the Colonies of Southern Rhodesia for the financial year ended March 31, 1937, show an actual revenue of £1,010,857 (estimated, £1,000,000), revised estimate, £1,014,000, and actual expenditure £1,012,572 (estimated, £1,124,613).

The appropriation of funds for purposes of the Kenya and Uganda Railways was discussed at the recent meeting in Entebbe of the Kenya and Uganda Railways Advisory Council. A resolution was passed that the committee should investigate the problem of settling with the Administration, problems regarding the rate reductions to be published if it seemed this would

For LUSAKA GOOD MEALS!

For meals with extra special flavour, with a full digestible diet there's no digestive like it.

Can Yanku is a meal that eat more and makes it stay longer for you to do so.



GULLED FROM THE PRESS

## "Scouting" in Uganda

How Pounding began in Uganda is related by Lieutenant-Colonel G. Walton, Chief Secretary and Commissioner for Overseas in the *Journal of the Royal African Society*. He writes—  
Scouting began in Uganda in the face of considerable opposition. The Governor was a missionary who was the master of one of the schools—the Rev. H. G. Gracie—and his decision to start a troop caused considerable alarm in the Native Parliament. The Chiefs took this new word to mean that their son would be taken away to another war. Mr. Gracie assured them that it did not mean war, and they inferred it meant that they placed no trust in him and that it was no use having a headmaster whom they did not trust; so unless that trust was forthcoming he would resign.

The Native Parliament appealed to the Bishop and other missionaries, but Mr. Grace persisted with his ideas and carried out his threat of resignation. Mr. Grace was indeed too good-nan to leave, the chief capitulated and scouting was born in Uganda.

# The Native Letter Writer

"I can not realize there were such books as The Complete Letter Writer until the set of *dada* on my station received the following letter from one of our boys," writes Dr. V. J. in the monthly magazine of the University Mission to Central Africa. The letter reads:—

to Central Park. Dear Madam, I am pleased to be able to tell you now that I got home in safety on August 24th at 9 a.m. and without any mishaps. I shall remember for a long time to come the misery which I had with you. [Actually there was a break in the ink here.] I have been writing them all home that a delightful place yours is and how I enjoyed the charming walks along the shore [three days] away and through the city. It was all so new to me accustomed as I am to the crowded streets of Liverpool. Population one to the square mile!!

## A Visit to Ethiopia

MAJOR WILSON NELSON has contributed an article on "Living To-day" to *Blue Water*, in which he describes a recent tour through the country. He writes: "After passing through a small Colonial town of about 1,000 population, and where the number increased to 2,000 at the weekend, I found myself in a fold, \* is a very active place, with a large hotel and restaurants. This is a continuation of the main road, with political signs at the side of the road, great French centres for government and on the right, the American.

In the neighborhood it was interesting to see the gold  
caskets, worked by the Portuguese, and many  
old pieces of iron, which were used in the  
construction of the fort, and which will be  
seen in the fort.

## Elephant's Food

The elephant on trial fledging pusses are mentioned by Captain Guy, Dollman, in a letter to *The Times*. Regarding instances of wild elephants feeding on cusion, he says:

...ing habit was noticed by the Maasai. Many connect with the African elephant, which appears to indulge occasionally in a carnivorous diet. Elephants have a great deal of their time gathering food with their trunks in order to fill their spacious stomachs, and as they have to collect some hundreds of pounds of food, it requires a great deal of labor.

In Africa they prefer to browse; in India they usually gather most of their food by grazing. Sanderson in his book of *Twenty Years Among the Wild Beasts of India* states that an elephant should be supplied with 800 lb. of good fodder every day, of which it will eat about 500 lb., and about 150 lb. of the leaves.

In Africa elephants are very fond of the leaves of various trees and fruit of all kinds. They are also very partial to the grain of young trees and much of the fruit they disgust. Beans and corn are also upon their menu.

In the Northern Province of Kenya, there are great numbers of elephants. They have a great appetite for the roots of the elephant plant which is found growing in quantities along the river banks and the animal may frequently be seen sauntering in the palm groves, feeding upon the fruit. They do not eat the whole root, but simply consume the fibrous part, leaving the kernel much as we do the stone of a cherry.

The Rev. R. B. Eason, of St. Barnabas, called the elephants he had seen at the Belgian Congo elephant training farm in Apia. These animals were very wild and fed every three hours, day and night, with bunches of grass and leaves. The large beasts would pull up the bunches on their heads, and hold them by their ears while eating other bunches. When all the food on the ground was finished the smaller animals would try to eat the molasses bunches which however, were soon spewed inside the bigger animals for appetite. I have often seen whole plantations eaten in one night by these elephants.

# ~~Teaching African Languages~~

In a letter to the Press appealing for funds to prevent the closing of the African Department of the School of Oriental Studies, Professor J. M. J. Gurney, vice-principal of the school, says:

... since there would be an actual demand for  
the service might have seemed doubtful when  
the department was established. Any such doubt is  
removed by the fact that in the last six years  
persons have sought and founded the service's  
station in 26 different African languages. To others  
this agent staff which has given or collected  
teaching and already prosecuted important research  
should be a tragedy.

~~John's cassette's 70-M.P.H.~~

KENYATTA, which recently raced with his bounds in London, are seen in full speed in the photo. Photo, studio of the *Kenya Gazette* and *Kenya Post*. The animal's speed was estimated at 40 miles per hour.

## EAST AFRICAN NEWS

**Gold Mining in East Africa****Queer Ideas of London Paper**

That East Africa is probably one of the parts of the world in which big-scale gold mining does not pay, the nature of the story making the success of these companies virtually impossible, was suggested with a good deal of prominence on the City page of the London *Economic Standard* on Tuesday.

The nominal and present values of the shares of the East African Goldfields, Davy Jones, Kentan, Kenya Consolidated, Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, Kimingi, Muri Rosser, Tanganyika, Tanganyika Central, Tanganyika Diamond and Gold, Tanganyika Gold, and Watende, consolidated were £100, and when this was drawn to his notice that only one of these 13 shares, namely those of Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, stood above the £100 value, something like £100,000 had been stated as the extent of the public's loss on East African gold ventures, and it was explained that "gold is only found in narrow veins and the ore-bodies are technically described as lenticular, which means that they have no length or width, and valuable only over a depth of a few hundred feet."

While that is perfectly true in regard to some of the properties, and on the most flourishing mines in other countries—it is hopelessly inaccurate in regard to others. It is absurd, for instance, to talk of narrow veins and short strikes in connection with East African Goldfields and Kentan Gold Areas, to take two of the more successful in the table compiled by our contemporary; in both cases the ore

body is thick and well-jointed, and more or less it is already very considerable. Attention is deservedly attached to Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate—often recommended in these pages—which mined gold to the value of £25,200 during the last 10 months of 1907 compared with £22,000 during the same period of 1906. The company which has paid to its shareholders in each of the last three years has a capital of only £100,000.

Altogether the following article is the summa of help from the East African mining standpoint.

**Gold and the Dollar**

Price is starting with the theory that President Roosevelt will want to be driven in order to balance the Budget, to increase his revenue, to raise the United States official price of gold from the present \$35 per oz. to a maximum of \$40," writes The Diana of *The Financial Times*.

It is possible that in such an eventuality—which authoritative circles in London still regard as exceedingly remote chance—the New York-London exchange rate would not be allowed to move, far less than its recent average of \$3.80 fine £1, and this involves a advance in the sterling price of gold to around £8 an oz.

"I do not give these calculations as representing what is at all likely to happen within any measurable period, but merely as an indication of what is obviously in the minds of some of the Continental buyers of gold shares."

Latest London share prices appear on page 102 of this issue.

# ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

BUSINESS MEN are linked by rapid, speedy and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS run services to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, on to the inland seas and to tourists going even further afield. There are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa the Railways take you in comfort to the safe and healthy farming areas.

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BEFORE travelling in East Africa tell you how they can ease your journeys.

**THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA**

~~Seeking Oil in Kansas~~ Color

Computer Profits

The results of the New Ridge Mining Co.  
for the year ended September 30, 1915,  
showed a dividend of 25c per share having  
been paid, after adding £4,885 brought forward, there  
being a total of £3,402, of which £197 is to be placed to  
tax reserve, £1,000 to reserve for contingencies,  
balance carried forward.

Le portefeuille en Paris Bourse

**Roan Antelope Copper Mines** announce that the  
Chain Syndicate demands an immediate withdrawal  
of the capital from the Roan Antelope Copper  
Mines, Ecuador to be settled and represented in eight shares  
or parts of stock, is now listed on the Paris Bourse for  
the account and benefit of the market.

~~SHAWSBURG SPRINGS MINING~~

...Mr. Bagehot and well, presiding at the annual meeting in Salisbury of the Sherwood Star Gold Mining Company, said that the tonnage milled totalled 2,000 tons a day for the mine. Moreover, there were five years' worth of the mill. During the last year, the dividends had been paid, they had spent £20,000 on capital expenditure, and the Government nearly £18,000 in royalties; so the royalties were a severe handicap and the deviation could be welcomed, especially considering the difficult position which they already, unless further sizeable, and value of the ore-body increased considerably... it were difficult to say that taxation did not interfere with the mining industry in the interests of other mineral outlooks, should be taxed in the interests of gold profits coming from large-scale mining, and the continuance of operations on mines.

## ~~Mixing Person~~

Mr. B. of the Mortimer's, London, and Surveyor of Rhodesia has been admitted to inspect of Mysore.

*[A large black ink blotch obscures the bottom portion of the page.]*

#### Assumptions in Consumption

old consumption of the increased by 1-1% during the first period, 1957, compared with the corresponding period, 1946. The respective figures were 1,528 and

100,005 tons.

~~Specimens and parts~~ Specimens and parts  
of the Maltese Islands were sent in October 18, 170 oz. of  
gold; valued at 24,183.50. Silver production amounted to  
17,040 oz. of silver; or 1,040 oz. per ton. Copper production  
was 17,072 oz. of copper; or 1,072 oz. per ton. Zinc production  
was 3,337 oz. of zinc; or 333.7 oz. per ton. Antimony production  
was 28 tons of antimony and diamonds, or 280 oz. per ton.

KODAK SAFETY FILM OUTRIGHT

Nearly 7,000 oz. of gold were produced in Kenya, the  
representatives met, record monthly output,  
was the first month during which no Government royalty  
was charged. Lead and zinc production figures - Rose  
mine, 1,000 tons from 1,000 ft. (1,222 oz. refined gold);  
Kimberley, 672 oz. from 3,000 tons (734 oz. refined gold);  
Kilaguni, 567 oz. from 2,000 tons; Asebo Mines  
output, 800 tons; Bellary Mining Development Company  
from "A" tonnage, 1,000 giga, 204 oz. from 100 tons  
of iron ore; Gold Miners, Ltd., output from 6,778 cubic yds. (alluvium)

**POWER FOR  
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Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer to our proposals to one of the Companies concerned. Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to small users in Tanganyika.

**SYSTEMS:** In Kenya, 230 volts, 3 phase 4 wire, 50 cycles, 110 and 240 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycles 400 volt, 3 phase, 440 and 480 volt, Direct Current.

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**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING LTD.**  
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**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

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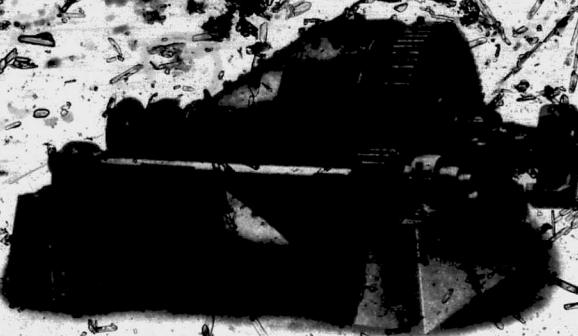
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PLATES, AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Hardinge is the sole user who yearly outputs aggregate exceeding 100,000,000 tons.

The conical shape results in low power consumption and low maintenance.

Increased capacity is obtained with the new high pulp level discharge spout which can be applied to existing mills as well as Hardinge mills.

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DENTISTS recommend  
KOLYNOS because of its  
power to remove all the stain  
and dirt from the teeth, leaving  
the teeth without harm or  
irritation, action or dangerous  
abrasion.

KOLYNOS  
DENTAL CREAM

# Empire Tobacco Growers' Selection for Cigarette Leaf

## Should Not Be Sacrificed to U.S.A.

**CONSUMPTION** of Empire tobacco in this country has risen from 17% in 1913 to 22.6% in 1936, which, in one month during 1936, it was 20.7%. These facts are emphasised in a letter sent to the Board of Trade by the Tobacco Growers' of the British Empire, which states:

The Imperial Tobacco Federation considers that even so insufficient a share of the United Kingdom market as the consumption of Empire tobacco is, to keep pace with the increasing production of Empire cigar and good cigarette-type tobacco.

The tobacco situation in the United States must present a grave problem to the U.S. Government, and it is possible that they may seek to have tobacco included in trade discussions with any two or more of the U.S., a large percentage share of the U.K. market. As the U.K. consumption of tobacco is increasing so much, action will mean at least five years more and more British duty would be paid for American tobacco. At the same time, since imports from America were over £1,000,000 in 1935 and 1936, £1,000,000 was paid. On the other hand, Empire tobacco importers paid only £100,000 in 1934, £2,000,000 in 1935, and £2,300,000 in 1936.

The Tobacco Federation is anxious that the Empire tobacco growers, percentage share of the U.K. market and the money paid to them should increase substantially. They would welcome the privilege of being consulted on the preliminary stages of any discussions on the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty which may affect tobacco.

## Promising Research

**SELENIUM**, a chemical element, now allied with sulphur, has some remarkable properties. It was first discovered in 1914, and its curiousity in becoming an important place in commerce as the essential part of photo-cells owing to its extreme sensitivity to light, which alters its electrical resistance. Now Dr. H. D. Karrer has discovered that it has the unique property of being most poisonous to insects than to plants, so that when supplied in solution to plants infested with aphids, the insects leave the plants.

