

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday February 2 1998
Volume 14 (New Series) : 1998
Registered at the GPO as a News Paper

Editorial Publishing Offices
91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1

Yesterly, post free
Half a dozen sets, weekly, post free
Baines, Hall and Sons, Africa.

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Who's Who | 633 |
| Tennant | 633 |
| Black and White News | 634 |
| Water Control in Tonga | 634 |
| Spira | 634 |
| Living in El Paso | 634 |
| Lakes Minnetonka | 641 |

MATERIALS OF MOMENT

AS A DIAGNOSIS world economic problems
the report by Lin Zezhan, former
Prime Minister of Belgium, and a sharp
economy of international relations, which
is the main cause of the present crisis.

The Diagnosis of War Crime in the Hague practice
M. Van Zeeland results commendably with the
same. He has performed his task well, manifesting
a better understanding of the complexities of
the field, wounded the possibilities of
individual Powers, particularly Great Britain and Italy
and has escaped from the conclusion that the
international character of the international
and international character of the international
and which as deliberately remained in the prepara-
tions. The central part of the argument is that
all arms and all weapons are thus prohibited
and that it would be extremely hard

Whether at the U.S. end - question is - many of
the documents from the British side exist; no one
knows exactly what they are. Even H.H. has
not been able to find them. In this matter the
Colonial Office seems to have had a very
bad record. The Colonial Office's responsibility seems
to be that it has never fully addressed
the issue. The views he expressed in
his speech were probably scoffed at as idealistic
but nothing was done to implement them. Colonial Empires

...we have intended to be a great power with
which there is strong reason to believe we shall
be anxious to reach an accommodation which
would be the result of a desire of achieving
it, and to listen to the Communists and follow
them in their claim of the restoration of all the
sovereignty of the Republic, except that they help us
to maintain our position of the Reich in the
Confederation. We will remain a Colonial
power as serious a one as we can win the public
opinion in the advanced countries who are disposed
to support us. A militaristic Germany
in such a position, in case of hostilities, would
have invaluable strategical bases from which
to attack the powers which had short shrift
of us.

A vital factor in considering the German question is that Germany has created the impression throughout the world that she is prepared for the last war to seek her empire by force of arms. The author who claims that Germany has been unprepared to meet such a war, to prepare for it, and to cry for it, has done so at the expense of the peoples of Europe and of the United States. So long as there continue to be small powers of a special character, there will always be a danger of war.

in the administration of the Mandated territories, to acknowledge an American contribution to the welfare of an administration, the situation, unless otherwise so stated, is prepared to accept the statement of the dictators that they have done their best in the unhappy condition in which they find themselves on the part of either of the two dictators. We can hardly believe that their existence of depends upon the continuance of policies of repression and exorbitant and tyrannical demands. While Mr. Verwoerd's speech is addressed to the Government of Great Britain, Rhodesia's fate is thus in the hands of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini.

BLAMELESS WRITERS on January 6 that "the outstanding feature of the New Year 1927 in the East African standpoint is that the many non-officials in Kenya, who are selflessly working and have for years worked without reward in the public interest, care not of honours, again someddy ignored" we had been charged with particularity the fact that Mr. Grieve, of the staff of the Alliances, had not been awarded the M.B.E. though he is a good and servant. We have endeavoured further to point out that Mr. Grieve is a bona fide teacher, son of a son of a school educated under missionary auspices, and that he admits that he over-acht in his writings. This invalidates our contention which is that he has not been honoured because he has served officials and non-officials. We have not suggested numerical equality, for it is already recognised that honours have for many generations been regarded as part of the venerable recognition of some servants of the State. This would, however, be a limited application of that principle which should never be stretched to the extent of an award to a man who has manifestly failed to earn inclusion in the official list, and whose name can be justified on no better ground than the service which he may have rendered to fortuna or circumstances. The Government of Southern Rhodesia has, however, adopted a practice which would tend to commend itself to Civil servants, namely, the practice of the Colonial Office, namely, the of recommending Indians for promotion, even those who have served with conspicuously little or nothing long periods, only when they have retired from the post of retirement.

As our friends and readers know, the political banks appear to labour under the impression that our criticism has been directed to the Colonial officials. Our reply has

Recognition of been to ask to be referred to an **Public Letters** thing we have written, which might, still be seen. We

for our complaint has never been that the State marks its approval of the public service of those whom it places in positions, but that the individuals are public servants, and when they do without any regard to their Conscience, for the good of others, it is short-sighted and for the sake of the State, and when the

general public finds in greater or lesser degree in other Departments could compile offhand a more complete list of non-official writers, professional men, merchants, and visionaries who in various valuable capacities have done great work and many of whom richly deserve the position which has passed us by, sometimes at the expense of others with less substantial claims. The men and women who are bearing the honourable responsibility of leadership do not give their time and talents, often at great personal sacrifice, to themselves with the object of recompence, but that is precisely why the just reward of selfless service should be withheld. On the contrary it is being an effort for greater discrimination on the part of the State, duty it is to make suggestions to the Government, and, eventually to the Secretary of State. It is not infrequently the case, in seeking who most clearly merit recommendation, but, unfortunately, the imagination necessary to perceive their merits is so often lacking.

THE WATER QUARREL with Sir E. B. Smith, the assertion in the report summarised in this issue, is whether it is on the surface or development of internal sources, is likely to be the cause of the greatest national difficulty in the years to come, and indeed there will be a question of national property. On the basis of Sir E. B. Smith's consulting engineer's original existence in Southern Africa, who was the chief advocate of Government of Tanganyika's funded a scheme for water control, and framed the outlines of a Water Act superseding the existing Ordinance which was uncompromisingly doctrinaire. Leaving this aside, the main objective was to completely hydroelectric power. It is when he ventures on detail that we are occasion to criticise some of the remarks of consultants who stayed in the Territory were for four days in Dar es Salaam and sixteen months throughout and in this last he paid a careful study to the documents and literature relevant to the problem, including the late Gilmour's report on the State's problems of water supply. We believe, however, that he has exaggerated some of the statements and recommendations. He had had no intimate knowledge of the hydroelectric

We find him recommending dams, canals and wells as sources of water supply for Native, but condemning boreholes, as they require much less labour and power or other mechanical help. Why? Complying appliances to bring water to the storage reservoirs, as since in his opinion, any such measure would be a hindrance to orderly and regular development of the State. Our present mechanics, as many Native Councils in Tanganyika command very substantial funds, we see no serious obstacle to their securing adequate lighting appliances to their villages. This would engage Native mechanics for the construction of many new and useful factories, and in mind a circumstance, as in some villages a Supply Scheme is in operation.

... Native cotties, like the old Dutch, were to be found in the villages, and the boy of the time was already available to count. This idea of excessive rural officialdom, the extent of which was to be determined by the number of such Cotties and would grow out of the population of the country. Details of another type, the following, of course, did not come into the domain of water per day, or even of the population of a far-off household like that of Mr. ... who understands. Since farm labourers are to carry taxes with a small Native staff, with many animals requiring water, and surely not included in the term "population" of a coffee estate with a large labour force, can such a generalisation be valid? In towns, is it necessary for a garrison to be supplied in the same way as Asians, the servants take care of their own, how can there be a management. In this case, it is well to consult the local means, when the racial and social portions serve to enormously increase the place.

On-Cards to some of which these British Islands detail. The following inquiries
is Excluded. Most of the unsatisfactory and the practical results that follow deserve
according to the character and study of all other British Areas Dependencies
Sister Areas, and in comparing them and we face with similar problems.

NOTE FIFTH W

卷之五

of Lion

pluck of the gall
Contingencies, and the subtleties of
the world, and our safety more
desirable than ever before. X
The difficulty, indeed, will be for the
King to find a sufficient number of
men who are willing to adopt a pro-
tectionist system. A "garde," as
lately proposed by the Earl of
Lancaster, would be a good beginning,
but it would not be sufficient; nor
just like a flock of sheep. I heard of the
English bales day, the
bright, sunny, fair day,
and I am sure they had an
interesting shadow.