During their experiments in discovery, Mr. J. G. Haslam and Mr. J. Phillips, of the Cotton Research Station, Tringdon, B.W.L., have demonstrated that cotton plants watered with sodium selenite were very slightly infested with aphids adults, dying and breeding being inhibited; that cotton bolls can be rendered poisonous to stainers (*Dysaphis luteana* Hall) by selenium applied to the roots—more easily aphids than on the leaves. Farny is described as a fastidious plant, and aphids damaged by the pink bollworm are much less common on selenium plants than on the controls. The authors, in recording their experiments in the *Empire Cotton Trading Review*, add that the high cost of selenium and the toxicity to man of plants grown in soils containing the element just restrict this method to trap crops, but it is a highly promising line of research both from the commercial and agricultural standpoints.

## Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Camp & Motor (2s. 0d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
East African Golds (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kasera Mines Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kavango Gold Min. (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Kentan (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kimberley (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London Australian Genl. (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Nchanga Cons. (2s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Rendade (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Katanga (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Mineral Concession (2s. 0d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Zinc (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rossmoor (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Tanganyika Cen. (5s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Tanganyika Gold (5s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Thistle Bush (1s. 0d.)	8s. 4d.	8s. 4d.
Umlow and Rhodesia (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Zambesi Explorers (1s.)	9s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
GENERAL		
Africa South Africa (5s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Colonial Lines (all)	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Crane (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
General (5s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
General (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (1s. 0d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (2s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (20s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (50s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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General (500,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (1,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (2,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (5,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (10,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (20,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (50,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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General (20,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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General (20,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (50,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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General (500,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (1,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (2,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (5,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (10,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (20,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (50,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
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General (5,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
General (10,000,000,000,000,000s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.













# NOTES BY THE WAY

Gifford's Growler

## Parallelism on Plate I.

more common and more authenticated than plants than in the usual world; though it beats the record of the giant tree, what of all Akebia, which, from length of time never reaches its full growth, may live two hundred years, and the imbutia vine reaches them containing members, and rise to eight inches or a couple of feet. But the trunk has a diameter of three feet, and, as a common plant, and a common tree, the bamboo-shoot is actually been measured to grow three feet in a year. Similar records appear in the annals of the names and other climbing plants of the mountain. The span from Cebu to Manila is about 100 miles, and the distance from Manila to the coast of China is about 100 miles, so that they are surely not far apart. It is at what rate they grow, it, but it is at what rate they grow, it is not known, and it must depend on the bamboo.

Ethiopia's "Eldorado-Gold"

Ministers, & so on, in Chicago, & other  
places. Italy, France, & England produce  
little. Well, we are full up in the spring  
time, we learn from the Stamp of Sur-  
geon General to be given by a stamp at 12cts at the rate  
of 1000 lbs per day. What exactly is gold  
is a matter of some difficulty, for there is  
nothing as good pound in weight as  
the oz to the pound.  
the mathematical test is  
to weigh the oz to the pound  
in the case of the oz to the pound  
as the oz to the pound  
is 15 dwts to the oz, a cent  
would be 15 cts.  
A half oz is about as  
weight as 2 oz to the pound, or  
16 oz to the pound.  
The "swedes" in Sweden  
are to be hoped that they are not thinking of  
to float a colony on the lake, such as a man  
of 1000 lbs would be worth 1000 dollars.

Shrubland. And is there the like anywhere in America for the magnificence other than at these Alcedo properties near 5,000 acres of land? Despite the distance, the timber seems to be very well distributed.

## Spots and Spotted Lions

SLICE must be covered with Mercadine, I  
have by the biological society of London,  
who, it has been correctly reported, stated at the  
Annual exhibition the other day, that no one had  
actually seen the skin. An adult "not  
the fact that two skins obtained by Mr. Macmillan  
Tremaine, Kennerley, were examined. I have been  
carefully examined, and nothing found to be quite  
different from those of a normal cub; and from  
the description of the skins which I have  
actually seen they were evidently though not  
so well preserved as the skeletons it is impossible to tell at a guess  
for with complete certainty. In certain  
instances which I have examined we find  
young instances of young lions or rather  
lions, marking their spots in quite a savage  
manner of unknown Mr. Macmillan however  
has satisfactorily answered the question in his speech  
on the spotted lion.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
REGULATIONS FOR THE  
DISINFECTING AND DECONTAMINATION  
OF STOCKS OF NEW WOOL  
IN THE COUNTRY

#### **A Painting Poor Pilot**

This is a dangerous and whom public sympathy  
and interest in him must be that no  
one who has seen him (or his wife) is in his  
power. He must be that he can do what  
he wants to do, his wife, his wife  
which would be an unusual and embarrassing  
position for the Secretary of the Interior  
to be in. The Secretary of the Interior  
is a man of great influence, so that  
any important piece of the time we could  
possibly involve the Secretary of the Interior  
in such a way as to dislodge our passenger  
from his office. Human, little, continue to distract me  
passenger, little, female. The religious ass  
H. M. state nervousness at the price seem che  
the price, if only for a portion of the Eng  
garding. Doubtless the price will add consider  
able to their own.

*John P. Morris*

Long-established monasteries are still standing in the colonies and smaller monasteries have sprung up in large numbers, especially in the Kingdoms of Portugal and Africa; monasteries in the papers do not seem to form a regular mode of life.

## Settlement in Scotland - Anganyak

The Rt. Hon. Lord Chesham, M.C.

The above scheme for the encouragement of European settlement of the fertile and undeveloped area at the foot of the south-western plateau, has a great attraction in view of the fact that the demand for land exceeds the area of agricultural produce, and that the scope of the scheme is limited by that available market. When the supply nearly equals the demand, no more settlers will be accepted. Since over-production and consequent price cutting must be avoided,

The are others, perhaps, below us, living natural lives, such as can be found in few parts of the world, at a remarkable absence of the evils and disadvantages of civilization, with such as malaria, typhus, the droughts and plagues, &c., &c., in fact, a country in which white people can lead a really good life. The fraction of the income necessary to live a similar life is, however, probably very great.

My previous visit to the Southern Highlands of the Franklin was drawn to a much regretted close in November, 1901, and in revisiting the district the following July, I was amazed at the immense and varied treasures which I found, though I had not been better supplied with more or more detailed descriptions of what had been done. This paper is now confined to the Southern Highland Estates, as far as I could see, to an area far greater than has ever before been general.

Excellente Aerodrome

In the previous November I had helped to choose  
site for an airfield and residential country club  
and I knew that as soon as one was completed  
it would be very gratifying to be told  
by the pilot who flew in from Dodoma that the  
new aerodrome was "the best in East  
Africa". I am glad that the experts  
have found it so, for it certainly is  
a made a very comfortable place.

Previously we had driven over the land from which  
I sent you the first heads of tobacco, and made  
several trips and surveys, so that I was  
much more familiar with the different colored varieties.  
200-odd acres of white and other crops were on the  
part of the hill above us.

Up to itself development seemed to proceed rapidly  
and 200 acres of land had been planted in tobacco  
and when I arrived the tobacco had been in  
the ground about three weeks. The plants were thin  
and then gradually became a good crop which  
gave me a satisfactory return.

... 80 miles of which were made  
visit to excellent results. The soil and  
which will be one of the main crops for settlers  
under the same, and can play a considerable part  
in reducing the cost of living materially on the  
long hauls of the teams.

I was absent at a time when we had to  
organise the transport of mackerel and  
when we had to get 90% of the passengers of the  
cations at a time on that occasion, and

Lord Gresham is Chairman of the organiza-  
tion, and Mr. J. C. H. L. Ltd., the firm now engaged  
in the manufacture of the new building, will be responsible for  
the carrying out of the scheme.

was made for co-operative marketing as a result  
an efficient organisation has been created to man-  
age and control all important parts of our business.  
Before the end of the year arrangements have  
been made for all the available wheat to be transported  
and sold at a fair price to the mills, and the spring  
wheat in the towns of Springfield, Marion, and  
Marshall will be in great demand, and will assist considerably  
in the settlement of the district. Other crops  
which were being successfully harvested  
earlier in the year included rye, maize, and sweet potato.

Coast Edition of the and Horse  
written in August the driest and coldest time of  
the year. I was much struck with the condition of  
the cattle, and especially of the fine stock of native  
cattle, the product of Native cows crossed with Red Poll  
hills which had been imported only in the previous  
year. There was a great improvement in the cattle, all  
the colored bulls being amazingly apparent. This cross  
has been proved in the last to increase the size of  
the reds and add immensely to their stamina and yield  
of milk. The pasture had been well grazed down, and  
the resulting improvement in the grass was reflected  
in the excellent condition of the stock. After the  
whole day was devoted to horse racing, I  
arrived home in time for dinner at 4 P.M.

The ponies, however, kept for riding and weeding, are in excellent condition, far better than in the previous year. Some have benefited incredibly from the first rainy season. The stallion "Whirlwind" by Brumewarren's "Sheddader" appears to be entirely different now, and was ridden in the "Ponies" race at the Bishor which had arisen from the first rain of the year. His pictures showed him in the shape of a very attractive stallion.

... has grown such that it is now apparent to everybody that the pony is still an essential horseman's mount, and I was astonished at the horse shown overall, as all horses which I have seen in the country, which would be the case in the majority of studs, Buntington.

The demand for ponies is increasing rapidly, and there is a steady stream of visitors to the farm, who are interested in the ponies, and where good ponies are still to be found, they are more highly valued than they did some years ago. The pony is a very popular animal in the country, and many times journeys from the neighbouring counties to the Shropshire Province, and is shown again, and then the 200 miles by rail from Bedlam having been no problem. Now, the pony is often seen as a pearly lorry, fitted up as a horsebox for two ponies, and the journey has thus been cut down to 100 miles, or less, days from Newmarket, and in the weeks past, by the road, and still methodical. Two ponies brought down by 200 se box during my stay in perfect condition.

The *Sabathra* and sub-  
sequent experiments, the results of which  
are summarized in Table 1, indicate  
that it is possible to render the *Sabathra*  
territory less attractive to those ticks  
which have been introduced, and completely  
free from them.

During my absence the resin was all  
exhausted.

The chateau is a veritable sun-temple, offering a most attractive view of the rolling country and blue mountains rising to the far distance. There is a large and comfortable lounge, with an equally large dining room opening out on it, where also are the kitchens and service arrangements. On the other side of the lounge are billiard-room and capacious bar; connected by a short corridor passage is the range of bedrooms, bathrooms and toilet rooms. On the roof is a path on which a wide veranda is built, from which one can visualize an attractive garden and lawns. When I left this garden was somewhat of a guess, apparently an inevitable necessity; whereas in the world building operations take place; but experience of that district has taught me that a amazingly one rainy season will convert a sandy waste into a great desert.

Furniture Master 100-44

The house is comfortably furnished, all the furniture having been made locally. In fact, with the exception of such necessary importations as metal windows and copper from the whale constuction, all the fittings are local products. The bricks were made on the spot; the wood is grown locally, and all the labour was provided by natives.

So, that time may reach, the club in comfort a good road has been made, on which virtually joins the Cape-to-Cairo road with the Mafindi road, looking over, as it were, at the club *chateau*. An English steward and his wife have been comfortably installed; a footman is on to the club building, and he was yesterday supervising the finishing touches to the club-house, building stables and residence, and constructing "boys' quarters." The telegraph, which starts some 200 yards away from the club, is there, and very handy for supplying food and fuel to visiting planes; also a landing and take-off so wide; the ground drops away at each end, a considerable advantage for taking off, even the biggest planes. The surface is good and smooth, and there is no machine or cross ever in the way before finishing its "landing" and starting again to the north. The large circle and the SINECOURT are visible in the distance around.

Near the aerodrome is a police camp which fully  
protects the airfield and its surroundings. It is com-  
manded by a Captain, and has a garrison of 100 men.  
African natives are employed as messengers,  
and many of them are employed as porters.  
Games are played at the camp, and  
at least once a week a team from Mary is sent to play  
against the camp. The camp is surrounded by a  
fence, and the gate is always closed except when  
the gate is open, and the gate is open when  
naturally occurring means of entrance are available.

...the party  
but a Gulf Breeze  
between the two great W's and the N. fence.  
and this course is the second on the hill  
side of the club house just as you see it  
from the golf course.

Leaving out the curse which my  
lyman like my son had, there was  
of the world, & the plans, after  
all, were so little, the plan, after  
abstentions we could not be causing  
loss in the pounds, & the Nature's who

At one point we had to stop the game because the players had run out of time.

hours we found that there were just 950 yards. So off Wehrlin to go again measuring about the previous eight holes.

...which as a result proved to be a grand source of the undulating grassland and various species provided many excellent natural pastures.

Immediately in front of the club the ground slopes at first gradually and then more steeply to one of the prettiest wooded *bonzai* I have seen.

The sites for the swimming pool and squash court are on this gentle slope, very handy to the club room; they will be completed next spring. From this site a winding path wanders down the steeply banked hill past the kitchen garden, and away for a while or more down the *ongala*, crossing and recrossing the "bua," which flows down it. Very little need be done here, for Nature has been wonderful in her planting of attractive trees and shrubs down this gully; the hand of man could do no improvement.

So much time the car which was opened a fortnight after I had to leave. Each mail brings reports of further developments of buildings completed and golf tees had been constructed.

Beautiful Garden

The greatest feature of Kungtumba, the centre of Mr. and Mrs. Snell's estate, a few miles off, is the really beautiful garage. An alloyines of trees and shrubs is a mass of colour interspersed with really attractive lawns. Here again there was change and development.

The house is situated on a hill, with a background of acres of trees, wattle and blue gum predominating, with water such as cannot be surpassed in any part of the world. The immediate foreground has been made into a series of terraces, each with a blaze of colour against the green wall background. New additions will further terrace, but in this case, it had been transformed; not into lawns and flower beds, but one entered first-class hard tennis court and another room that again included a big, quick-line swimming pool which would be the pride of the most modern English country home. What excuse the tragic extravagance and luxury, the townspeople asked, pointing to some of the best buildings in the place in India? A mainly white building, the residence was a veritable palace.

... kept water in a country house, and the kitchen garden growing him, profusion masses of Eggs, and English vegetables. A couple of rows of strawberries were sown by Goldhawk, and they showed a fine crop of strawberries in the month of July. Standard peach and nectarines taste for position with great success. The large bowl of strawberries set out in the table at luncheon gave practical proof of the great capacity of the garden patch in the season corresponded to the winter. Birds were accused of getting most of the strawberries, but the author was not able to find any bird interested them.

# The New Year Honours List

Awards to East Africans and Rhodesians.

**PRIVY COUNCILOR.**

MICHAEL ROBERT SPEAR, M.P., has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Department of Overseas Trade, and has frequently dealt with East African subjects in the House of Commons and in his Department.

**BARON.**

HOWARD (LAWRENCE) GARNON, K.B.E., Deputy Chairman, the joint managing director of the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, and Chairman for some time of the Tramp-Shipping Subsidy Committee and the Tramp-Shipping Administrative Committee. Now a recuperative invalid in South Africa.

**KNIGHTS & BACHELOR.**

RELBACH, COLONEL PHILIP, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of City of London Cadet Brigade, for services to the Cadet movement. Is Chairman and Managing Director of Ascaso and Rhodesia, which has tobacco-growing interests in Nyasaland and the Rhodesias, and sole proprietor of Carleton & Company, tobacco importers, of London.

GREEN, BERNARD ASHLEY, Eso., Consul-General, British Guiana. Was Deputy Commissioner of Trade in Kenya in 1920, and a Resident Magistrate in the Colony from 1921 to 1930, when he was transferred to Cyprus. Appointed to his present office in 1933.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES FERNAND, C.M.C., late Resident Commissioner in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, spent several years Ethiopia, on which country he has written a number of books.

**ORDER OF THE BATH.**

C.B. (Military Division)

GILBERT MACKENZIE, GEORGE JAMES, D.S.O., Inspector-General of the Royal West African Frontier Force, and the King's African Rifles.

**COMPANION OF HONOUR.**

CHARLES HOWELL, Assistant, Eso., F.R.M.I., M.A., Post and its recent development, a staunch Imperialist. In his efforts consistently to retain within the Empire the undivided Tigris-Torosian area he has shown remarkable energy and tact, which other day's events have again demonstrated.

**ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.**

K.C.M.

SCARMBLE, WALTER FRANCIS, Esq., M.A., M.R.C.P., and Commander-in-Chief, Medical Services.

**O.M.C.**

COLONEL LAWRENCE, Eso., F.R.M.I., Second-in-Command. Served in Abyssinia from 1920 until the outbreak of War, during which he served with the Neasdale Field Force, appointed Assistant Treasurer, Zanzibar, and His Excellency's Treasury, Dar es Salaam, in 1921. Appointed to the two former posts in 1922, and to the latter in 1923. Appointed to the Bank of Central Africa, Treasurier of Tanganyika, and subsequently to the same post in Uganda.

DALE, JOHN CLAUDE HENRY, Esq., General Commissioner of H.M. Stationery, Indian Dependencies, Trade and Industrial Information Service, and Deputy Commissioner, Iran, for two-thirds of whose term he served with Royal Welch Fusiliers in China and India, and was the staff in France during the War.

BALFOUR, RICHARD, Eso., General Manager of the Sudan Railways.

COLIN LEE, JAMES, Eso., Chief Secretary of Nyasaland since 1931. Has frequently administered the Government.

HEDSON, MAJOR THE HON. ROBERT JAMES, M.C., Judge in the High Court of Southern Rhodesia. Formerly Minister of Justice in the Service of France during the War.

NASSON-BRADFIELD, HELEN, Eso., D.Sc., a Consulting Physician to the Government, and a number of years past.

PATERSON, RICHARD, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Director of Medical Services in Kenya. In Nigeria at the outbreak of the War, he was on military service for five years, and then became an M.Q.H. in Kenya in 1920. Later the same year he was appointed Deputy Director of Sanitary Services, and in 1933 was promoted to his present office.

KOBING, REINHOLD EDWIN, Eso., O.B.E., A.M.L.S.T., General Manager of the Tanzania Nyanga Railways. Served with the Kenya and Uganda Railways from 1925 to 1930, when he assumed his present duties.

POSHILL, JOHN DOUGLAS, Eso., D.Sc., Director of Agriculture in Uganda since 1920. Served in entomological offices of the U.S.A. and Canada, 1910 to 1924; and acted as Director of Agriculture in Fiji in 1925.

**ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER.**

C.P.O.

BOYD, EDMUND MCKEE, Eso., C.M.G., has been private secretary to successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies since 1930.

**ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.**

B.E.

WILLIAM MANNAH, Eso., Ph.D., M.A., F.C.P., For services to education and educational development in the Colonies. Was a member of the De La Warr Commission on Higher Education in East Africa, a member of the team Civil Service for many years, and chairman of the City of Nairobi under the personal direction of Lord Kitchener. Part author of "African Education," published by the Economic Commission for Africa, 1930. Vice-Marshal of the Order of the British Empire.

O.B.E.

JOHN RICHARD P. ELLIOT, Eso., Acting in Right-hand, Basutoland, and Swaziland. NEWTON, DOUGLAS, Eso., O.B.E., Governor of the Gold Coast Province of the Gold Coast. RAISON, THOMAS, Eso., O.B.E., Head of the Finance Department of the Gold Coast.

RUSSELL, MARY (WILFRED). For services to the welfare of the people of Southern Rhodesia. Her husband Sir Alexander Russell is Justice of the Peace.

SMITH, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., Auditor General, Kenya. Previously served in Uganda, the Seychelles and Nigeria.

**G.I. (Military Division)**

NEALE, Major FREDERICK, Staff Quartermaster, King's African Rifles.

**D.M.C. (Civil Division)**

COLLINS, John GSWARD, R.D., M.R., Senior Marine Officer, Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours.

VINE, WILLIAM ALFRED, Esq., Chairman of the Public Service Board of Southern Rhodesia. Is shortly to retire.

KROQUARSON, ROBERT ALEXANDER, Esq., Geologist in charge of the water-boring section, Somaliland.

KOKEES, ANDREW SWARTZ, Esq., For public services in Uganda. Has for many years taken an active part in public affairs in the Protectorate. Is an Uganda member of the Kenya and Uganda Inter-Colonial Railway Advisory Council.

GIBBONS, THE REV. CANON ROBERT MORTIMER. For services to education in Tanganyika Territory. Is headmaster of the Minaid College of the U.M.C.A.F. and a nominated member of the Legislative Council.

MCKEAN, JAMES DOUGLAS, Esq., District Officer, Kenya, where he has served since 1917.

PESTEAD, Esq., Postmaster-General of the Gold Coast. Was P.M.G. in Nyasaland from 1930 to 1936.

PUBROOK, Ernest CHARLES, Esq., formerly a member of the Board of the Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia. A well-known accountant in Salisbury, and Chairman of the Racing Club.

RICH, HARRY, Esq. For public services in Northern Rhodesia. One of the best-known business men in Lusaka.

S. JORRE, LOUIS DESVILLE ANTOINE JORRE DE, Esq., Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Seychelles.

SHEPHERD, THE REV. PETER McCORMICK, M.B.E., Ch.B., representative in Bechuanaland of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission.

SOY, KHIMI NAMU, Esq., M.I.C.E., For public services in Zambia.

STONS, SADLER AND SHAW, Esq., Controller of Customs and Excise in Southern Rhodesia until his retirement at the end of 1947.

TAUN DE LISLE HERBERT, Esq., F.C.A., Honorary Secretary of the Gordon Memorial College Executive Committee.

WALKLET, GEORGE EDWARD JOSEPH, Esq., M.B.E., until recently Deputy Assistant Civil Secretary in the Colonial Office.

THE REV. WILLIAM PAULIN, M.C., D.L., Major Public Services in Nyasaland. Was nominated unofficial member of the Legislative Council and head of the Livingstonia Mission.

**B.E. (Civil Division)**

THOMAS, JOHN, Esq., First-grade Native Clerk in the Provincial Administration of Tanganyika Territory.

WHITE, RONALD, Esq., For services to the animal office.

WASTER, ERIC, Esq., Presently Chief Sanitary Inspector in the Animal Health Department.

GRIEVES, GEORGE ANDREW, Esq. For services to education in Kenya.

HOSIER, Miss MARGARET MARY, confidential secretary to the secretary of the Royal Empire Society.

JOSE, JOHN ERIC, Esq., Presently British Vice-Consul in Mombasa.

MONTERO, DIEGO SALVADOR, Esq., Office Superintendent of the Secretariat, Somaliland.

MURRAY, MISS PAULINE EVERFIELD, M.B., For medical services in Nyasaland.

PELITT, ROBERT LLOYD, Esq., until lately Town Clerk, Salisbury.

RICKLAND, RICHARD, Esq., J.P., Bechuanaland. For public service.

RUSSELL, CHARLES ELIOT GORDON, Esq., Assistant District Officer in Tanganyika, where he has served for nine years. At present stationed in Mombasa.

SPENCER, ALBERT EDWARD, Esq., Computer in the Land and Survey Department of Uganda.

THOMSON, Mrs. MARGARET, of Wankie, Southern Rhodesia. For social services. Wife of

A. R. Thomson, M.P.

WEBBER, MISS EMILY LOCKER, Confidential clerk and typist in the office of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia.

**HONORARY M.B.**

KACHINGWE, HARRISON, Esq., Clerk in the Higher Division, Grade I, Tanganyika Territory.

**THE KING'S MEDAL**

For distinguished service.

BROOKES, FREDERICK CHARLES, Assistant Superintendent of Police in Kenya.

**Settlement in Tanganyika**

(Concluded from page 511.)

Talk and criticism of pigs is a recent and widespread development owing to the acquisition and modernisation by Southern Highlands Estates, Ltd., of the bacon factory in the neighbourhood originally built by the late Lord Delamere. Their interests were mainly concentrated in Kenya, so the possibilities of the Southern Highlands of Tanganyika many years ago and made an attempt to develop the area. Kenya, however, naturally proved to be a more profitable, so he abandoned the intention of settling a colony in the Southern Highlands. Without his personal attention and supervision the bacon factory fell into disuse, but it has now been repaired and brought up-to-date by the company.

The country is agriculturally very promising; it must, however, be long while before the supply can suffice to keep the factory working at full pressure. Meanwhile pigs and pig bacon are being developed; they form as provocative a subject for discussion out there as they do in England.

A day or two later Iring further opened my eyes to the economic prosperity of the district. I have already mentioned the large flour mill, but I was informed that was planned for the extension of the town, the large new timber and garage business (with the most modern of conveniences), or for the enlarged stores which will be built in the centre of the town, all these parts of the town will be developed. The banks and the post office are also finally gone and the town is Southern Rhodesian. It will offer a good and general prospect for the future and its inhabitants an adequate income.

# Rhodesia and Imperial Defence

THE TROUBLE about inciting one country to other people is that one's fellow countrymen, particularly those who have painted for themselves a high-toned national character, so often appear at the result. So however nice the unity of humanity in modern times is, it is easiest to make the education as an objective reality different situations around to exist, and the only ones which all count for nothing are those which are not carried to the art gallery of honour or to the best studio.

Rhodesia's place in the scheme of imperial defence might be treated by military experts, even from the standpoint of the safety of its borders in the face of attacks from enemy countries. It may also be discussed as to the rôle it can play in connection with the protection of humanity in general from the death and destruction of modern warfare.

## England's Wars are Rhodesia's

In the first heading, a very proportion of young Rhodesians are every year instructed in the use of up-to-date weapons. The Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia has stated that "England's wars are our wars," and the Colony echoes those words, assuming that its inhabitants would in case of war be used in some way by the High Imperial Command. The Rhodesian response would be, as it was in the Great War, just about as fine and whole-hearted as it could be.

The second heading permits rather more specious treatment, for without knowing whether Rhodesia would be used as a base for military or aerial operations, considerations of geography and population make it certain that any great military power, out to bag large numbers of the women and children by gassing, would not risk it in less sparsely populated parts of the Empire. The military tacticians would assuredly leave Rhodesian babies out of their reckoning when planning the world's next glorious feats of arms. This is the view of the future of Rhodesia necessarily gives it an important rôle in the defence of the Empire.

## Death-Bearers After Another War

When the next world war comes, some of the greatest of the Overseas Empire may be less safe than is commonly supposed. While it will be more dangerous in Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, and London, G.K. tells us that successful bombing-battering (and toruring) will be practised on a wholesale proficiency, Johannesburg and Johannesburg, for instance, may not be spared. Here in Rhodesia, however, we should have children who will grow up fine and with nerves unshattered. The Whoops of Rhodesia to the Empire of the Empire should be such as to be of a high order. People who are now old and have retained their balance in the grip of war neuroses, will find a prominent place in the highly skilled professions, all callings requiring clear nerve, and in the exacting vocation of educating the young. Rhodesia should be able to properly train now, to let their birthright be born of with peculiar success in a world with a large number of others who have been passed manfully and shall shock.

The adoption by Rhodesia and in all other sparsely populated parts of the civilized world of most up-to-date educational principles and equipment is of far greater value of vital consequence to the race in a wide sense—the only service rendered since the last world war to the people left alive after the next world war will be the preservation of the sparsely populated countries will meet the spirit of respect and sharing, a torch of civilization.

South Rhodesia, under the leadership of a far-sighted Education Minister, is making an immense effort to put itself absolutely up-to-date in Educational work, both primary as well as private education having been advanced—in which respect it has advanced further than England. Within a few years there will be a system of education in which there will be no gap between the two. Its results have been remarkable, and the efforts to improve morale overthrown by snobbery is trying to improve the musical training and the development of different calling with same object in mind, be it at the point of understanding between members of different races in the same world.

## Education as a Mark of Defence

The greatest mark that the Colony's new educational system should leave on the greatest bulwark of defence is that war, which so smarts a population can provide. The system of Defence of Southern Rhodesia distributed its forces, retaining only the gold of the Empire while conquering the rest with surprising ease. But the advance of education in Southern Rhodesia, if it continues to aim at truth, and does not fall back again upon the worship of obsolete fetishes, may be felt outside the borders of the Colony in times of peace, and, in the event of another world war, certainly would be so felt after the war clouds had rolled away, and when the physical and mental mutilations inflicted upon people of all ages and both sexes stood fully revealed.

It is hardly likely that many people would then be found to sing of the nobility of war, and the possibility that Rhodesia might have succeeded in providing a sanctuary for some of the prizes of peace.

MARSHAL HORSE

## Our Last Letter Airmail Pairs

For a shilling a week readers in East, Central and South Africa can now receive "E. Africa and Rhodesia" within four or five days of publication in London. It is the Empire edition of the "Rhodesian Christian Bible paper" by weekly air mail postage.

Everyone in East Africa and Rhodesia who is interested in public affairs will find this a useful edition—distributed by any newspaper in the world in connexion with reduced weekly air mail postage rates.

To those engaged in public life, enterprising business and professional men, agriculturists and others, information will be given in a few days of great value.