AN illustration from Indonesia which includes a portrait photograph of a man, a woman, and a child, and a number of other figures. The portrait is in the center, flanked by two women. The man is seated, wearing a long robe and a turban. The woman to his left is standing, holding a small child. The woman to his right is also standing. There are other figures in the background, some appearing to be walking or carrying objects. The overall style is a black and white photograph with some grain and texture.

A Meteorite

blunders those who are not
of easy temper are not
drawn to them in the vanity of their
delusions, and others
are led by the allurements of
Moral Pleasure. Observation
and the study of others' conduct
is of great service.

~~The Myth of German Askari Loyalty~~

Little Known Facts about the War in East Asia

LORD GLANVILL (cont'd) later page 13, issue (a) that there would have been no more than 1000s of uskari and porters so the results could not be the African. The night of the general insurrection of Natives in East Africa had not been reasonably good, and probably the result in East Africa showed him to be right.

There is very serious misconception on both these points, and the first, in particular, is of immense importance. It is true that the German General Staff did not plan the East African Campaigns but who, not me, had the misfortune to be prisoners of war? After the war learning the full truth of the German system and its effect on the mind of judging the facts of the case, I have come to the conclusion that the statement is evident from the records of the campaign in which the Germans frequently appear completely justified as regards the course of the East African Campaign, the results of which are admitted, however, to have been, however, inconclusive. Major Craven has told the House that during his time in Kenya prior to his active service in Germany East, he was given no general information of matters which were a common knowledge of British prisoners in German hands, one of whom, who was one

~~Original von Tatton~~
will state the most pleased
such as several visitors have
been suspended in Notting Hill,
the terms of the strike will have been
asked out of us, according to our
stated view. We are one hundred
and one thousand strong
against us. (B.R.F. estimates of the highest numbers
of Germanists and students in London and Scotland)

Vettow and his men were fully
conscious of the importance of sharing
officers and ideas, though never with the same
eagerness as the English. They did not
try to prove that this was a remnant of old
attachment to their officers. It had been an enterprise
of personal fear and anxiety, and independent resources
were to give command to the persons and groups of
men who had been the old Army's warning to the
country. The new army was to be a school of
the best qualities of the old, and to be
dissolved when the country had learned
what it could from them.

General G. A. Custer said you will find this report
interesting and instructive. It is the result of a
careful examination of the field of battle by one
of the best military engineers in the country.
It shows the exact position of the Indians at the
time of the fight, and the exact position of the
troops of the U. S. Cavalry. It also shows the
exact position of the Indians at the time of the
battle, and the exact position of the troopers of
the U. S. Cavalry. It also shows the exact position
of the Indians at the time of the battle, and the
exact position of the troopers of the U. S. Cavalry.

As to the general claim of the loyalty
of the nation, it would be better to word it more
simply as the loyalty of the people.

... we then wrote to him made a
museum of the Indian Colony, so that the
loyalty of the *Ambari* during the East African Campaign
is proof positive that the collections of all
Allies are safe. The Native States would
otherwise have deserted. On the other hand such
a thing carries conviction to the untrained, who
are not aware of the following related facts.
In the first place the *Ambari* *Ambari* were
assured by the commandant that they would be the
first to be deducted from those who fell
into the hands of the Germans and be handed over
to the *Ambari* Native soldiers, so that they might
use these cannibalistic properties.

... Since will at once
be called upon to appropriate what
is strongest in the wood, and particularly in the
nature of Germany, so as to stand by the country's
strength, and add it to his
own, and thus become a strong and lasting
word and sword.
At first, holding him in due deference that
what he was were not *dear*, I sent him
a dozen of them without an armus, but when
he returned them to me, he said they were not
only unarm'd, but also had no edge; an order
was given to have the English supply'd; they
usually received with natural grossness. Many
however were wanting, and I suggested
that we should considerate

sometimes exchanging food with them. He was a vampire strong and silent, who never spoke with his wife, and that was because he enjoyed it so much. His wife, the terror received by all the people in her army ranks, was also a vampire, and she was as vicious and as bloodthirsty as her husband.

period and recent history. The
Vikings may have been determined
by the general wealth in ships, were
able to make conquests without increasing
the number of their ships. As a
matter of fact, the Hanseatic League
of German forces would have had
out of silver all the time. But it is
considered that the Hanseatic League
had no ships.

LIBRARY REFERENCE

in the form of small irregular patches of many to a large number of moniliform projections which were one

~~WYSPY~~ Comida Desert

As to the main question of Native carriers. The common German practice was to have them stand in single file, so as to sustain the weight of the pack. The heads were placed over the necks of the members of the party. This was done to keep the load from falling on the ground. In this way the men could walk in single file, or loaded with a long rifle or fixed bayonet, without fear of being hit by the gunpowder. In this way the gunpowder was protected.

On occasions, when women were exchanged, as were slaves, the slaves who found themselves in the new home were taken prisoners.

Was the German an Honorable one

To return to the second point, as to whether the Germans in East Africa were responsible and

During the campaign the G.O.C. the Allies
drew a very sharp distinction between those of the
number who were on the side of the French and those

impeded our march, and we were indeed
as we were universally told, in a difficult
place to hold. The British and Germans com-
mited a great deal of G.A. What was said among
us as we sat down to eat for luncheon
was very interesting, and we saw that our men
had had a hard time. I heard that one of our men
had been captured by the Germans and employed on Elster
as a cook. He had been there a pretty
long time, and he said that he had a pretty
good time, and he said that he had a pretty
good time.

inches, and even the wind ceased, usually
the case, but the noise of the
water was not perceptible. The
water was so still that it was observed
to move in regular undulations, and
it was evident that the water was
normal.

As the treatment period increased from 10 days to 30 days, the microorganisms completely disseminated themselves in the feed and the content of live microorganisms increased from one to three times. The results of the experiments show that the addition of 1% yeast extract to the diet of the broiler chickens increased the weight gain by 10.5% and the feed conversion ratio by 10.2%.

forced to do the best regarding their work, even
in their free time; they are often fed on food
contaminated as this. German *Arbeits* rations
are not enough to sustain the workers.

An elderly missionary and nun sisters received
little consideration.

of British persecution and also the need to supply the columns of despatches of the army which issued them with objects

Any student who studies the history of Britain will find it difficult to understand how the British Empire could have been destroyed.

William, above will be done on the 1st of March.

... will find, in the British Prisoner of War Testimony, the following instance:

Cur a foe who acted in a flat way 10 years back

described as "noninflammatory". The question is, can such an uninfected state affirm the presence of disease, and then the removal of disease? I think it does, at least in part, and this within a minority of the many cases of noninfectious T-cell diseases. Yet it is the OCG that acquired responsibility.

New Governor of N. Rhodesia

Mr. Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

...and the State of North Carolina
asked that Major S. H. Hobart
be given command of the territory since
934, to leave him to become Governor and
the State of North Carolina to be represented by
Major S. H. Hobart.

Commander-in-Chief of the regular and a
large number of volunteers. The
Army of the Mississippi, the
Confederate forces, will be
in full control of the State of

the non-official representative who has shown himself a
true champion, and stands the champion of his
party. He has done his best, and it has served sound

...and the *Mal* that started on
the *gas* of *Pines* turned him
into a *gas* of *Heads*. *Mal* had
been a *gas* of *Heads* before he
was a *gas* of *Pines*.

Heywood, G., and others. 1990. The effects of acid rain on vegetation in the Adirondack Park, New York State. *Environ. Monit. Assess.* 10: 1-12.

System from the same

L. - Exports from the colonies increased slightly.
- The value of tobacco exportation was \$1,100,000.

1920. The Rhodesia Miners' Protection Fund was established to help Rhodesian miners who had been brought to South Africa during the First World War. It was important for the Rhodesians to have their own fund because the South African government would not give them the same protection as it gave its own citizens.

Van Zeeland on Colonial Claims

"Report Regarding Open Doors, International Commodity Control, Materials"

WHAT ARE THE MAIN FEATURES OF "OPEN DOORS" in a plan being directed against impediments to international trade, nevertheless, under the system of commercial relations which now exists? asked M. Van Zeeland, the former Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, in a report which he has presented to the British and French governments after an inquiry lasting nearly a year in the course of which he discussed world economic problems internally with the American economists and financiers of West European countries and those of the United States of America.