It will make an admirable New Year gift. The cost per annum, air mail postage excluded.

**German Claims to Colonies.****Nazi New Year Messages.**

THE NEED to strengthen Germany in every sphere of her existence was the subject upon which emphasis was laid by Herr Hitler in his New Year address to the Nazi Party.

The last word of the Nazi leader was: "Only the extension of the German fighting forces... Only the strong States do we think it possible in such a way to sustain for our people in future the most valuable possession of all," namely, race.

There in a passage which has been taken by outside Germany to refer to her Colonial aim—he continued: "May the rest of the world, realising this at last, make some contribution on its side towards the peaceful solution of those questions which have their practical and moral justification in common-sense, as well as in abstract justice." (*The Times*, at least some of its editions omit that passage.)

In another speech Hitler referred again to German colonialism using the words: "The new German fighting force, by their alliance with strong friends, have every hope to create an international element of Anti-Bolshevism against the activities of the dark forces which were once described as the ferment of the decomposition of peoples and States."

Mr. Goebbels in his New Year address to the German nation, saying that Germany had now returned to the ranks of the Great Powers, which "the had Versailles dictated," had attempted to excite her fury; thanks to the reorganization of her fighting forces, she was now able to pursue a policy based on Germany's own interests.

**Internationalization of Propaganda Foreseen.**

The Germans were also instructed to greet New Year's Day with a propagandist for the success of Nazi Policy. They were told to decide that 1933 must see an intensification of German Colonial Propaganda in order to let the world be lured to the "unshakable claim" of the Reich to former German Colonies.

Another in the *Sachsen Zeitung* marked New Year's day by publishing a series of articles on the Colonial issue. One who signed a statement of Nazi Mussolini that "the space and time of Africa are not yet fully utilized" and that "the extension of German power should be pursued by the extension of German colonies" actually, not because the German government wanted to do so, but because "it would be a sound German ambition" to argue that "colonial territories" would leave out of "the interest of the Natives." He declared that if Britain and France would probably be shaken in their confidence that they alone could perform the gigantic task imposed by Africa, and asserted that "the voice of the Union of South Africa, which heralded the re-entry of Germany into Africa as a Colonial Power, could not be ignored."

Another article in the same issue calculated that the return of the former German possessions in Africa would save the Reich between five and six million sterlings annually in foreign currency by substituting German labour for the import of 100,000 imports from territories using their own currency. Herr Karlowitz, the colonial minister of the so-called "Ritterkreuz Legion" in Berlin for the German Ambassador in England, still continues to maintain that Germany's claims are justified, especially in view of the financial difficulties of the country in which Britain stands.

This is natural enough, for only Tories like Churchill, Amery, Page-Grocott and others of the kind are deaf to the whole of reasons with which the German anti-colonial economic arguments present forward to rebut these objections. They cling obstinately to the notion that refusing the German Colonies would be a vital threat to the safety of the British Empire and its communications.

He replies that during the War the German Colonies never constituted a threat to British communications.

He has no use for the idea of Mandates, saying Co-operation between European colonising nations in Africa can only have purpose and a prospect of success if its ultimate aim is to crush Bolshevism, which is working under the slogan "Africa for the blacks."

**Nazi Dependence on Forces.**

An Edgbaston correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* has suggested that pro-German writers in Germany "should go to the Fathennhain at Munich, a Nazi shrine visited by thousands, and reflect on what they see there."

"On the wall are ten wreaths, and attached to each is the banner of a 'lost province.' These are Alsace-Lorraine, the Palatinate, Rhine-Ruhr-Saar-Eupen-Malmédy, Schleswig-Holstein, Memel and Danzig, Sudeten Deutschland, South Prussia and South Silesia, Posen, Silesia and the like. These (with the exception of the Rhine-Ruhr, Saar and Silesia) are territories at present in the possession of our enemies, in which, with the addition of Austria, some 15,000,000 people claimed by the Nazis as possessing German blood and, therefore, part of *das deutsche Volk*. It is a fundamental purpose of Nazism to incorporate them in the Reich."

"How is this to be done? If it is certain they will not surrender voluntarily. So the alternative is force, and Hitler knows that force will have to be employed. Again he has stated: 'It may be quite clear that the recovery of lost territories will only be secured by God's help to God's chosen people and a league of Christians, but only through the power of arms' (*Mein Kampf*, p. 708).

"For one, therefore, who studies the problem objectively must arrive at the same conclusion as Professor Roberts. From whichever angle we approach the question we come to the inescapable of war—unless Hitler modifies his teachings and methods or unless there is a peaceful transition to something else."

**The Views of a Bishop.**

The Bishop of Winchester, in his annual message to his diocese, writes: "I am a man who believes in peace for people. A fully armed nation deserves peace for people. A fully armed nation deserves to use all its influence for peace and power according to those who are moved by wise counsels."

"A lack of Colonies is often cited as one of the causes which makes Germany a danger to peace. This is indeed so, but this right is, some say, an attempt should be made to remove this grievance. Those who trust even to this as a possibility are strangely out of touch with the realities of the international situation. Those who argue that 'We have no colonies' need consider that these are both provocative and foolish. If the arguments of such ardent ones will solve the problem, then well and good."

He further says: "The present Government has agreed to fund the £100,000,000 loan and to maintain the £100,000,000 loan for the next three years."

## Publicity for Kenya Coffee

### Film Shown to London Traders

KENYA COFFEE is getting excellent publicity at the hands of the Coffee Board of Kenya if the warm reception of the coloured film giving their coffee story of coffee growing in East Africa, shown last week to a select audience in the men's lounge of the British

The guests, representing Home Office Workers and import merchants were received in the hand some new dispensary room of the E.A.M. (Eastern African Merchants) in Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, by Mr. H. J. P. Saben, chairman of the Coffee Board, who acted as host, and as *compere* and director of the film, and to his other and friend, Ansley, many questions were asked.

It was agreed that a great deal of the information orally and orally communicated to the London merchants, though there had been years in the trade, Mr. A. M. Wren, chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of London, H. J. Paben, honorary secretary of the Association, others described the film as "an education and an inspiration" and all were gratifyingly amused at the description in the film of the London market as "the most discriminating in the world."

#### *Misconceptions removed*

Misconceptions were removed such as the true function of the fermentation process, which as Mr. Wren explained, is primarily to remove the mucilage matter from the parchment, and not to ferment the beans. Asked whether it was true that the virtues of famous Blue Mountain coffee are due to special fermenting, the Chairman replied that that idea had received a certain amount of currency but had no scientific basis. Research, however, has been done with selected yeasts, so that fermentation might be controlled and the risk of burning the beans when carried out in the fermenting tanks might be avoided. The disposal of the fermenting material, however, beans were still free of fly larvae and of the like, after a short time.

The film, which since its first exhibition in Johannesburg, has been others to be shown in the Empire, is believed to have shown the most impressive feature taken by Mr. Johnson, showing the Kikuyu and Gikuyu districts of Kenya, seen in wonderfully true colours, a whole industry of coffee growing.

The scene in the chocolate room, where the beans are sorted, cleaned and graded, was studied in great care, taken with the long and difficult plantings, but it was to the fact the continual cultivation and the regular pruning of the trees with a sharp curved scythe that a good worker can perform on average 100 trees a day, the beautiful flowers, the tea gardens by the women, accompanied in Kikuyu by "Granny," who could not do much but sit in what was called "the children's chair," and the children, who were all smiling, and a fleet being the Gikuyu girls as happy as could be, were the scenes that were most impressive.

But back as far as 1949, thus recording their work, the pruning, fermenting, washing, drying, carriage to the central factors for curing, the separation of the light beans by air whirling, and hand picking, and then the stamping on bags marked "Produced in Kenya" to the markets that Kenya supplies, all were shown in detail. They were real living pictures of great interest and exerted

The coffee film was preceded by one of wild animals, the "show" of lions on the Ngorongoro plain being depicted, and followed by another of the Nile and the Murchison Falls, thus giving a faithful picture of the terrific commotion caused by the whole cataract of the Nile falling 400 feet through a gorge barely 20 feet across.

Mr. H. P. Saben, Secretary to the Coffee Board in Nairobi, and Mrs. C. J. Waller, the London office staff, assisted in dispensing a genial and courteous hospitality before and after the show that gave many opportunities for personal contact and friendly discussion.

## How Not to Summarise

DO YOU REMEMBER what happened in East Africa in the two Rhodesias in 1951? Because the public memory is short, some of the leading daily papers in Great Britain make the best of one year by a review of the outstanding occurrences in that which has just closed.

In a long review of world affairs in *The Times*, I had to say about the two Rhodesias was "both the Rhodesias have had a good year, and a committee will get together in the New Year to investigate the question of amalgamation."

That will certainly satisfy nobody connected with the sister states, who will take only a standing subject; important decisions have been taken in regard to Native policy, education, labour, inter-territory co-operation, and in Northern Rhodesia, the representation of non-offices.

For the references to the African states more satisfactory. There were several two-page graphs.

Air-Captain M. S. S. Robert Broome, who was sworn in in April as Governor of Kenya in succession to Sir Joseph Byrne, is faced with a controversy over the Income Tax which should be introduced in East Africa as set out by the passage of the Income Tax Bill, and as a important change made in the Executive Council, in the number of members was reduced from eight to four. A new officer was appointed to the administration of timber colonies, largely to advise on financial and economic policy.

There were two serious riots. The first Eritrean attack in May in Melka Nefas and 400 were killed. British settlers were also attacked and the police had to be brought in from another colony. In November, Italian settlers from Somaliland, who had in their interests 100,000 head of cattle, took of the King's soldiers who were compelled to fire, killing nine of the deserters. The administration was unable to put down the rebellion until the summer by the arrival after it remained for some 8,000 Abyssinian troops. The Royal Higher Education among the Somalis will be

given up, which though it may be reflected in the cost of the university, it will not be reflected in the cost of the Somalis.

**Statements Worth Noting**

WHO'S WHO

**384. MR. ERNEST ELWYN HATCHINS**

"Deal with [my servant] according unto Thy mercy, and teach me [the statutes]. — *Psalm 51:11*.

"The whole of life is to Africans full of rhythmic movement like the forest about them." — *Miss Mabel Shaw, speaking in Nairobi.*

"Cameleons are savage, vicious, and intractable animals." — *Mr. E. Robinson, Sudan Notes and Records.*

"Law or no law in dealing with Natives, it is personality that counts." — *Mr. J. C. Ibrahim, in his Report on Native and Natives.*

"The prompt use of barium carbonate bait in the Kilosa district warded off an outbreak of field mice." — *Tanganyika Agricultural Report, 1926.*

"The greatest evangelising force in Uganda is the simple village schools." — *Rev. Dr. W. F. W. Cash, writing in the 'Church of England News-paper.'*

"That I have never had to prosecute a Native I attribute to understanding them and speaking their language." — *Mr. T. C. Flynn, speaking in Bulawayo.*

"The claim that Native labour is essential to our existence is overstressed. . . . There is no firm structure on a basis of inefficiency." — *Dr. J. Price, 'The Farmer's Weekly.'*

"I have seen white men and women minister to their Native employees as sympathetically as if they were their own flesh and blood." — *Mr. D. R. Hatchins* in "Then and Now in Kenya Colony."

"What are the real foundations of democracy? I claim that it is primarily co-operation and unionism." — *The Hon. S. M. Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, addressing the 'Agricultural Society in Umtali.'*

"The evidence I found is overwhelming that higher education (of Natives) means clean wives, clean children, bigger and better-built houses with kitchens, latrines and ashtrays." — *The Nyasaland Medical Report for 1935.*

"Young youth, through courses of training in navigation on Government schools, tend to live in a world that is quite alien and uninteresting to the elders of their villages." — *Mr. J. P. G. Morris, in his address to African and the Indian.*

"An administrative official in Tanganyika is to sit in an office for six hours a day, from 8.30 to 12.30 and 2.30 to 4.30, doing sums and writing memorandum and reports as he did for examinations at school." — *Mr. J. P. D. Ballou, quoted in 'Empire Affairs.'*

"Knowledge is beglowed and the world is cast by termites or 'white ants' which makes them intuitively and personally transcendental chemists, engineers, masons, architects, sacerdotes, and experts in social service." — *Mr. S. Noyes, in his book, 'Man and the Termite.'*

"There are geographical and statistical political differences, but it is virtually the Church in Africa should have been, and it would be a definite gain of Christian unity if this were true — the A.M.S. and the A.M.E. might merge in one great ecumenical church." — *Mr. Ernest Elwyn Hatchins, in his speech at the Conference of the World Council of Churches, Geneva, 1937.*



*Anon.* "the political officers appointed to the Administrative Service of Tanganyika when the country was first occupied by the British still remain in the Territory." — *Mr. E. Hatchins, 'Education in Tanganyika.'* In 1912 he graduated at Edinburgh University, received the Foreign Department of the Union of South Africa, and after four years served out to the British South Africa Protectorate, where the year 1910 was spent as assistant conservator of forests.

In 1912 he first came to East Africa, starting in the Serengeti District, where he remained until the outbreak of the Great War, when he promptly volunteered as a private soldier, and him placed on intelligence work on the Anglo-German border near Kisumu, and afterwards Nairobi. When he was transferred to East African Mounted Rifles, with whom he fought in the First World War, he was soon joining the Political Department. On the conclusion of hostilities he was posted to Arusha, soon over its capture.

On the conclusion of hostilities he was for a time in charge of the Urea Province, and in 1921 was transferred to Marangu, where he has since remained, unusually for a British colonial station.

# Background

# Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Germany—the Facts—A political history of the Nazi revolution pretend that the new excesses committed in 1933 were quite natural in a time of political upheaval, and that they stopped when the new regime had settled down. The fact is that they neither were few nor did they cease when the Nazis had settled down. The terror in Germany to-day as before has been unremitting. Mein Kampf, parts hardly bear repeating, for in that book Hitler treated the most sanguinary terrorism of the most open and cruellest manner. The bombardments that were carried out in German concentration camps, and especially on Political prisoners, should really go to the bottom. All political offenders are execrated now as heroes. The persecution of the Jews is as bad as ever, and the persecution of the Church, of Christians, of Jews, of Negroes, and of Tude.

submarine strength are as follows: British Empire, 639 submarines built or building for the Government; Germany, 110; France, 81; Italy, 75; Russia, 149; America, 100, including 84 in commission; Japan, 100, of which 60 are operating. France, 81, including 75 in commission; Italy, 106, of which 76 are in service; Germany, 61, of which 36 are in commission; and Russia, 149, of which 122 are in service. The submarine strength of the German Navy is already almost equal to that of the British Empire, although Germany is bound by the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1912 not to exceed 45% of the submarine tonnage of the British Empire. This does not mean that Germany has broken her Treaty obligations with Great Britain, as her submarines are vessels for war, of much smaller type than those of the Royal Navy.

**Ergy and Celibacy.**—We believe the suggestion of leading laymen that the state of celibacy among clergymen should be encouraged would be an interference with the God-given liberty of the many who in this as in all other matters set first the doing of God's will in the progress of their work. We believe that for the Church to enforce celibacy on its clergy would be contrary to Scripture, as against the spirit of humility, give full scope to self-will, and tend to widen still further the gulf between clergy and people.—*The United Presbyterian*, in a recent pamphlet, *To the Clergymen of Congregationalism*.

Conditions in Ethiopia. — Exports of coffee, India, since 1891, formerly nine-tenths of the total Ethiopian exports, and worth just over £1,000,000, have virtually come to a standstill, owing to a sort of passive resistance, so that supplies of valuable coffee plantations and agricultural labourers have been left idle. There are no new exportable commodities to replace those lost; indeed, it is apparent that many years must pass before other products can be grown in sufficient quantities for export. Wheat and flour are being imported, though used sometimes to be a small export surplus. Imports generally have increased enormously. Arms are entitled to export to Italy one-third of the quantity of ships, and taking what succeeded in getting into non-military countries, and this has been, after trading at the Italian market. Export and import restrictions have had a strong effect on trade of all sorts. Italian actions since the war seem to have made no place in mercantile or a general promotion. The result of the same precedent. Hence slowly, Italy has scrapped the old machinery of Ethiopian commerce, whence she sought to put in its place a non-national system, especially industrialised. The present situation seems to call for sweeping changes. The Administration is a sound and economic one, if it can be assumed that the Administration is willing and able to make a fresh beginning. Failing this, there will be little hope for progress.

A speed problem  
in developing air transport  
could only be overcome by  
other sources of a half century ago,  
the horse and buggy. In the  
meantime, the need for larger and faster  
aircraft has increased. It would give  
hard pressed designers a chance to  
concentrate on raising other things  
than problems of controllability at slow  
speeds and landing off and landing  
in more adverse conditions.

It seems to me it is high time we in  
the aircraft industry should ask the  
question, "Is it really feasible  
to cruise safely with an operating  
aircraft carrying a serial load  
of any typical truck engine?"

The United States has come to perfect love between the President and American in Business ranks far from smooth. Mr. Roosevelt's pre-Christmas conference with representatives of the utilities were inconclusive, and during the holidays the Assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Palmer, who accompanied the President on his vacation to Florida—delivered a speech bitterly attacking business monopolies, to whose "plutocratic" policy he ascribed much of the blame for the stock market's slump. Wall Street interpreted this as evidence that the President intends to launch what it terms "busting" campaign, and the stereotyped disapproval by wholesale securities companies. Wall Street output was down 14% in October, railroad securities and other indices still declining, and an impairment figure of 20% estimated. A decline of 10% in January, Mr. Palmer said, would afford to have stamped outations perpetrated between big business and the Administration unless conditions were improved—improved decisively to the last. *The New York Times*, Jan. 1.

~~An American Speaks Out~~

In the present situation the economists do not understand our business activity, and they do not understand business men who do not take them seriously. The country is in throughout a bad shape due to the overproduction of farm and industrial products. I believe they are the result of more than twenty years of unsound economic policy and false economic thinking consistently pursued. Green-

I believe we are now in the position that satisfies the people that we have broken down our economy and political system and have never been able to do it without some kind of a break in the public's confidence in us. The right definition of a recession is a decline in a country's output for at least six months. President Johnson has said that if you can't get rid of inflation, you can't get rid of recession.

# To the News

## Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

Sentences Peasants  
Post - Cardholders' St.  
William Larke were  
southern

Security lacks record press agency  
shares." "Under Vassar  
In the R.A.F. we want you  
idea talk." — Air Marshal Sir  
Eric Neumuller.

Japan's relations with foreign  
countries are growing in cordiality  
*The Empire of Japan.*

If you are hopeful you finally  
end up by creating things you  
hope." — Aldous Huxley.

The German people have no  
fond attachment to war as a  
means of aggression. — Dr. Paul  
Schroeder.

A committee on the best  
authority on the subject  
fighting and peace in Europe.

We have caught nearly all other  
nations what they know about trade  
and industry. — Sir George Lons-  
bury, M.P.

By many of us would question  
anything that happened in 1914 in  
classed as a military history.

— Mr. H. Blackett.

It was a walking  
advertising campaign and  
a very tangible proof of the power  
of newspaper advertising. — Charles  
Higham.

Can say with pride that  
Germany have become the first  
place in Europe." — Herr P. Hess,  
the Reich's Deputy Advertising  
Christmas message.

"Narrow philosophy in the tabu-  
system of saying that a state  
is interested in its own  
history. — Mr. Stephen H. Ross,  
author of "The Hills that Filled  
Borneo."

Everyone expects business to  
cover in 1938, before the money  
is under control by Wall  
Street is meager and will continue  
with a current of political  
affairs. — *New Statesman*  
and *Nation*.

I have always regarded the news-  
papers owned by me as a public trust  
and endeavoured so to conduct them  
to render the greatest service  
possible, rather than on  
material value. — Late Mr.  
R. D. Webb, *ambassador* to Great

How Securities Have Fallen  
greatly this month the fall in  
securities has been gathered from the  
backward-looking valuation of 100  
representative securities on November  
26, 1936, showing an appreciation  
of about £460,000,000 compared with  
the corresponding date in the previous  
year. The valuation of the same  
securities on December 26, 1937, shows  
a well-known decline in market  
value as compared with the previous  
months of most £1,000,000,000, and  
there is little doubt that the  
recent collapse in securities and  
stocks had its effect upon the  
activity of all the industries  
affected by the armament expenditure  
of the British industrial companies  
which were good, but for the most  
part, the result of the period  
before the participation of the  
United States.

Frontiers  
Government policy on 1938.  
When the purchasers of industrial  
shares will watch the commodity  
price index, the American business  
activity with the closest possible  
attention, for it is these importers  
which will be most important  
in determining what is going to  
happen here. In selecting British  
industrial firms will obviously con-  
centrate upon industries with long  
and expansion prospects upon  
index (excluding steel), in  
mind, and with the same  
most pronounced upon industries  
which are fully proof against modest  
depressions in industrial activity as  
a whole, and upon industries which  
have a good export prospect, such as  
oil. These are my share  
of the market.

There are many share  
investments in the market  
at present, and the  
investments, all of them  
clear of companies that  
would be likely to offend reproach  
from the public. The present  
look towards a market which is  
stocks and bonds, with some  
will not be able to do so, and  
look very southward.

Editor's Note  
The following is a  
summary of the  
market movements  
for the week ended  
December 26, 1937.

Stock Exchange. London mean  
prices of representative stocks are  
shares on the London Stock Ex-  
change afford an index of conditions  
in the main sections of the market.

Const. 7.15 0  
Kenya 31/2 114.10 0  
Kenya 31/2 114.10 0  
N. Rhodesia 31/2 117.10 0  
Nyasaland 2 114.10 0  
N. and R. 31/2 101.50 0  
Rhodesia 31/2 111.00 0  
S. Rhodesia 31/2 112.15 0

Tanganyika 17.00 0  
Tanzania 17.00 0  
Industrial  
British Amer. 10s. 5.5  
British Oxygen 10s. 11  
C. & G. 6.60 0  
G. & J. 2.60 0  
Imperial Rubber 2.10 0  
General Electric 2.10 0  
Imp. Chem. 7.9 0  
Imp. Tobacco 1.10 0  
Imperial Nickel Canada 5.40 0  
Proc. Climax Graphite 10.00 0  
Turner and Newall 12.00 0  
U.S. 5.00 0  
Utd. Steel 11.00 0  
Gibraltar 10s. 14.70 0  
United Tobacco of S.A. 0  
Wicks 10s. 3.00 0  
Widgworth 15s. 0

Mines and Oils  
Anaconda 15.00 0  
Anglo-Amer. 10s. 2.17 6  
Anglo-Amer. Inv. 1.16 3  
Anglo-Iranian 3.15 3  
Armour 10s. 5.15 0  
Aus. Goldfields 15.45 0  
Crown Oil 10s. 15.45 0  
De Beers 10s. 8.71 0  
E. Rand Col. 6s. 16.10 0  
E. Rand Corp. 10s. 4.8 0  
Goldschmidt 10s. 5.7 0  
Imperial Smelting Cons. 10.10 0  
Kingsway Carb. 6.00 0  
Lever Brothers 6.00 0  
Royal Dutch 100.00 32.75 0  
Shell 4.15 0  
Sub. Nig. 10s. 6.8 0  
T. & T. 110.00 8.00 0

Banks, Shipping, and Home Bills  
Barclay's Bank (L.C.G.O.) 9.2 9  
Hart. 16.00 0  
Clay. 5.17 0  
B.M. Realisation 1.5 0  
St. Western 1.5 0  
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. 88.00 0  
London 20.50 0  
Nat. Bank of India 40.00 0  
Southern Bk. Ltd. 19.15 0  
Standard Bank of S.A. 71.13 0  
Standard Life 5% Prefs 1.5 0  
P. & G. 1.5 0  
P. & G. 19.00 0

Mr. S. V. Patel is now President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Scout, sent a New Year's gift from Kenya to scouts throughout the world.

Sir Leslie Pole, who has visited East African on several occasions, left England last week for America.

Major-General A. C. M. Jay, formerly of the Royal Engineers, Kenya, was recently ordained by the Bishop of Mombasa.

Major-General J. Gifford, Inspector-General of the K.A.R., has just made a tour of inspection of the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt.

Colonel George V. Memorial Peté organised in Nairobi by Mrs. Lilian McLean, raised no less than £1,400 for the Central Fund in Kenya.

Mr. Maurice Figgis interested from the board of Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Sons, London merchant, in his house in Nairobi, East Africa.

Mr. W. M. Donald, who was a glover in various offices in Southern Rhodesia from 1898 to 1908, is visiting the country after an absence of 10 years.

Lord Milner, who has interests in both Southern and Northern Rhodesia, is confined to bed at his country home in Bedfordshire with a strained heart.

Maj.-Gen. S. Barnes, one of Renter's correspondents in Ethiopia during the recent war, has been decorated with the Italian silver medal for military valour.

Sir Edward Denham, Captain-General of Jamaica, who was Chief Secretary in Kenya for some years, has excluded a short private visit to the Panama Canal.

Miss Barbara Syme, the only daughter of Sir George Syme, ex-Governor-General of Canada, rejoined her father last Friday at his home in Europe.

Sir Malcolm Macmillan, who has travelled widely in East and Central Africa, is homeward-bound from Ceylon, where he has investigated the malaria control scheme now in operation.

Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, broadcasting a Christmas address to children abroad, referred to them as "our lucky children who have the beauties."

Mr. N. G. Colville, former Governor of Rhodesia, and Miss E. Pegler, second daughter of the late Baronets of Hatch End, Middlesex, are to be married in London February 20.

Mr. Justice A. H. Swale, F.S.C., who became a judge from South Africa, died at his residence in London January 20.

Mr. G. G. G. has returned from his tour of the Man coffee districts.

Rusape, Southern Rhodesia, has formed a branch of the Rhodesian Red Cross Society, with Mr. G. G. G. as chairman and Mr. R. G. Williams as hon. secretary.

Count de Brazza, the famous French explorer of the Congo, who founded the Equatorial State, died in 1905; his widow has not been re-married. French Government, a pension equal to that of Marshal of France.

Colonel Sir Richard Richard Braine leaves England early this month to travel from Algiers across the Sahara to Kenya, as trustee accompanied by a nephew, son-in-law, and a friend, not by Lady Richard, who is unable to revisit East Africa on this occasion.

Mr. L. G. Davies, C.B., M.P., member of the Colonial Empire Manufacturing Board, address the Colonial Empire Union, London, January 12 on the work of the Board. The meeting will be held at the Over-Seas House, Park Lane, London, S.W.1, at 4 p.m.

On a voyage to Mr. Hess' winter, Chairman of the Coffee Board of Kenya, who accompanied by Mrs. Weston and two of their five children, leaves London Monday to motor across France to Italy to take up the "Mala" in East Africa. Mr. Weston's health has improved greatly while he has been in England.

Sir Edward Colby, M.P., former Governor of Kenya, has begun a survey of British policy and British morale as seen by other nations, especially Germany. His main purposes are to ascertain British policy regarding international trade, the British attitude to the Empire, the physical fitness of the people, the character of the national defence, and her foreign and foreign policy.

In a recent issue it was stated, on the authority of an old friend, that Mr. G. Guise Williams, the well-known Tanganyika official who has been acting Provincial Commissioner in Tanga, was on his return on leave pending retirement. We now learn that that statement was incorrect, and that Mr. Guise Williams will, on the expiration of his leave, return to the Territories in which he has served the past 12 years. We greatly regret having given currency to the inaccuracy.

General A. O. Morgan, commanding the Royal Engineers, who has retired after 30 years' service, will be a member of many bodies of the Empire, last Friday a former colonel and the Commandant of the castle and the Dickens Castle, naming the castle in same connection, as the age of the castle, was started in the year 1616, and has been known for thousands of years. African Rhodesia, the public in H. M. S. M. have a special reason why they are interested in him, as he is a native of Rhodesia.

# Death of Mr. E. C. Bale Mr. T. J. O'Shea's Platform

## Commissioner of Customs in Lamu

We deeply regret to report the death in Nairobi at the end of last week at the age of 67 of Mr. E. C. George Bale, Commissioner of Customs of Kenya and Uganda since 1930, and for more than a dozen years previous. Mr. Bale, a son of Ireland, was always distinguished both with efficiency, zeal and good humour which won him the confidence and friendship of the business community and he was a welcome guest on his visits to the country. He had been Chairman of the Harbour Advisory Board and the Advisory Committee of the Kenya R.N.V.R. Both organisations were to be grateful to him for his strength of character, a man of strong and genuine honour, he could not be surpassed.