Proceeding to answer this question with complete objectivity, he writes:

"...Raw material colonies."

Then come those who see the cause of their difficulties in the fact that certain great countries do not possess in a certain region under their control the raw materials which they consider themselves to require.

At this point we come out into a general category, as we see no solution of the problem except in the distribution of colonies.

There are others, too, who relate their difficulty to the exaggerated protectionism of countries or groups of countries which outlet, in their view, to about one-third of their production. Particularly important are those which protest loudly against systematic preferential treatment which distorts the normal system of free trade.

Finally, there are the unequal distributions of capital and the lack of adequate understanding on the part of the great market which those accumulated funds.

Certain States insist on the important influence on their economy of demographic problems, particularly those connected with migration and emigration.

Finally, there are those who maintain that national interests are a determining factor in present world-wide trade, and that these interests are more of an obstacle to the development of international co-operation than any other influences just mentioned.

There is, however, one aspect which should be the principle of action of all law exercises relating to the world-wide system of international trade.

Finally, there are those who maintain that national interests are a determining factor in present world-wide trade, and that these interests are more of an obstacle to the development of international co-operation than any other influences just mentioned.

There is, however, one aspect which should be the principle of action of all law exercises relating to the world-wide system of international trade.

Finally, there are those who maintain that national interests are a determining factor in present world-wide trade, and that these interests are more of an obstacle to the development of international co-operation than any other influences just mentioned.

In this connection, it has been suggested that the name of Mandate should be given to the international element should be removed from the system, should provide complete autonomy both for the economic and the political point of view.

In the case of Cofomes, for instance, it would be opportune to set up the system of generalising the system of the open door, the in the Convention, and the Cofomes system the general rule of which is impossible to criticise.

In those Colonies where such a system can be obtained, certain circles have suggested that the possibility be examined of setting up a legal company whose activities would be limited to the economic sphere and whose acts would be divided into nationally and internationally, or by means of special guarantees of importation.

With regard to raw materials, a most interesting proposal has been formulated according to the supply of Colonial goods in exchange for industrial products. An agreement would be concluded between a Colony and an industrial State, and Colonial goods supplied would be counted at an account and paid for by the acquisition in return of instant public works, bridges, railways, ports, etc. The intermediate finance would be provided by the metropolitan State.

Lastly, the rule of international law might, in the opinion of many, be re-enacted and re-enforced in such a way as to secure from seizure or confiscation in any case, even in time of war, private property held by Colonial entities, whatever the nationality of the owner.

Conclusion - Concluded/Necessary

The impression which arises to my mind from the quality of protest inherent in these complaints, demands and suggestions is that it is time to face them and start the necessary discussions. This, however, can only be done in an atmosphere of loyal co-operation between all concerned and without in any way threatening to render assistance.

Finally, I have deliberately abstained myself from touching on the strictly political aspects of the matter, the number of times with which we have had to do so, and the difficulty to ignore the fact that we are born in their shadow. These difficulties are so intimately bound up with the political differences which I have made that it is impossible to neglect them.

Thus, we can understand this occupation of the world by the United States, financial assistance, establishing new facilities for obtaining supplies which would be wanted for the execution of the peace programme, the creation of new forms of government, and similar ends, and the fees which have been provided in this respect by the American Government.

Faced with such a task, this committee will be in a position to show method and its basis, in which those that have to submit their claims, the object of which is to secure from the participant the same right of collecting debts.

The aim of the Conference is to propose a common solution of a series of economic problems, and the last stage of the Conference

...and are easily derived, perhaps, drawing largely from a precedent such as the statement of the Secretary of State in his recent declaration.

The object of the pact would be to assist the participating countries to raise the standard of living of their inhabitants by improving the general welfare. It would also aim to create one new way by which participating countries would bind themselves to abstain from a certain number of practices contrary to the interests of the community of participants; the other positive, but in general, in its nature, in which the participating countries would bind themselves one towards the other to take up and to examine in a spirit of understanding and mutual assistance the problems and difficulties arising in their economic relations.

It is therefore proposed that representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States should first meet and prepare the ground for economic collaboration; that all States should endeavor to find other international commercial agencies; that diplomatic channels should be used to seek means of amelioration of such difficulties, and that if progress was unsatisfactory, there should be a final conference of representative instruments by which the decisions would be implemented.

German Colonial Claims

News Notes from Many Quarters

The Foreign Minister of Panama, referring to reports in the German Press that Panama's Minister in Berlin has supported Germany's claim to the return of her former Colonies, declared publicly a few days ago that the Minister was not authorised to make any such statement, and that Panama would adhere strictly to this policy. A statement from the Foreign Office in Berlin to the same effect was issued.

The Mr. Imperialist Union of the West of Scotland recently discussed the question of returning her former Compt. to Germany and by a very large majority rejected a resolution in favour of such course.

The Berlin Act, the Brussels Act, and other instruments were concluded after the War in a single document, known as the Constitution of Schleswig-Holstein. There was, however, what was the result of 10 years of gloomy difference, mitigation, and especially, the sacrifice of all of those who had been, had down the powers which were given to them at the end of two years, to consider what further steps should be made to this Convention, in the light of experience gained. Then was recorded in full, word by word, the summing up a new Colonial Policy, which, above all, seemed to have had the best chance of success. The following year, when the Conference of Berlin was held, an international conference was also held in order to make a better kind of International Law. But if it is to be in our present condition, and desires, there must be an expansion of ideas as well as of area, of the maritime administration, a feature which has been, has always been, guaranteed by the Royal Government, the condition of the commercial marine, and the condition of the people, both land and sea, which opened to us, has been so greatly increased in price.

Mr. George Brown, the
Kingship, and the state of the
empire, and Mr. Hume, Schleswig-Holstein
and the Colonies to the pioneers who have
done it. In Africa we owe a great debt of gratitude
to the bushmen they enabled, many giving their
lives in the desire to settle there, may do so in
comparatively little time. Let us often pay our tribute and work
to realize with a sense the great dream of an East
African Empire including Tanganyika under the
Union Jack. The flag of freedom and justice,
the cause. In closing, all who served in the E.
African Campaign, may spread in Christ's name on
behalf of the Africans who stood shoulder to shoulder
with us, that you will call in your power by prayer
and enlightened sympathy to help those five million
Native in Tanganyika whose one desire is to remain
under the protection of our British Throne and

correspondent of *Die Zeit* and *Der Tagesspiegel*.
Throughout Germany the managing editor of each newspaper receives every day by registered letter the instructions of the Propaganda Ministry from the channel of the Press Section of the Political Centre of the Central Office. The instructions deal with matters of actuality. The major points of these are just now the retrocession of ex-German Colonies, the future of German Austria, the situation of the three million minority of Austrian Germans in Czechoslovakia, and so on. The sets of instructions contain certain *nuances* or peculiarities of phrasing designed to enable the Ministry to trace the source of any leakage and to trap any indiscreet editors. The Ministry's directives state quite precisely what must be published and where silence is to be kept.

Men in the khaki uniform of the German Colonial League marched in the torchlight procession in Berlin on Sunday in celebration of the fifth anniversary of Herr Hitler's appointment as Chancellor.

Portugal Sees No "Colonial Question"

The *Diário de Lisboa* says that Portugal shares the view of Belgium that there is no colonial question to be solved. Portugal's overseas dominions certainly give no occasion for diplomatic transactions. The *Diário de Notícias*, also of Lisbon, points out that Portugal did not own any Colonial territory after the First World War, as clearly demonstrated at the Peace Conference that the reconquest of Kiangsi was merely a return to the legitimate ownership of territory had been stolen.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

German Treatment of Natives

Another Letter from Lord Cranworth

To the Editor of "African Affairs and Rhodesia."

SIR,—Thank you for your most courageous reply to my letter in your issue of January 20. I appreciate that your evidence is positive and unequivocally, and quite clearly, you had opportunities of observation which fortunately did not come my way.