### Bulwer in Zanzibar Residency

The death of Mr. J. P. Bulwer removes a remarkable man. Born in 1878, he was very prominent in the life of Zanzibar where, at the end of the last century, he made a considerable fortune, engaging in marked success in trading and other operations, though he could never be said to have been rich. He built many of the famous works of that period on the main island, and what is now the present British Residency in Zanzibar. At the time he was generally reported as being wealthy was he asked for up payments from his Sultan on account of the work which it was proposed to do on a building sent in his bill scribbled on a scrap of paper. He was a man to whom community belonged a simple man, the leading public officials and influential.

### Other Obituaries

Adolphe Franck, a former Colonial Attorney in Belgium, died in Brussels last week. He was the creator of the Colonial University in Antwerp, a member of the Council of Colonial affairs, and until recently Governor of the National Bank of Belgium. He received many foreign honours, and was an honorary G.C.M.G.

Sir Charles Davis, Government Under-Secretary of State for Dominions, from 1925 to 1930, died in London on Saturday at the age of 61.

Dr. Harry T. Bliss, who was a U.S. missionary in Madagascar from 1885 to 1896, died in Worthing last week at the age of 71.

Mr. W. Mansell, who died in London last week at the age of 70, served with the Royal West Kent Regiment in the Sudan in 1888.

Mr. H. E. Hart, brother of Mr. Montagu H. Hart of Kisumu, died in London last week at the age of 61.

A True Friend in Health  
or Sickness

**BOVRIL**

## Mr. T. J. O'Shea's Platform

### Candid News of Kenya's Needs

I BELIEVE in the ideal of a service to serve Kenya is my ambition.

That is the text of the election address of Mr. T. J. O'Shea, who has contested the Nairobi South constituency in the forthcoming general election in Kenya, which he has been president for 30 years, having taken an active part in public affairs for two-thirds of that period. If elected, Mr. O'Shea intends to devote his services primarily to public work, and especially to the building and strengthening of the foundations of the economic structure of the country in order that it may be fit for greater political responsibility. The address also states:

I consider that the country is suffering from the absence of a sound co-ordinated economic policy and shall subordinate a programme of conservatively planned reform to the task of stimulating economic recovery and to encourage the inflow of capital.

I should regard as a serious political mistake, and as a great disservice to the Colony, any attempt to postpone the question of taxation until data are available from the audit which Government has promised. Over a period of years I have made a close study of taxation methods, and share the now widely accepted view that some measure of direct non-Native taxation is necessary to correct the inequalities of our present methods, to relieve the burden on costs of production. I believe that the Income Tax Bill, introduced in the light of practical experience, would best serve this purpose.

### Importance of White Settlement

Imperial and East African interests alike demand a rapid increase of our European population. Agricultural settlement alone can do this. It has been pressed by recent immigrants into migrations. I will press for the encouragement of local industries and the development of towns and cities.

The future welfare of our rising generation has been one of my closest concerns. I shall be active in assisting to widen the field of employment for our young men and women and to increase the facilities for their education and training, so that they can take their place in the world properly equipped.

I adhere to the view that the principal way in which our Railways and Harbours have become our most successful enterprise and am in favour of any extension of the policy of utilising these ways as a taxation machine for general revenue, now that a greater density of traffic means the public should receive the benefit of lower rates.

**Health and Medical Facilities**

I shall insist on adequate representation of the existing interests on the Medical Executive and sale of local products.

I shall also press for building of the new hospital to be proceeded with without further delay, and for larger hospitals and medical facilities to be provided, in special institution for people of limited means.

The hereditary tendency of the Kenyans that in the past representations to the various bodies have not manifested a great interest in the other self-constituted bodies, such as the universities, my constituents have the right to demand that for the purposes of mutual and extensive to which had implemented its educational policies and of exchanging views on current affairs with national bodies.

TELEGRAMS TO THE EDITOR

## Conditions on the Lupa

### Suggestions of a Returned Digger

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR—I have read the criticisms of members of the Permanent Mandate Commission of the League of Nations, and of various other publicists, devoid of first-hand information, of conditions on the Lupa goldfield, and especially of the European miners and diggers in that part of the British Territory from which I have returned, and it seems to me that, as far as what I saw there, there is no place upon the right.

It would be folly to suggest that diggers are devoid of all blame; when heterogeneous crews of men of all nationalities in any part of the world can be expected to be free of some men of poor report, the diggers on the Lupa are fullalive to the existence among them of such men, and jealous of the reputation of their community, most anxious to eliminate the really bad type. And the Lupa Control Board has power, when it has deteriorated to us, to deal disreputably. But this is only very recently.

It is also true that the poverty of the area, and the lack of a general understanding of the problems of the area—largely as a result of the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie Kennedy, the open and unashamed champion of the miners, has not been the least dangerous factor in what may be called the failure of the Administration. It was essential, indeed, in those days that there should be marked improvements.

If gold-winnings are to be maintained between the diggers, the Government, and the Natives, it is essential that the alarming and illicit gold-buying—i.e., B. for short—should be checked, and although police vigilance has been increased, this issue is still serious.

What the real issue of B. is, and the undiscriminatory issue to Natives of a year or more ago on prospecting rights (P.R.) was one thing, and this which protest was made at the time, and there are others.

Because so good many diggers do not spend the whole of their time on the claims, it naturally happens that the gold-winnings of the days of the late Sir Charles G. H. Smith were not confined to a real number of miners, but extended to a great number of others, who, for clothing, food or other considerations to the like extent, live longer.

The issue of prospecting rights to the Natives seems to me a serious, though minor, fact, but there is need to bring up the issue of prospecting rights, and I am sure that all the best diggers would agree that they should be restricted to them who care to spend practically all their time on their claims. If a man is a trader, and tends to that part of his business, he can obviously not also be a digger. I also suggest that a P.R. should in future be issued to genuine diggers only.

Another requirement is improvement by the Native Department, and, in particular, the vision for the regeneration of the area. The exaggeration to the outside the position in that respect is absolutely chaotic on the Lupa at present, and has been for years. The small reef-miners have been greatly hampered in their activity by the Administration of Wright and business conditions not rendering the financial and material help to the diggers, or to reef-miners, as could be had under the former

and it is to its interest to assist these people. At last a scheme has been put forward, but unfortunately it is dangerous, and it is deliberately entangled with all sorts of unnecessary "ifs and buts," in which we are told that the good our suggested Mining Consultant has intended.

Another serious need is better control of the Native population, and around Chunya. For many months past, something like a thousand Natives were allowed to "camp" down to Chunya township, and to continue living in completely unsanitary conditions, which entailed a grave risk of the spread of disease, and against which the diggers protested repeatedly, but to what purpose?

"Conditions of life on the field impose serious hardship and deprivation upon most Europeans at the best, and, in their interest, in that of the area and of the Territory as a whole, every possible step should be taken by the Government to ameliorate conditions."

Yours faithfully,

J. R. Clegg, ex-digger

## Functions of the C.E.M.B.

### A Area for Improvement

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir—Your kind conditions of life on the C.E.M.B. are, when you like, if criticism of the Colonial Mining Marketing Board is out of focus, to reply naturally, and it is very difficult to get out of focus until the fog surrounding it is cleared.

In April 1934, I helped to found the Press Advocacy, the forming up of a representative Committee to consider the means of forming a Colonial Empire Marketing Board. A good deal has happened since then, and we founded a Board conceived in great secrecy, and presented to us overnight. Criticism under these circumstances is not unreasonable. An unusual consultation was arranged before the decision to form the Board was taken. It is safe to assume that, at this late hour, the Board, having already decided its Charter, is really likely to submit to court unauthorised consultation. Had a representative Committee been set up before the Board was formed, the Committee would naturally have been able to see the Charter, which in the Board's existing circumstances must now be directed to the Board itself. There certainly are points which require official explanation, points which could more readily have been made to the Committee.

What is the precise significance of the executive authority vested in the Board? Is its basic purpose to maintain the discipline of the officers and members of the Board, or is it wholly to regulate and control the affairs of the miners? If the miners' association meets to play the benevolent rôle, then why not qualify the word "Marketing" with "Advisory" or "Consultative"?

I deplore the fact that the Committee stage lagged in the formation of this Board, and I agree that it has been launched in an unusual and unusual manner. We really do not know quite what the board so far as its functions are concerned, does it propose to deal with the production of gold manufactures in the country, and export to the rest of the country, and the colonies? My last comment on the subject is that the Secretary of State will be perfectly justified in the

JANUARY 6

## NOTES FOR EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

extreme as a case which hinders him from the threatened " primitive races " against the British Mandated Territory concerned.

The Council cannot for all time be expected to remain the passive states, and industrialism must inevitably assert itself. And the officers of the Colonial Economic Marketing Board will be available to assist in the sale of Colonial manufactured products, in the U.K. and the Dominions.

That the Board, properly constituted and stimulated, cannot but be of value to the Colonies is more than apparent, but let us clear the air first of some of the misgivings and suspicion which primarily result from the exclusion of unofficial co-operation whilst discussions for the formation of the Board were under consideration.

A further and more explicit announcement is due, and what announced at some from reliable sources.

18, Grosvenor Gardens, Yours faithfully,  
London, E.C.3. GERALD T. WALKER

There are a few specimens of writing begin-

Don't never prophesy

In most distressful mood.

Death protest too much.

Source of innocent meekness.

Defeat as if my friends

Be stateless as I solitarily

I do not suggest that you offer price for the best  
solution.

Sports Club.

London, S.W.

Yours faithfully,

G. T. BOND.

## East African Gold Shares

### The Root of the Trouble

To the Editor of " East Africa and Rhodesia "

SIR.—I was very glad to see your criticism in your last issue of the article by the City editor of a London evening newspaper on the subject of gold mining in East Africa. I may deviate a little from the favourable impression, and tell me, beyond the encouraging reference to Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, the writer had gone out of his way to ignore favourable features of other concerns.

You showed how developments on the properties of East African Goldfields and Kenyan Gold Areas exploded the ideas of the author of that article who might also have been expected to possess a more accurate knowledge of the Rosterman Company, whom he describes as diamond drilling that some of its men persist at all costs to do while in the case of those now being worked " are not proving as those go down. There is also the fact that for over a year the company has produced something in the region of 1,200 oz. of gold each month, and that the plant is capable of treating 5,000 tons of ore monthly, instead of the present throughput of 2,000 tons. This quantity will be increased as the ore reserves expand as may be expected when the reefs found by diamond drilling are reached. Meanwhile it certainly is no bad sign that the company has a healthy future.

Mauritius Gold Mines, which at the end of its last financial year had nearly £200,000 in the bank, are now covering their development expenditure by the gold produced from the mill, so that its position is by no means reflected by the stock exchange figures for the year.

Actually, there have been failures among East African concerns, among South African, West African, American, or Canadian—but from bitter experience I have written that those who make money in mining are the investors who buy the promising shares when the shares are sold off at a loss. It is a well-known rule that the best investments are held for a long time.

If all companies go to the central factor and split out their food and other supplies on credit, instead they must start buying and consuming and fixes the price more firmly. If it is a stock market it is more likely to be a bull market than a bear market, and the shares will rise rapidly.

London, S.W.

## The Accuracy of a Report

### The Times and Friends

To the Editor of " East Africa and Rhodesia "

SIR.—I was intrigued to read your report in last week's issue of the foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons, and to see that Mr. Parker was accorded as " friend." It is a great pity that we should have what used to be considered a leading organ in this country, *The Times*, becoming a organ on behalf of a foreign Government.

I say I was intrigued because I seemed to remember that he was differently quoted in *The Times* and on looking up that newspaper I found the report of the debate to read: "It was a great pity that what used to be considered the leading organ in this country, *The Times*, should become the organ on behalf of the British Government."

Surely there is all the difference in the world between the charge made against *The Times* of being as "an organ of a foreign Government" as German was clearly indicated in its own report that it had been accused of having become an organ of the British Government.

Yours faithfully,  
Newhaven.

The report as published in our column was corroborated by *Hansard*. The charge of being as "an organ of a foreign Government" came from the attitude of *The Times* to the German colonies. Eds. E. A. and R.]

## Notices for Christmas

### Some More Suggestions

To the Editor of " East Africa and Rhodesia "

SIR.—The suggestions you could offer according to the quality of the stocks you can buy are many and various. Gold stocks located in the same countries which I understand are the best.

London, S.W.

## Italy and Ethiopia

*read in New York*

HEADQUARTERS OF COSTA Rica's Legation took up his residence at Addis Ababa last week. He arrived in the capital riding his own mackin at the head of a squadron of horses, and was met by Major-General Sartori, one of her dignitaries. Costa Rica met a crew of 1800 men, many of whom carried arms, including the Italian Army and exiles, so devoutly did they believe that invasion was imminent.

THE Holy Synod of the Coptic Church in Cairo last week received the fugitive Abraham in Ethiopia. On December 10 he was sent to the Abuna, set up by the Italians as Patriarch of the Coptics in Ethiopia, pointing out that by accepting him, he had violated his trust and compromised himself in order to answer the charges against him. He was welcomed to the land and a meeting was held five days later, intimating that as yet there was no satisfactory allegiance he and his supporters could communicate. No message has been sent to the Coptic Patriarch or to the Holy Synod in action.

Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, did a good deal in a few days during the past week. It was announced that he was selling his house in Bayswater and removing to London, where he may settle permanently, and where he may study the English language; he escaped unharmed from a three-car crash as he was running from Paddington station to the Ethiopian Legation on his way to Broadcasting House, whence he gave a patriotic Christmas message to the world; he landed in United States; and he received a message from the Friends of Ethiopia League addressed to "Your Imperial Highness Haile Selassie, Legate of East African Sudanic Christian Empire of Ethiopia."

The Emperor Haile Selassie has received a reply from the Queen of the Netherlands, to whom he telegraphed that he was disturbed to learn that on the invitation of the Dutch Government, the Swiss of the Oslo Convention were to consider according to *jure cogens* the annexation of Ethiopia by Italy. The Queen's reply said that while fully revering in her national policy of the defences of law and of law, her country was bound to the interests of those of the Italian occupant, and that the bulk of the League Nations and the Netherlands to a part were not able to accept her Majesty's addendum that in view of the importance of maintaining normal diplomatic relations with Italy.

Her Government was consulting with other Powers concerning the re-establishment of relations with the former Italian Government had meantime decided upon proceeding to de jure recognition.