It must, however, strike some people as strange assuming your initial contention to be correct, that even in the latter stages of the campaign in East Africa, there were so few assertions either from the ranks of *askaris* or even of porters, that the enemy was suffering heavy casualties and greater desertion was not a difficult matter.

I am no admirer of the Nazi Party, or indeed of any dictatorship, but I do not believe that anything written which tends to embitter our relations between two great nations is helping the cause of peace or civilisation. I hope therefore that, whatever delusion it may be, that in East Africa the German as an honourable and gallant foe, not be disturbed.

Grundisburgh,

Suffolk.

Since the subject is of wide general interest, and since our reply must of necessity be brief, it appears to me in this issue in the form of a short article.

Ed. A. and R.

Politics Made Difficult

The Position in Southern Rhodesia

To the Editor of "African Affairs and Rhodesia."

SIR,—The decision of the Rhodesian Party in Congress at Gwelo to take no further steps towards fusion with the original followers of Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister and leader of the United Party, prompting me to look bang-wards and forward.

At the last general election in 1934 there was a split in the Reform Party, which had been in power under Mr. Huggins for eight years. The death of Levington, his Minister of Agriculture, combined with this split, decided Mr. Huggins to go to the country, in alliance with the Rhodesian Party, the largest opposition party. Those of the Reform Party who broke away from Mr. Huggins took the name "Reform Union," and two of their members were retained in the United Party. Of 23 of those who left in the various groups, including Mr. Huggins, 12 are still with him, while 11 have gone to the Rhodesian Party, and 10 by members of the old Rhodesian Party. There are five Labour members, all of whom are held by the Prime Minister and his original followers, and two by Rhodesian Party members. The agreement with the Rhodesian Party would have been a blow directly towards the Rhodesian cause, but the reasons given by Mr. Huggins for his refusal to do this himself, and his handing Prime Minister upon the question, is an able, logical case, and the best men available.

But the Rhodesian Party, as it stands, is not the same body as that of 1934.

The attack on Mr. Huggins is led by Mr. Frank P. Forster, the Minister of Finance, who is not returned to Parliament at the General election of 1934, and whose present coming back to youth has not been greeted with great pleasure. Mr. Cowden, Mr. P. A. is replaced by a less safe, less reckless, than Mr. Huggins has not the interests of the colony at heart. There were other similar persons about, which would have left the country with a feeling of nausea had they been in the speeches of many of the leading Rhodesian Party men. Colonel L. G. Guest, Major Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, Mr. P. Captain H. Bunting, Mr. D. and Messrs. T. E. W. Beadle and J. P. Williams Reserve members of the House, all in agreements in favour of continuing the present Government.

When next an election comes, the country will be entitled to find of reasons advanced for deserting Mr. Huggins, and that the other side has not produced any contributions towards a new and better policy. It is a reason for breaking off. The Rhodesian Party of the future seems likely to be composed mainly of the older disgruntled ones having joined Party to thrive and prosper as a party of the centre, gathering adherents from the more moderate wing of public opinion.

In an unfortunate coincidence, Captain W. S. Senior, Minister of Mines and Public Works, has found it necessary to resign his Cabinet post just at this time, though he remains in the House and will give the Prime Minister his full support. The vacancy in the Cabinet has still to be filled, but a consideration to who will be chosen is not very profitable. There are several people in the House with long Parliamentary experience, but it will be difficult to find one with such special knowledge of mining as Captain Senior possess.

The class of political leaders in a small country is strictly limited, and splitting up the House into a number of parts will lead to chaos. The Rhodesian electorate, being sensible, will what it considers the names of possible Prime Ministers, probably breathe a short prayer that Mr. Huggins will for the sake of the country continue to lose money heavily by being Prime Minister instead of devoting his whole time to his profession as a surgeon.

And that brings me to a constructive proposal. The salary of the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia will certainly be increased. He is now paid £1,000 thousand pounds accumulating knowledge. In fact, he has continually to be solving problems peculiar to a new and growing country, he is over-worked. The present salary is inadequate, and requires to be increased.

Salisbury, Jan. 21, 1935.
Yours faithfully,
Southern Rhodesia.

"Porticus"
[This letter arrived at the same time as news that 11 members of the Executive Committee of the Rhodesian Party, including some of its most influential leaders, had resigned in protest against the Gwelo resolution. Allegations to the Rhodesian Party having become in the view of members with regard to the Prime Minister, and to the United Party of which he is leader, and before stating that there is no substantial difference in the aims of either the United and Rhodesian parties, and similarly supporting the right of the Prime Minister to make his cabinet appointments, resignations have been tendered by our Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr. R. C. Trefford-Davies, and by the Ministers of War, Mr. E. W. L. Noaks, M.P., Mr. R. T. Adey, M.P., Mr. H. Phillips, M.P., Mr. G. R. P. Bunting, M.P., Mr. D. and Mr. R.]

Background To The B.B.C.

Informality at a Music Hall Broadcast

(See editorial of "East Africa and Rhodesia")

SIR,—Often I have listened in East Africa to the B.B.C.'s music hall programmes, and, doubtless with many others, wondered what the scene was like this side. On Saturday, with about 300 other people, I witnessed the performance.

Those who remember the St. George's Hall, with its straight gallery, rather reminiscent of that in a village hall, would be astonished to see half the auditorium allotted to the orchestra, with the conductor in the middle. Suspended by thin wires are three "mikes"; around the walls at gallery level are the tubes of the B.B.C. organ; a huge loud-speaker hangs above the stage, with others on each side.

The orchestra comes in—dressed in lounge suits; one or two wave to friends in the audience, for the whole atmosphere is informal, even to a hat; and coat slung across the grand piano. The musical director asks us to imagine ourselves in an ordinary theatre, to laugh or applaud at will, and meantime sing "Lily of Laguna," "Waiting in the Church" and "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay." Thus the characteristic English reserve changes to a friendly party.

On the stroke of 8 o'clock, two red lights on each side of the stage flicker, and we are on the air. An announcer, the only man in evening dress, steps up to one of the "mikes" and reads his familiar announcement to an invisible audience all over the world.

The "tall and stork Cockney Kids" give their usual amusing patter—not spontaneously, but holding the script carefully pasted on card-board; an unexpected interlude is the sight of an announcer standing upright waving to the artists to indicate that they were too close to the "mikes."

Florence Desmond, widow of that St. and East African aviator, Campbell Black, puts in a fine performance as an imitator of film stars, and Clapham and Dwyer quickly have everyone in fits of laughter, which increases when it is noticed that Dwyer, whose script seemed to be jettied down on odd bits of paper, is fumbling anxiously to find the right sheet, all the while keeping up his patter.

The informality and friendliness of this show will long linger in the memory.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, S.E.1

H.C.D.

An Aid to Discussion

(See editorial of "East Africa and Rhodesia")

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest your editorial notes of January 20 containing timely references to tobacco problems, which are of vital importance to Empire tobacco interests.

There are many interests which demand consideration and so there are no simple answers to the questions you raised. I should like to assure you that those interested in this should be reassured that those who are interested in looking after the interests of tobacco growers in the Empire have been in close touch with this interest the negotiations he engaged in with the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty.

Your editorial has crystallised Empire tobacco problems. This coming autumn's discussions on sugar and tobacco practical issues

will be of great interest to all.

Yours faithfully,

LONDON, S.E.1
H.C.D.
BRITISH TOBACCO COMPANY LTD.

Empire Tobacco Problems

Anglo-American Trade Negotiations

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

SIR,—In your leader of January 20 you drew attention to two points of great importance to tobacco growers:

The first was the sale of the lower-priced cigarettes. The rise in recent months of the Empire share of tobacco used in the U.K. to 25% as compared with 22.6% for 1936, has, I am advised, been largely due to the popularity of two recently introduced brands of lower-priced cigarettes said to be made of Empire tobacco.

The U.K. sales of cigarettes amount roughly to the surprising figure of eleven hundred million per week, of which all lower-priced cigarettes represent 45%. Of this 45% nobody is in a position to estimate the proportion filled by the two recently introduced brands—but it is understood to be considerable.

The benefit of the increase has not been confined to any one Empire tobacco-producing country, and the sale of lower-priced cigarettes is of great interest to tobacco growers in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. If the popularity of these cigarettes continues to grow, there will be an increasing demand for Empire tobaccos, especially light flue-cured, and such a demand would tend to stabilise prices. Growers, however, must realise the dangers which you have so clearly outlined in your editorial.

Your second important point was the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty. The idea originated in a desire to increase trade between England and the U.S.A., and I think it a mistake for people in this country to jump to the hasty assumption that this involves a sacrifice on the part of British traders. In both the U.K. and the U.S.A. there are excess raw products and manufactured goods about which negotiations could take place to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two countries.

Your suggestion that the U.S.A. might offer an outlet to Empire growers of Turkish type tobacco well merits consideration.

The principal object of our letter on the proposed Anglo-American Trade Treaty to the Board of Trade, to which you referred, was to make clear to the Government the desirability of taking no action which might hamper the increasing production of Empire tobacco. We also asked that, if there were any discussions affecting tobacco, the Federation might have the privilege of being consulted.

Yours faithfully,

CHARLES PONSONBY,
Acting Chairman,

TOBACCO FEDERATION OF THE
BRITISH EMPIRE

POINTS FROM LETTERS

East Africa and Rhodesia. The following comment is from an African Newspaper.

Chang'a Forest, Nsabbi is reported to have attained record production in quite a number of cases.

Kenya is certainly going ahead. We have agricultural land available at satisfactory prices and the Mombasa and Nairobi and districts are fully and rapidly developing. Some of the sisal plantations are passing through a complete change, including the establishment of the dairy industry. Some of the sisal plantations are also growing a new variety of sisal. A tremendous amount of land has changed hands during the last year and is now available for cultivation.

Possible New Industries

Usefulness of the Imperial Institute

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE'S value to the Empire is made clear by Sir Harry Lindsay, the Director, in his report to the Board of Governors for the year 1937. In contrast to that of many Government offices, it has been issued with commendable promptitude, and as the following extracts show, holds out promise of the development of new industries in East Africa and Rhodesia.

Tung Fruits from Nyasaland.—These fruits, representing the first crop from three-year-old trees of the multiple type, were of large size and well developed, and the kernels gave a very satisfactory amount of oil of good pale colour and low acidity. Consignments of oil similar in quality to that yielded by these fruits would be readily saleable in the U.K. in competition with Chinese tung oil, currently quoted in London at about £65 10s. per ton.

Artemisia from Kenya.—A sample of *Artemisia*, representing plants growing wild on Mount Kenya at elevations from 10,000 to 12,000 ft., was identified at Kew as *A. afra* Jacq. The sample comprised stems and leaves only, and chemical examination of the leaves showed that they contained no santonin. It is known, however, that in various species of *Artemisia* the leaves (and even the stems) contain santonin, and that the maximum amount is usually found in plants which the Röwer beds are in an early stage of development. Further samples of the Mount Kenya plant, including leaves, and with the flowering tops at different stages of development, have been requested.

A Granadilla By-Product

Granadilla Seed from Kenya.—It being felt that with the increasing production of granadilla (passion fruit) there would be an accumulation of seed, the Director of Agriculture submitted a sample of seed to ascertain its possible value as a source of oil. The sample was found to contain 22·4% of a pale yellow semi-drying oil, which could be employed for soap-making and might be suitable for certain purposes after refining, whilst after the addition of suitable driers it might be employed as a low-quality paint oil. It contained too much crude fibre to be suitable for feeding purposes, and in view of that fact and the low yield of oil it would not be practicable to market it in England. The suggestion has been made that the seeds might be crushed or extracted with solvents in Kenya, and the resulting oil sold (worth about £6 per ton in London).

Lavender Oil from Kenya.—A sample resembled English lavender oil in containing a low percentage of esters. The oil was regarded in the trade as likely to be readily saleable in the U.K. if it could be offered at a price competitive with that of good quality French lavender oil.

Tephrosia Leaves from Uganda.—Three samples submitted to ascertain whether they could be employed for the preparation of insecticides were found not to contain any of the materials likely to compete with derris or cube root of good quality as a commercial source of insecticides.

Pyrethrum from Tanganyika.—A sample of pyrethrum flowers submitted from a planter was found to contain 10·7% of total pyrethrins consisting of 0·52% of Pyrethrin I and 0·55% of Pyrethrin II. A specimen representing a commercial sample of Mauvinine, a derivative in London, was examined as to the value considered it to be somewhat higher and suggested should be re-examined with a sample of flowers.

Crystallized Gum from Tanganyika.—A sample submitted

consisted of ungraded gum obtained from trees of a species of *Acacia* growing in the Tabora district, and said to be available in large quantities. The gum was mainly of the insoluble type, but a 10% mixture with water had a much less stiff consistency than that produced by tragacanth under similar conditions. London brokers considered that if it was sorted into two or three grades, according to colour, the palest years might realise a fair price in London. The Imperial Institute suggested that it might not be economical to grade such mixed gum as that represented by the sample, and that consideration should be given to the possible collection of the gum according to colour and age.

Sunn Hemp from the Sudan.—A small consignment of sunn-hemp representing rated fibre produced in the Equatorial Province was on the whole well prepared, and mostly from 10 to 14 ft. in length. A firm of rope manufacturers reported that the fibre would be very acceptable to spinners if properly graded and if the colour were satisfactory.

Iron Oxide from Tanganyika.—In consequence of a local demand for an iron ore, having a point in Tanganyika, a sample was submitted for examination. It was of rather poor colour and quality, and contained a quantity of quartz grains, earthy matter and mica; but tests showed that after preliminary purification by washing it would probably give a product suitable for local use. Names of British paint-making machinery manufacturers were passed on to the inquirer in Tanganyika.

Wanted: Empire Vermiculite

Vermiculite.—A sample submitted by the Chief Inspector of Mines in Tanganyika was found by commercial trial to be suitable for the purposes for which the American material is employed. It is not yet known, however, if it can be marketed in the U.K. to compete with the product now imported, but if this condition is satisfied there should be a good demand for the material, the use of which is increasing rapidly. It is a variety of hydrous mica, which possesses the property of exfoliating considerably when heated, expanding to many times its original bulk. Its principal uses are in connexion with heat and sound insulation. Supplies have hitherto been obtained almost exclusively from the U.S.A. and Russia, and many inquiries have been received at the Imperial Institute for Empire material of a similar nature. Deposits of promising quality occur in Tanganyika and in South Africa.

Crystal Quartz from Southern Rhodesia and Kenya.—In connexion with the Institute's endeavour to obtain Empire supplies of quartz suitable for optical and piezo-electric purposes a specimen, weighing 23 lb., was received from the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, but on account of twinning and internal defects was found unsuitable for these applications. The sender was asked to forward any material which might approximate to the requirements laid down. Another small sample from the same source was reported by a firm manufacturing fused quartz ware to be a superior material suitable for its requirements.

A crystal quartz, weighing about 2 lb., from Kenya was submitted to a commercial firm, which reported it to be of good optical quality and purchased it. A search is being made in Kenya for the vein from which it is thought the crystal was derived. **Seeds from East Africa.**—A chemical and partial chemical analysis was carried out on the "twelve samples" forwarded from East Africa by the East African Sugarcane Research Institute, and the appropriate measures are being taken to develop the object.

Statements Worth Noting

carried out by others and strengthenings; for it is odd that the one established by grace of His Grace, 8,000 (R.V.).

The whole of Ireland should be placed inside the Victoria and there would be room for more. — *Rev. Prebendary W. Wilson Ashby*, in the *C.M.* (*Quotations*).

In over 30 years this Colony I have never seen carried off down by a Native. — Mr. T. C. Mylne, in *The Department of Justice, Kenya and Uganda*.

Coffee trees treated with a copper spray give a greater outturn of clean coffee, especially of the larger beans, per acre, eight or thereabouts. — *East African Agricultural Journal*.