An agreement has been signed in Rome to regulate trade between Japan and Italy in East Africa. The Ethiopian market has been closed to Japanese goods for some time past, so the Italians wished to reserve it as much as possible for Italian products. On the anti-Italian Pact, however, Italy agreed to some satisfaction to Japanese demands. It is believed that the new agreement provides for the entry into Ethiopia of Japanese textiles and coal on two other classes of goods of a total annual value of about \$25,000,000.

Two of the journalists who lost their lives in Spain last week have died as war correspondents during the Italian-Ethiopian campaign. H. R. Sheepshanks, one of Keuter's war correspondents in Ethiopia, had been dead two months in the country before he was to be buried home suffocated from dysentery. He had captained a boat at Trichon in 1928. A. W. Noyes, a well-known American whose last assignment as a war correspondent was with the Italians in Ethiopia, he ended his days at Addis Ababa with a southern column and had no time to re-visit the country to see what changes had taken place since our occupation.

## Union-East African Year Book

The 1928 edition of the Union and East African Year Book is one of the most comprehensive handbooks ever published concerning Africa.

It contains a chapter concerning Africa and should be anyone's possession, especially interested in that continent. At the price of 25s. or 35s. it is in the U.S. \$2.50 or \$3.50 respectively.

The new edition has been greatly enlarged and improved, and contains well over 1000 pages of information, with an atlas, a map collection, many specially drawn field maps, and a lot of valuable elsewhere.

It has full details of posting and telegraphic regulations, the Queen's Proclamations, accounts and summaries, income tax regulations, local government, international currency, etc., descriptions of the old mining industry included, and a great deal more.

It can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. T. & T. Clark, 11, Church Street, Edinburgh, or from any other bookseller.

East African annuals. Have lately illustrated by photographs of every kind, and filled with interesting articles, the best from all over the world. Lives up to its name. In past years it has done many good things. It may seem inevitable to quote "The Gulf of the Zanzibar Waters," by J. Wilson Head; "The Story of the Ankole Bush of Uganda," by T. S. Williams, must be mentioned. Copies of this annual may be obtained from the "East African Standard," Nairobi, or from London, Messrs. Mount Stephen, Speed & Co., 10, Queen Victoria Street, or from any post office.

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*News Items in Brief*

In a meeting of Congress of Anthropologists and Ethnological Sciences held to take place in Copenhagen last year, 1937,

the Battalion of the Egyptian Army reached, on Friday last week, During a parade through the city, was taken by Sir Stewart Symes, the Governor.

The pioneer members of the Rhodesian Air Force had their first practice at Salisbury aerodrome, where they were instructed by Colonel J. D. Morris, commanding Southern Rhodesia's Forces.

330 immigrants to Southern Rhodesia during October last intended residence in the Colony, the highest number recorded, any month, during the year. In November the number was 242.

One self-styled officer from Kenya is to go to the U.S.A. with a trayed yellowhip to study anti-erosion measures now being undertaken in America. This after he made his U.S.A. through the Colonial Office.

Monday the B.B.C. initiated the new daily broadcast service of news and other items in Arabic. In the Sudan and certain other parts of Eastern Africa this present service of straight news will be very welcome. The transmission begins at 5.17 P.M. daily G.M.T. the news being given between 6 and 6.15 p.m.

An illustrated brochure has been issued to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Zanzibar of the Sultan Seyyid Said Khalifa bin Sharub. It contains a collection of excellent photographs taken during the reign, which show the enthusiastic way in which all sections of the community joined in celebrating His Highness's silver jubilee.

A baby was recently born to a native couple in the U.S. and mission in Liverpool on October 15th. One short hour earlier the 15 hours before the doctor was called and was found lying on the cold floor. The mother had been removed to the Mission hospital, where three other living children were discovered. She will be looked after by the Mission. Some time ago the babies of the various sects of cults were born.

In 1936 Southern Rhodesia had 1,100 motor cars to 10,000 adults, and in 1937 there were every 10,000 persons 1,145. One thousand more came in the 15 hours before the doctor was called and was found lying on the cold floor. The mother had been removed to the Mission hospital, where three other living children were discovered. She will be looked after by the Mission. Some time ago the babies of the various sects of cults were born.

It was officially announced last week that the £14,000 exchange stabilization Account at London on September 30 was £1,000,000,000, and that £6,000,000,000 was deposited in the Bank of Rhodesia. This amount together with its reserves in gold bullion was 76,840,000,000, or £14,000,000,000. On the same date, the Account held in the Bank of Rhodesia in foreign currency, this including the Account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and this sum amounted to £1,000,000,000. Hence the total value of the Bank's gold reserves in various metals

*Of Commercial Concern*

Rhodesia Railways have ordered 12 locomotives from Manchester for delivery during the next twelve months. The trams are 80 lb. rails laid on metal sleepers, trucks to be delivered at the rate of 25 a week.

The arrival of the first train from South Africa was on Saturday last. Last Saturday morning a train left from Great Britain in the morning will have the ability to purchase the last.

A revised valuation of imports and exports shows a decrease of £1,000,000 from the previous total of £9,100,000. There was an increase of £2,750 in handicrafts, and a decrease in country values of £1,907.

Work is shortly to be started on the extension to the harbour at the port of Boma. The work is to be undertaken by Messrs. Filding and Company, London, Mr. R. Ballard, who was in charge when Bumwe wharf was constructed, will act as supervising engineer.

Total export traffic handled by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first six months of 1937 amounted to 369,638 tons, compared with 388,700 tons during the corresponding period of 1936. Total port traffic, inland from Kilimani, totalled 1,000 tons, again 1,043,70 tons.

Messrs. Edwards, Son & Co., the Liverpool tobacco merchants, has been formed into a limited liability company, with registered office at 27 Gladwell Street, Liverpool, and Mr. A. Ironside, managing director, whose chairman in the hands of Mr. Geoffrey A. Cowan.

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yellowing  
make teeth  
sparkle, and keep the  
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LAST MINING NEWS

## Tanganyika Gold Prospects

### Optimism of the Mines Department

FOR FINANCIAL INTERESTS in the City of London, and investors generally in the Tanganyika gold mining industry, there is much encouragement in the annual report of the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines (Government Printer, Dar es Salaam), which reached England a few days ago. The progress of individual companies is set out clearly and concisely in an annex, to assess the value of the work done, and though the report deals only with 1936, it gives an admirable survey of the position in the territory at the close of that year.

The financial importance of the mineral industry to Tanganyika is not to be measured by the total revenue of £49,824, compared with £34,937 in 1935, of the Department, and the chief Inspector of Mines has done well to show that 12 mining concerns alone spent the following sums in the Territory of road, transport, £16,200; to the Tanganyika Railways, £1,250; to European employees, £2,190; to Asian employees, £13,571; to African employees, 1,15,162; or £1,000 for Africans; £1,216; on state mealie flour from Kenya, £11,430; with the Kenyan and Uganda Railways, £21,079; on stores, tools and plant, £152,500.

#### Progress in Many Directions

Gold production totalled 85,995 ozs., or £6 million, containing 69,732 ozs. fine gold, though there was no mine in the Territory that produced as much as 100 tons per day; most mills, States the report, have been prematurely erected and have a capacity ahead of mine production. As is usually the case with new fields of small mines, development is the need. Of the total of 91,831 tons of ore crushed, about 22,346 long tons were treated with cyanide. It is still not possible to give an accurate figures for the head or tail assays, but the value of the tailings in most small mines is very high.

The results of the mining operations for 1936-37 were determined and great advance made in proving ore reserves. 1937 should find most of the remaining factors as to costs determined, and a large number of ore blocked out. A ridge 8, also managed by Roburit Williams & Company's diamond drill should be tested and extended to at least 300 ft below the surface.

There are other new prospects in the Mwanza district, which may develop as mines when addi-

tional developments are made. Mining is also under way around the Arusha area, and prospecting is in which audits would disclose many unexploited. In the Njombe district, the British Gold Corporation has distributed the properties to the new Central Development Company, which will concentrate on gold production. Last year its production from shallow workings in quartz veins had been described on a larger scale was planned.

At Mrangi mine, it is stated, a new and probably justified equipped below and above ground has had the result of 20 tons 8 ozs per day. A large amount of development would probably start crushing 30 or 40 tons daily. Work had to be suspended on the E.P.L.M. and T. (Tabora Mining Syndicate) north of the Mara River. This, says the Chief Inspector, was unfortunate, for the ore occurrence had not been opened up and developed to a greater extent than they have had. The Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company had a diamond drill working on the underground strata.

Another small discovery, by prospectors, considerably extending the existing goldfield, which deserves more attention from prospectors, but only one of the properties has been opened up with any degree of technical skill. The Kekete mine of Tanganyika Central Gold Mine, Ltd., was down to 430 ft. practically all the output still comes from the bare outcrops, which shows the sign of continuing strength at the bottom.

#### Difficulties of Raising Capital

All properties on the Luru goldfield suffered from inability to raise capital. The geology of the Saza district, owned by African Goldfields, Ltd., has been studied in some detail, and diamond drilling and underground development have given further geological information. The proposed mill unit to be erected will wait with several years' delay.

Tanganyika Minerals, Ltd., increased their holdings. The recruiting of labour on this mine is extremely difficult, says the Commissioner. Every employer is on a set task, and the increased efficiency in the case of the streams of labour would be as much as 500%. Native are sensible and well organised, labourers are content, and plenty of Native boys offer to work on the property, the daily sickness rate is only 2%.

The Ilunda gap in the Mbeya district, at present split among three owners, would present an interesting diamond drill prospect as a bonus. No claims were made by the three considerably too small each.

Nearly all small reef miners on the Luru field lack capital. Further small-scale development

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lands and dozens of farms in the area  
old are not being developed. Disappointing  
output was in 1932. It was four times  
down this year.

PTPA Lupa Midfield

The same interest in the agricultural city  
viewers have in recent alluvial production in  
the valley where prospects on the land field are  
stated to be most favorable, a new geological monograph  
of the 7300' prospect is now being prepared to  
make it more available to the public. Inspector  
and his assistants continue to follow up the success  
of the alluvial valley.

The last section of the paper is mainly intended to complement the previous sections with some figures, concerning either the usefulness of the NLRG approach or its usefulness for a new concept of loyalty itself. It shows the lack of personal interaction between employer and employee which leads to suspicion, cold bearing and almost certainly in some cases to penal them. The successful fighters have early been heading who have been in their employment for long periods, and a somewhat individual sense of loyalty has developed.

The profit of the alluvial diggers during 1936 was nearly twice that of 1935, but of the total 3,200 diggers recorded to have made a profit, and only 45 arrested as having made incomes of over £200 from digging. Over 450 mechanical dry-blowers were operating in 1936. The total chief costs given were about 45s. in wages and 13s. for a tonne per ton of gold recovered. Wages of labourers are not likely to come down but labour should be organised more efficiently; the unsuccessful digger may only gain no advantage to himself but his handling of labour makes it more difficult for the permanent ad-

Efficient reorganizing and discipline strengthens and multiplies the effectiveness of others.

#### New Discoveries

In the Taboro district of the Western Province Urwirwa Goldfields, Ltd., found gold in an entirely new area, and in the Kalama district the Jubilee reef on special E.P.L. No. 98 was found to have a strike of approximately three-quarters of a mile down the reef. It is still oxidized and leached, with patches of secondary enrichment, and though development has apparently ceased, this ore-body is considered worthy of diamond drilling to the primary zone.

Concerning his report Mr. B. E. Frayling, the  
Chief Inspector of Mines, gives some  
valuable hints as to what to prospect in the Territory.

Those who wish to prospect for tin should purchase the Ibanda mines sheet. Those who wish to discover and peg a small worker's gold reef, so position flight well, begin with the Seguti mines sheet or the Kinyangiri mines sheet. Syndicates who intend scientific methods of working alluvial gold should purchase the Mawoga, Lupa Bridge, West Siria and Jteve mines sheets. A provisional mine sheet of the Eastern Province, to a scale of 1:100,000 is available."

## *Latest Progress Reports*

**Lively Reef.**—December report: 15,000 tons crushed  
to 1,424 oz. gold; estimated profit, £1,022.

**Widderwood Starr**—Return for December: Milled, \$4,000; milled, \$675 fine oz., value, £11,688; estimated gross from mine, £1,875 less Government royalty, £53, net £11,635; cost, £4,004. Capital expenditure, £1,241. Results include 1,000 oz., bar value £2,000, recovered from excess grade cuttings for month. External circular shaft, 47 ft.; development, (S.H.)

**Team and Motor Gold.**—Results for December: Tons yielded, 2,000; fine 67%; estimated value \$10,000. Total cost of team and motor \$1,000. Weight of gold, 132.5 lbs. Actual expenditure for month, \$1,000. Main shaft, pit, circular, 12 ft. diameter, 12 ft. deep. Diamond drilling, pit, 12 ft. diameter, 12 ft. deep. Shaft, 12 ft. diameter, 12 ft. deep. Level, super level drive, 100 ft. deep, 420 ft. Was driven at a 10° incline, over 42 ft. in. Along the drive footwall, B, was driven 223 ft. It is 12 ft. in diameter, 12 ft. deep, over 30 in. in. Main shaft, 12 ft. in diameter, 12 ft. deep. Super level drive, 12 ft. in diameter, 12 ft. deep, over 27 in. in.

...ZINDE, November 1864, treated 6,205  
...gold recovered 1,850  
...5,355 oz. capital expenditure  
...spent to date in month due to the S.A.Y. -  
...Hins. 1,000.00 for labor in November and begin-  
...ning December, 1864, for month. The amount  
...of money spent in November, 1864, for labor  
...and supplies, \$2,500.00. The amount  
...of money given to the two drivers was \$100.00  
...and the amount given to the cook \$100.00.  
...The amount given to the two drivers  
...last, over \$100.00 in dividends, and  
...the amount given to the cook \$100.00  
...from the S.A.Y. -  
...A driver's month's pay is \$100.00, and a driver's  
...month's expenses \$10.00. The amount  
...given to the two drivers, \$100.00, is to be  
...deducted from the amount given to the  
...two drivers.