They overwhelming majority of the savages and in their fury when driven on the high-grade land once again, also include the Germans. — Sir D. Gregg, M.P., in *The Observer*.

The origin of the Sheldridges Farm School is to be found in the last will and testament of that great builder of Empire, Sir Rhodes. — Sir H. Colbatch, addressing the Royal Society of Agriculture.

The Clyde engineer makes a fine settler. Give him a spanner and he'll go anywhere and do anything. — Captain Fred Harris, M.P., Minister of Agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Glasgow.

The expenditure of £10,000 on 100 elephants (in Burma) seems a cruelty in itself. It also seems ridiculous that the savagers should find a double-barrelled .475 rifle too heavy. — *H. B. Hart*, in *The Empress Forestry Journal*.

At present Rhodes grass appears to be the most promising forler grass, judged by the milk yields. — Mr. D. C. Edwards, of the Department of the culture of Kenya, speaking at a Farmers' Day meeting at Thomson's Falls.

Since the war Belgium has turned Ruanda-Urundi into a kind of model Colony. Of all the mandated administrations hers to date is probably the most successful. — Mr. Tom Balfour, writing in the *London Evening News*.

The cause shells of Natal were infested with pythons; but the savage shooting of the snakes led to a plague of rats which did untold damage to the sugar-cane. — Sir Edmund Hill, F.R.S., writing in the *Times*.

The savages made a hobby of filling the fastnesses in mountainous regions with Europeans hundreds of years ago, before any of us had heard of Colonel F. A. Macaulay, or even of the *White Natives*. — *Dr. J. A. L. Stevenson*, in *Colonial Rhodesia*.

The tropics and hard work are not for everybody; and anybody who is largely a show-off or rough. From the German Select all those who are least used round at ease in smoky bars, less bright and cheerful than railway trains. — Mr. G. E. Smith, in *Animal Treasures*.

How can Britain buy a very important deal in South Africa without getting a scoop if she can't buy what they're bargaining for? Let us invite them as bargaining partners, let us involve them in some little sacrifices for peace. So our own experts say. — Sir Ernest Rutherford, knighted at a recent Royal Society meeting, in *The Royal Society*.

WHO'S WHO
388. M. George H. Tennessee
S.M.C. FR.C.B. B.L.

388. M. George H. Tennessee
S.M.C. FR.C.B. B

THE KENYAN HERALD

*Authoritative Views on Imperial
and International Affairs*

Roosevelt's first year President Roosevelt is to have some sort of agreement on armaments. He has been authorized to negotiate with other countries on armaments, and to hold meetings with business men to get their views on some sort of advisory machinery which can pass on business conditions and other subjects. This has no doubt to do with the slow but substantial growth of world trade may be definitely established. With a decline in foreign trade, we would neglect our opportunity of increasing our exports, whatever other pressures may be felt upon us or upon us.

The Times of London

Line Empire Police. The need of the Palestine Police Force rivalled the Canadian Royal North-west Mounted Police, British Columbia, Wales, Scotland and Northern carrying his life in his hands, and most sternly work in units much smaller than the Army platoons and company. In the case of the most terrible cases of criminality exists both physically and mentally in the jungles and among a police organization proved by experience in character responsibility and accountability. It is examined that the two chief staff for the British and New Zealanders in the most difficult and dangerous training ground to-day. If these splendid young men reported responsible to their Colonial police force their grievances would no longer be heard.

Spacer, former Inspector of the Colonial Police Force

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

Roosevelt's first year President Roosevelt is to have some sort of agreement on armaments. He has been authorized to negotiate with other countries on armaments, and to hold meetings with business men to get their views on some sort of advisory machinery which can pass on business conditions and other subjects. This has no doubt to do with the slow but substantial growth of world trade may be definitely established. With a decline in foreign trade, we would neglect our opportunity of increasing our exports, whatever other pressures may be felt upon us or upon us.

The Times of London

Line Empire Police. The need of the Palestine Police Force rivalled the Canadian Royal North-west Mounted Police, British Columbia, Wales, Scotland and Northern carrying his life in his hands, and most sternly work in units much smaller than the Army platoons and company. In the case of the most terrible cases of criminality exists both physically and mentally in the jungles and among a police organization proved by experience in character responsibility and accountability. It is examined that the two chief staff for the British and New Zealanders in the most difficult and dangerous training ground to-day. If these splendid young men reported responsible to their Colonial police force their grievances would no longer be heard.

Spacer, former Inspector of the Colonial Police Force

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

No Ground for Optimism. The second month of the year must be considered the importance of the recent development in their reflect on other parts of the world. If the recent shrinkage in our business should persist with the slow but substantial growth of world trade may be definitely established. With a decline in foreign trade, we would neglect our opportunity of increasing our exports, whatever other pressures may be felt upon us or upon us.

The Times of London

Line Empire Police. The need of the Palestine Police Force rivalled the Canadian Royal North-west Mounted Police, British Columbia, Wales, Scotland and Northern carrying his life in his hands, and most sternly work in units much smaller than the Army platoons and company. In the case of the most terrible cases of criminality exists both physically and mentally in the jungles and among a police organization proved by experience in character responsibility and accountability. It is examined that the two chief staff for the British and New Zealanders in the most difficult and dangerous training ground to-day. If these splendid young men reported responsible to their Colonial police force their grievances would no longer be heard.

Spacer, former Inspector of the Colonial Police Force

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

Acne and Rashes. We have been told, that within the past two generations 10 years have been added to the average life span. But we have also learnt that unless we make life more comfortable and efficient. To ensure health and comfort of increased expectancy of life is one of the objects of the Empire Research Council. This disease invades so many homes and costs so many lives. The disease of the nation 200,000 hours of work at £17,000,000 in cost to the nation. Add to this the amount of pain and suffering which no right and possibly complete. — H. H. T. of Gloucester.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week.

Market Movements and Trends.

In a Sentence.—"Christian men's minds and wills is quite equal to Christianity."—Dr. W. [redacted]

"My best library book is a Continental time-table."—Mr. E. Burgin, M.P.

"Our adversaries are never right; if they were right, they would be National Socialists."—Herr Robert Wagner.

The Donations have been leading the life of small children of a wealthy parent."—Brigadier-General S. L. Spears, P.

"During '37 copper fell 45% in value; cotton, 40%; rubber, 37%; tin, 42%; and wheat, 32%."—The Hon. Sir William H. Goschen.

Travel is the basis of civilisation, of commerce, and of industry. It makes for education and creation, and above all, for peace."—Mr. G. C. Corlett.

Secret societies in the Japanese army and navy have largely taken charge of the policy of their country."—Sir R. H. Wilson, M.P.

The goose step is a step which sedentary persons have died men, defenceless, and the so-called links between countrymen do not like the reason. It impresses us."—Signor Mussolini.

As education we have reached the stage of mental testing by which intelligence quotient is worked out automatically, and individuals are rated and placed as under the finest efficient business system."

The Nazi Party in Germany is more absolute than that of any medieval Emperor. It is a party ruled by soldiers, and exercises the iron hand of the Tsar. It is in a perpetual state of war. So long as soldiers are there may be war, the more energetic will they become. The soldier there must be war, in order to keep the soldier's supremacy in Weimar."—Mr. Morgan Tamm.

"We are better off than the East Africans and Rhodesians. We have more money."

Encourage Exports.—Imports and exports in the Colony have continued to rise, the former at all proportion to the latter, with the result that the balance of trade has gone very much against us, so much so that even if imports had reached the former total of \$100 millions Great efforts should be made to stimulate our export trade and discourage surplus imports. From this angle we welcome the Anglo-American trade negotiations, any arrangement of the general restrictions and the import duties of trade between the U.S.A. and ourselves hold out important possibilities from the economic and political standpoints."—Sir G. Beacham, Chairman of Williams Dead.

Foreign Trade.—The last year has resembled its predecessor in that we have had a period of serious stagnation, followed by a reaction on the part of industry, due to increased export to countries having home markets. This is on foreign markets once lost are difficult to regain. We should aim to foster a wider world collaboration. Previously we have seen a step forward in the attempt to cover the cotton-growing of America, and although it was of obscured crisis, if it leads to a better understanding between the two countries, immense good should arise. The extension of such an area followed by the new flow of world demand in the cotton industry, so dependent upon exports, should benefit markedly.

Sir R. Holt, chairman, M.R.C. Bank, Government and Assurance.—The British Government expects presents in Asia to be held competitive in these difficult times. It is essential that British exports might receive help from the Government if they are to hold their own in foreign markets. It is not enough that I hope the majority of the recent decision in underwriting the disbursements and the standard risk on merchandise exports, just to give a certain amount of security. In the case of the services of shipping, insurance, and banking, the latter is most important, and which are the most serious difficulties in regard to the present situation?"—Sir R. Holt, chairman, M.R.C. Bank.

It is not enough that I hope the majority of the recent decision in underwriting the disbursements and the standard risk on merchandise exports, just to give a certain amount of security. In the case of the services of shipping, insurance, and banking, the latter is most important, and which are the most serious difficulties in regard to the present situation?"—Sir R. Holt, chairman, M.R.C. Bank.

It is not enough that I hope the majority of the recent decision in underwriting the disbursements and the standard risk on merchandise exports, just to give a certain amount of security. In the case of the services of shipping, insurance, and banking, the latter is most important, and which are the most serious difficulties in regard to the present situation?"—Sir R. Holt, chairman, M.R.C. Bank.

Stock Exchange.—Latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Consols 24% | 112 12 |
| Kenya 5% | 102 0 |
| Tanganyika 3% | 103 0 |
| N. Rhodesia 3% | 101 12 |
| Nyasaland 2% | 94 0 |
| South Afr. 10% deb. | 94 0 |
| South Afr. 5% deb. | 92 0 |
| S. Rhodesia 3% | 105 0 |
| Uganda 5% | 111 0 |
| Ghana 1% | 111 0 |

| Industrials: | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Brit. Gas. (10s) | 5 7 |
| Brit. Oxygen (1) | 3 1 |
| Brit. Ropes (2s 6d) | 10 10 |
| Courtlands (1) | 2 4 |
| Dunlop Rubber (1) | 1 12 10 |
| General Electric (1) | 3 16 3 |
| Imperial Chem. Ind. (1) | 1 13 |
| Imperial Oil (1) | 7 10 0 |
| Int. Harvester (1) | 1 10 0 |
| Pathé Cinematograph (1) | 5 0 |
| Standard & Naval (1) | 5 0 |
| U.S. Steel (1) | 5 5 |
| Utd. Alum (1) | 17 10 1 |
| Utd. Carb. (1) | 1 10 1 |
| Utd. Chabaco (1) | 5 12 6 |
| Wicks (10s) | 5 0 |
| Wolseley (5s) | 3 0 |

| Mines and Oils: | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Anaconda (50s) | 1 6 |
| Anglo-Amer. (10s) | 1 6 |
| Anglo-Iranian (1) | 2 1 |
| Burmah Oil (1) | 1 0 |
| Cons. Goldfields (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| Crown Mines (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| De Beers Df. (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| Esso (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| E. Rand Prop. (1) | 1 10 0 |
| Gold Coast Sel. (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| Guernsey Gas (1) | 1 1 7 |
| H. F. Field (1) | 1 1 7 |
| H. M. Gas (1) | 8 0 |
| H. P. Fair (1) | 1 10 0 |
| H. P. Gas (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| Shell (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| Standard (10s) | 1 10 0 |
| West. Gas (10s) | 1 10 0 |

| Manufactures: | |
|-------------------|------|
| Anglo-Dutch (1) | 18 1 |
| Imperial Oil (1) | 18 1 |
| Malaya Rubber (1) | 18 1 |
| Union Carb. (1) | 18 1 |

| Plantations: | |
|-------------------|------|
| Anglo-Dutch (1) | 18 1 |
| Imperial Oil (1) | 18 1 |
| Malaya Rubber (1) | 18 1 |
| Union Carb. (1) | 18 1 |

DOWN ANGLIA.

London, April 12.—(By Special Wire) —

Lady Astor left London last week to go to America.

Archibald Moses will shortly leave Kampala to visit the Seychelles and India.

Mr. Chetwynd-Arden has written a book entitled "The Last Days of the Raj."

Mr. G. C. Duthie sits in the Senate to-morrow on his last day at the Canadian Bar.

Sir Benjamin Richardson left London last week to spend four or five weeks on the Riviera.

Mr. W. J. A. Gray, of Port Moresby, Tasmania, is on his way to England to negotiate to Kenya.

The Duke of Gloucester visited the British Museum on Saturday at the Imperial Institute on Friday last week.

The engineering agreement between Mr. Hugh C. Campbell, General Manager of the Uganda, Nilot, and Lake Victoria Navigation Company, and Mr. C. H. Jones, Managing Director of the Uganda Navigation Company, was signed at Entebbe on January 26.

Major-General Sir Charles Gwynne, popular former Consul-General of East Africa, has returned to Nairobi.

Miss D. M. Lansdale, as take-up by Mr. G. E. Smith, the Secretary of State's lady powder-puff, has come home, Bulawayo.

Dr. A. R. Paterson, Director of Mental Hygiene in Kenya, is on leave in Switzerland. Dr. R. H. Blundstone is Acting Director.

Princess Marie Louise, who visited East Africa two years ago, has left England after a tour round the South Atlantic.

Paul Carbert is planning to build a house with a conservatory overlooking the sea. The course is being prepared in the meantime.

The Rev. E. V. Canham, M.C., a missionary from Manyanika, recently returned to Britain after a dangerous trip in Central Africa.

Mr. E. M. Barnes has taken over the Penitentiary at Pentridge from Mrs. A. Munro and has assumed charge of its management.

The son of Frank T. Erskine, District Governor of the British East African Rhodesian Bank, died at Arusha.

Mr. J. P. Scammon, one of the leading cotton brokers in London, has returned to England by air after a long absence because of the bad weather.

The first contribution of the Kasangati cotton-growing community to the Red Cross Fund, up to £1,000, was sent from the town on April 1.

Colonel J. B. Chisholm, Chairman of the Indian Ambulance Board, has been appointed in East Africa on an inspection tour of the routes for the Red Cross on April 1.

Colonel Harold MacMichael, Governor of Uganda Territory, and High Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia, has returned home by air from Addis Ababa.

Sir Francis Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias some years ago as a member of a Royal Economic Commission, and Lady Joseph have left on a visit to Kenya.

Major J. P. Parton, who has been stationed in Somaliland for some months as a territorial Commissioner, has been recalled to bring Salāam to the Secretary of State.

A new arrangement is understood to have been made between Sir Alexander Fraser, young daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. A. G. Fraser, formerly of Uganda and now of Achimota College.

Mr. A. A. Sandys, M.P., who visited Tanganyika a few years ago and takes a keen interest in African affairs, is to preside at Royal Empire Society dinner in February.

Mr. F. B. Varley, Trinity Libraryman of the Royal Engineers Society (1925-30), appointed Librarian of the South African Public Library, Pretoria, recently became the Beta Beta graduate for Colonial History.

A luncheon is to be given by the Royal Engineers Society in February in honour of Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, and His Excellency, designate of Palestine, the Lord MacMichael.

Commander E. P. de la Poer-Bridgeman, who became the first commanding officer of the Royal Australian Navy and Vice-Admiral, flag-lieutenant Admiral Captain Belcher in the anti-submarine Squadron just after the War.

Colonel Mr. R. J. D. Souter, former Commissioner of Police in Kenya, who recently retired from the position of Inspector-General of Police and Prisons in Kenya, has been appointed to be Chief Constable of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Evelyn and Lady Wren have arrived back in London after their tour of the Far East, an evening reception at the City of London headquarters of the wedding present cheque, contributed by hundreds of members of the League, will be presented.

Recently we reported that Mr. D. Q. Malcolm, President of the British South Africa Company, would leave England in May for the Rhodesian Sun. Malcolm has some time to complete his tour and now he is due in this time in April.