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Bushwick Mines (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Carr & Motor (2s. od.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	26s. 0d.	26s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 0d.	10s. 0d.
Graetzer Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenyan (40s.)	15. 9d.	15. 9d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 7d.
Kimingini (10s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Leonegra Corporation (1s.)	0d.	0d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	11d. 4d.	1s. 1d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rezende (1s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 9d.
Rhodesia Nsanga (41s.)	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Anglo American (10s.)	22s. 0d.	22s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	4s. 1d.	4s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	17s. 1d.	10s. 0d.
Rhokana (1s.)	£11 2s. 6d.	£10 17s. 0d.
Roan Afielone (5s.)	19s. 0d.	18s. 3d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 0d.	3s. 3d.
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tanganyika Concessions (51)	9s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	8s. 4d.	7s. 9d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	28s. 1d.	28s. 4d.

British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 0d.	30s. 0d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (51)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 3d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (51)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 7d.	4s. 7d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	15s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesia Railways	24s. 4d.	26s. 3d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	5s. 8d.	5s. 7d.
(16% Pref. 21s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.

# **CRUSHING**

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# The Outflow for Astres as

Writing the prospectus for his company in  
1911, Stetson had this to say: "The increasing  
interest in contributions to the *Final Appeal*

With the continuing expansion of the existing industries, especially the development of the new interest in electric air conditioning and the growing demand for insulation, there seems to be a

asbestos products may be expected to show a downward trend. It must be remembered that the asbestos industry is in the capital goods industries, which are particularly vulnerable to credit紧缩 (credit squeeze).

the demand for asperges, leads, etc., etc., from our market abroad, the result will be a general slackening in our must be borne in mind. Such fluctuations on the one side must of necessity be reflected on the part of the surely mighty companies. Movements in these concerns of which—Mitsui, Rhodesia, and Grindalton—illustration and—what may be taken as example—must therefore be regarded as somewhatulative in character, though they are at present detached from the rise of prices.

### **Territorial Outputs**

Northern Rhodesia produced copper, 850 tons of zinc, 55 tons manganese ore, 56,603 oz. of mica, 785 lb. of mica, 378 oz. of gold, and 1,000 oz. of silver.

Mineral exports from the Rhodesia Goldfield were: gold, \$6,076,500; silver, 13,000,000 oz.; coal, 60,330 tons; chrome ore, 20,000 tons; asbestos, 4,405 lbs.; tin, 2,167 tons; pyrite, 2,400 tons; manganese, 33,000 tons; zinc, 3 tons; zinc oxide, 10,842 lbs.; lead, 1,650 t. tons; cement, 1,000 t. tons; lime, 3,021 lb. The number of gold producers was 100, and the value of the gold produced, \$80,260. The total value of all minerals produced during November was \$10,000.

The death is announced after a long illness of Mr. A. V. Libbone, of the Roan Antelope Mine, Northern Rhodesia.



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THE DAR ES SALAAM & NAIROBI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Stone Town, Mombasa.

THE EGYPTIAN ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO. LTD.  
Cairo, Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Ismailia.

## K.U.R. Rate Reductions

**Further Saving to the Public of £160,000**

RATE REDUCTIONS of £160,000 have been announced in Nairobi by the Kenya and Uganda Railways, which have now achieved the third successive report of reducing the top goods rates for performing 12 months. Details of the reductions have not yet reached London, but we understand that the new classification rates—Classes 2 and 2A goods which would have been scheduled under them, now coming under Class 1—though this will not apply to traffic consigned to or from stations in Tanganyika Territory.

Another important alteration is that the mileages on which charges are based have been reduced. Since the extension of the K.U.R. to Jinja and Kampala, merchants in Uganda have frequently voiced their disapproval of the method of the railway authorities in calculating the mileage according to distance on the route, instead of charging according to the shortest route, when goods were taken to Kisumu, or to Port Bell, or to Jinja or Port Bell, or to Mombasa or Kampala. It has been reduced from 842 miles to 700 miles, from Mombasa to Jinja, from 83 miles to 750 miles, and from Mombasa to Nairobi, from 845 miles to 787 miles.

### Zoological Coins

A new issue of "zoological" coins in Southern Rhodesia is now in test, in that a similar series was nearly introduced in England for the George VI in 1936, in the same heraldic reverse that has been the British tradition for centuries. The weight of the British farthing is the only survivor of a number of designs submitted for approval in the "zoological" series for the U.K.

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## Helping the Coffee Trade

**Rail and Harbour Rates Cut by 50%**

RAILWAYS advocated the temporary reduction of coffee freight rates over the Kenya and Uganda Railways. We are glad to report that the freights have been reduced by 50% as from January 1 for a period of six months, following representations by the East African Coffee Producers' Committee and the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, which stressed the need for assistance to the coffee industries of Kenya and Uganda during the present state of emergency in the trade.

A communiqué issued by the High Commissioner for Transport in Kenya and Uganda states that the Tanganyika Government will authorise a reduction of 50% on certain conditions in the coffee export rates over the Tanganyika system from Bauloba to the coast and of 15% from Moshi. Similar reductions are to be applied to the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Harbour charges on all coffees exported from Mombasa are also to be reduced by 50% for the next six months.

The High Commissioner for Transport retains the right to refuse to withdraw the above concessions at any time, should there be any substantial improvement in coffee prices before the end of the six months.

### Shipping Freights Also Reduced

We are able to state that the Conference is to have also agreed to assist, in their case by reducing the ocean freight on can coffee from East Africa to the usual berths in Europe, £6. 6s. od. to 6s. per ton of netwts., subject to the customary deferred compensation of 10%. This reduction became operative on January 1, and will continue until June 30, unless substantial improvement occurs meantime in the price of the commodity.

## Selling Nyasaland Tobacco

### Establishment of Auction Floors

Bearing in mind the 1938 crop, all Nyasaland tobacco to be sold over the auction floors now in process of establishment, following the adoption of the Nyasaland Tobacco Marketing Bill by the Legislature. The committee stage of the Bill was delayed in order to tighten up the clauses relating to the sale of surplus consignment tobacco.

Up to most of Nyasaland's tobacco has been marketed locally by the Imperial Tobacco Company, in addition to such purchases a certain amount has been shipped each year by growers to the United Kingdom, as a result of which the stocks of tobacco have at times accumulated, and at other times have on such occasions compelled brokers to dispose of stocks at low prices with the result that Nyasaland tobacco has acquired a reputation for cheapness.

In following the policy set by Rhodesia for the compulsory auctioning of tobacco, Nyasaland is taking a step which is generally expected to have excellent results.

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## Market Prices and Notes

### **Resumption of London Coffee Salons**

*Bitter* Quiet Iran, about, 265. 6d. seller  
*Bitter* Quiet New Zealand, 1118. Australian, 100s.  
 (1937: 95s.; 1938: 94s. 6d.)  
*Castor Seed* Quiet. Bombay to Hull, Jan.-Feb., 15-10s.  
 per ton, seller's (1937: £14 7s. 6d.; 1938: £12).  
*Ghee* Quiet Madagascars, 6d. (1937: 7d.; 1938:  
 7d.)

**Coffee.**—The London coffee auctions were resumed on Tuesday, and the sales resulted in very fair competition for the good to goodish sorts, although the demand for ordinary quality was irregular; nothing fine was offered. Kenya's A's averaged 28s. per cwt., and various other grades, 62s. 6d. 2 1/2 lbs bags were offered and 1,240 sold. Various grades Tanganyika averaged 10s. 8d., only 417 of 1,525 bags offered being sold. Various grades of Bushiagi averaged 40s.

Apprehension has been felt that certain countries would take advantage of the opportunity provided by the fall in world coffee prices to impose further duties upon the importation of this commodity, thus counteracting to some extent the new Brazilian policy. The first country to take this step is France, which has created a licence tax of 140 francs per 100 kilos equivalent to 8 francs per kilo in the present rate of exchange, on all coffee except from French Colonies. - Standard cash, £38.8s. od. to 39 ms. 3d. Three months £39 12s. 6d. to 39 ms. 15s. 4d. 327 to £49 10s.

1936, £34 15s.)  
Cotton.—Uganda, 140d. (1937, 6d.; 1936, 6d.)  
Cotton Seed. Steady. Egyptian black seed full, Jan.  
Feb., and March, £5 15s. sellers? (1937, 6d.; 1936  
£4 15s.)

*Gold* - 1395 s.d. (1937 : 1415s 8d.; 1939 : 1415s. 2d.)  
*Pyrethrum* - Kenya 94 per ton Japanese 10s per ton  
*Sisal* - Tanganyika and Kenya No. 2 Jan.-March, quoted  
£20 5s. per ton nominal Feb.-April, £20 10s.  
nominal No. 2 Jan.-March, £20 5s. nominal No. 2  
Jan.-March, £20 17s. 6d. nominal c.i.f. nominal  
ports. (1937 : No. 2 £28 15s. 6d.; 1939 : No. 2  
£20 10s; 1936 : No. 2 £28 15s. 6d.)

Dava Plantations announce that the output of sisal and tow from the Dava and Kedah estates during November totalled 121 tons.  
Arusha Plantations produced 97 tons of sisal fibre and fibre waste during December 43% being No. 1 grade.

## ~~Propaganda for Coffee~~

THE announcement that the Latin American countries are to unite in a widespread advertising campaign in the United States directed attention to coffee propaganda in various parts of the world, states the *Tea and Coffee Trade Journal*.

"Brazil is one of the leaders in promoting the use of coffee in new fields. The São Paulo Coffee Institute appropriated funds 10 years ago for an aggressive campaign in Japan. Later the propaganda was taken over by the National Department of Brazil. A governmental agency was formed with a certain percentage of free coffee contributed by Brazil. The results have been exceptional. Brazil's coffeeable coffee imports in 1927 were 1,000,000 bags. Brazil last year exported 5,000,000 lb."

After passing through the Colonies Kenya does the most active organisation dispensing education and advertising mainly coffee throughout the exterior market continents.

#### RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated.

Kenya (Week ended December 22).—Uherangani, 0.23  
inch; Eldama, 0.31; Fort Hall, 0.02; Fort Fernau, 0.86;  
Gilgil, 0.27; Kabete, 0.82; Kaimosi, 0.23; Kericho, 0.05;

Kiambu, 1-25; Nairobi, 6-22; Kisumu, 6-23; Fort, 6-10;  
Lamu, 6-24; Limuru, 6-24; Lumbwa, 6-26; Machakos, 6-22;  
Mackinnon Road, 1-2; Makindu, 2-43; Makutu, 6-23;  
Meengai, 6-16; Meru, 1-38; Mole, 6-20; Mombasa, 6-77.

Mehengai, 0-10; Meru, 0-37; Molo, 0-10; Mu-

**Fangayuka** (Week ended December 1958) 1958  
Simba, 1.50; Solai, 0.75; Songoro, 0.11; Strik, 0.23; Thika, 0.82; Thomson's Falls, 0.37; Tsavo, 0.04 and Voi, 0.02 inch.

inches: Arusha, 0.68; Bagamoyo, 0.74; Biharamulo, 0.73;  
Bukoba, 3.31; Dar es Salaam, 0.65; Kigoma, 0.30; Kilosa,  
1.21; Kilwa, 0.41; Lushoto, 0.23; Lyamungu, 0.57; Mbeya,  
0.67; Moshi, 1.26\*; Mtwara, 0.40; Mpwapwa, 0.24.

Musima, 0.12; Mwánza, 0.16; Ngeremé, 0.02; Tabora, 0.05; Tanga, 0.91; Tukuyu, 0.49; and Utete, 3.37 inches.  
*Uganda* (Week ended December 20). Bulawayo, 0.10 inch.

Entebbe, 1-10; Fort Portal, 0-93; Hoima, 0-13; Jinja, 2-25;  
Kabale, 0-93; Kolelo, 0-6; Masaka, 0-74; Masindi, 0-10;

Male, 0.12; Libaran, 0.16; Muhembili, 1.52; Nama, 0.16;  
Soroti, 0.12; Tana, 0.09; Uganda, 0.08 inches.  
Eggs laid in early December, hatched in mid-December.  
3.22 inches; Ambuli, 0.05; Elgonchy, 0.04 and 2.02  
inches.

Planters who find small caterpillars in close association with mealy-bugs on coffee trees, grape vines and other plants, should not destroy them under the impression they are doing harm. I probably fed on the feeding on the mealy-bugs, as has been proved by Dr. C. C. Ulyett of the Parasite Laboratory, Pretoria. Certain moths do belong to a parasitic group, and specimens found, near mealy-bugs should be sent to the nearest entomologist for identification.



7.00  
SUPPLIED  
TO DATE

MANUFACTURED

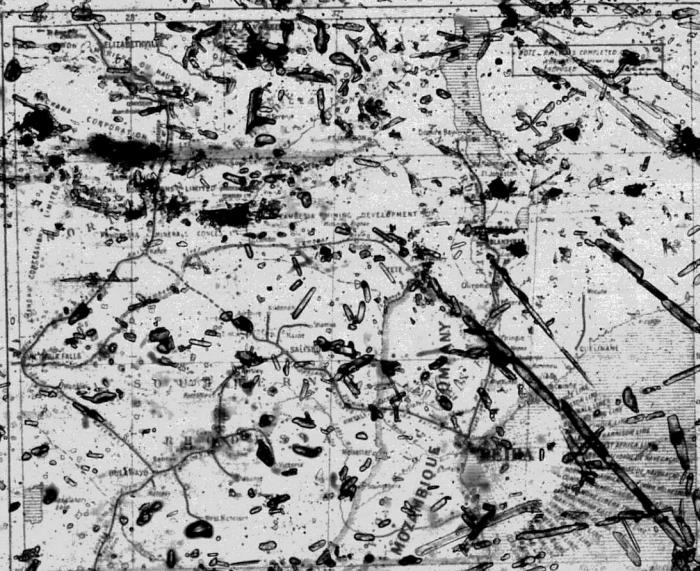
# BEIRA

## THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA is always the logical sought by every tourist - a climate of the African tropics which allows all the comforts of any of our towns.

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

There are four magnificient long white beaches, which are open throughout the year, offering sheltering throughout the season. A wide variety of game, both large and small, abounds, which may be shot by visitors with the consent of the Game Department.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among its palm trees, poinsettias and flame-panes are comfortable hotels, a talkie theatre, a golf course, tennis courts and a swimming club.

Beira is one the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Protectorate, a chief centre of the winter trade, becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors from South Africa and Europe.

Beira is the only port of the territory administered by the Portuguese Company, being situated between Rhodesia, Kitanga, Zambezia Valley and the shores of Lake Malawi. It enjoys a position of the most exact trade, owing to its port of entry to Rhodesia over 1000 miles inland, and to the fact that it is the most direct route from Europe.

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