Mr. William H. Hibbert, Chairman and managing director of the British Cotton Grouping Association, left Versailles last week for India, where he will visit Madras and the Punjab. On his homeward journey early in June he will have the opportunity of visiting the Sudan.

HOME FOR CHIROPATRIC.

Overseas children, many of whom are little children indeed, have been brought up in Britain in good schools.

Some of them have been brought up in Britain in good schools.

Mr. W. H. Allard, of Cambridge, who has been flying in East Africa for the last month, had a marvellous escape when his aeroplane crashed in Guroba, sometime ago, received delivery of a new machine at Mombasa Hawk Major. The initial flight from Nairobi to Nairobi was made in two hours five minutes.

Mr. J. L. Giffard, of London, who has just returned from a tour of stem-to-stern in East Africa, arrived back in England last week in the course of their journey. They were piloted by Captain W. Merton, of Holloway, who flew the final stage of 1,400 miles from Nairobi to Croydon in less than 12 hours.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Fleck, who served for many years in East Africa, and who was second-in-command during the East African Campaign, has resigned the appointment. Principals of Ashridge School, Herts, and Col. Colville, Herts, are the new holders. He has been Principal since 1920.

Degrees taken in 1937 at the Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, University of South Africa, by Rhodesian pupils were: B. A. Jacqueline B. R. Giffard; Lois Stoddart with honours in English; B. A. Sybelle M. Giffard; Frederick Ward, B. A.; John R. A. Jefferis with first class honours; Denis Milne; Noel E. Philp; and Helen E. Giffard.

Mr. Alf. McVilly, 14, who leaves England in the next few days to take up his appointment as Resident Magistrate in Langankulu, has had a varied short career. While in South Africa he served in the 1st South Africa Battery (P.A.) from 1935 to 1936, was taken into the Bar in 1931, has been a member of the Durban Special Constabulary since 1932, serving with the rank of sergeant, and has also been a member of the Sapse Armoured Corps.

Mr. Alfred Burndell Bent, who died in Brixton Church last Friday left no legal property in England, but left £1,000 to the Brixton Church, Bulawayo, £100 to the Brixton Tabernacle Home for Children, Bulawayo, £50 to the Brixton Women's Home, Bulawayo, £50 to the Missionary Medical Society, Bulawayo, £50 to the Brixton Tabernacle, £50 to the Brixton Tabernacle, £50 to the Brixton Tabernacle.

Mr. W. H. Allard, of Cambridge, who has been staying in East Africa for the last month, leaving on his return to London on March 12, according to his informant. He has been in Rhodesia for 12 months, and was the first settler to open a business in the Colony.

Mr. J. Giffard, of London, who broadcast his tour of East Africa alone on the children's programme of the London Empire Broadcast, has been broadcasting in Africa for some time, and has been in Kenya for several years, as well as in Uganda, where he is a friend of the Lord Northcote, Past President of Kenya, they having met or heard of one another for 10 years. The night before the King visited the R.A.F. in Cranwell last week Mr. Giffard had addressed a speech to them in which he said there were in African swamps swallows.

Obituary

Mr. J. Lionel Allard, who has been in charge of the M. Pathology Department, has died in Uganda.

Mr. Lionel Allard, formerly Deputy Postmaster-General in Kenya and Uganda, has died in England. Mr. G. Thomas, formerly manager of the National Bank of Barclays, Ltd., in Uganda, has died in London.

Mr. P. L. L. L. L. Livingstone, died recently following injuries received from a lion which had been shot in self-defence.

Colonel E. G. Barron, 77, of London last week at the age of 76 became the last of the Naval Brigade survivors of the Boer War to die. He had been a Civil Expeditor in the Transvaal and a soldier in Kaffirland, South Africa.

The deeply regretted news of the sudden death in London of Mr. W. G. Austin, who had for many years worked actively in the townships for the East African Women's League and was a member of several other public bodies. Mr. Austin, in 1906, married Miss O'Brien in 1906, and a son and daughter were born to them in Nairobi.

We regret to announce the death in London of Miss E. S. Stanton, who will be greatly remembered by numbers of East Africans and by many others who served during the campaign, as the former Matron of the Baird European Hospital and of the Juba Convalescent Home. After the War she purchased the Maimuna Estate, on which she produced coffee and tea. She died for many years past an active participant in local, and been prominently identified with the East African Women's League.

We regret to record the death in London last week of

Thomas Stanton, Chief Medical Advisor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and a distinguished authority on tropical diseases. Born in Canada in 1875, he came to England in 1905 and after a tour of the tropics joined a medical hospital in London. During his service to the Institute of Medical Research at Kuala Lumpur, where he became the senior Officer in Charge, he was appointed to the Royal Commission on Child Health and Advisory to the Colonial Office, which position he held until his retirement. He was known throughout every colony in the British Empire, and was a much sought after speaker and possessed a decided gift for

**DAILY YOUR
HEALTH NEEDS
BOVRIL**

Prestons of Waterford

A. Kanthack's Report on Pangurukka

THAT ALL MATTERS of either a general or
underground nature shall be placed in the hands
of the Government, and that the same
shall form the fundamental basis of the recom-
mendations of M. S. E. Kanthak, C.M.G., the
consulting engineer to the State of Tasmania,
in his report on the control of the natural
resources of the Territory and to frame a Water
Law.

This basic principle established, and the grant of licences being vested in the Governor, there would be permanent and better means of control by Secretaries of State, who would in turn be guided by the advice of small importunate committees of inquiry composed of local district engineers, chairmen and the local engineer, and of a general safety committee, mainly of the works, and of other officials with essential knowledge. The knowledge would be called as required, and the examination mode would reply to questionnaires, and, notwithstanding the witness has the confidential element, and particularly the telephone connection, he will have the opportunity of

Non-Officials for Water Rights

Large experience with the working of irrigation points in the Union of South Africa has convinced me that Kangaroo has the "laisssez-faire" aspect of a law from a panel of selected farmers in the districts. It is of very little practical value, usually the only people who count are the water court judge and the engineering assessor, both experts. He therefore strongly urges that the law, or any other law, should be eliminated entirely from any legislation, great perils for example exist in the case of the Moshi and Amanzimtoti areas, where native and European water interests are in conflict. European farmers are not water experts, but they may only be drawn from a class of farmers who are platiners, who have no experience with irrigation farming, and who, to a very large extent, do not even speak the local language. Whether ideal or not, the bill certainly is prejudiced in favour of the European settler, consciously or unconsciously.

The Water Law having been passed, no further
legislative directions or use of the entire legal
processes will be restricted in applying to European
and Native tribes, as far as the grants
by the Minutiae Law, except for the late Custer
case. The latter, having thus been cleared
up, the new rights granted will not constitute per-
manent rights, for this condition is that
the water requirements of the holder of the grant
and goes out of cultivation, the water may be taken
and stored. From this it is evident con-
sideration.

The senior Shakes
are the leaders
of the tribes with
long terms and customs.
on the slopes of Kilimanjaro after a long
journey the settlement must be
in the permits for the government registration.

considerable patients, and it is to be hoped that their present methods will be improved.

It would be required from the true
homesteader, cooking, laundering, abolition
and clearing, but that exemption would not apply
to watering a large garden. Seventy-five gallons of
water per head of population per day on a farm of
in a household if averaged at a reasonable number,
allowable uses, in municipalities, towns and
villages, which include street watering and sanitary
use, are classified under "Domestic." Irrigation
is wisely included under "irrigation," in this esti-
mation, as any good agriculturist knows.

Deeper water is required under the head of (1) mining, and (in) the stream and all others. This would be wanted over a large area, and for comparatively short periods. In the case of mining, it is to run concurrently with the mining leases. All waters, we must, where possible, be retained in reservoirs, in addition to its parent stream, and the blocks of irrigation by will, if of and a high water hydrating interests, must be prevented.

1914 uses, all within limits beneficial to the country must be in direct opposition with the public irrigation requirements. Hence

• Mr. F. M. DAVIS is merely a carrier or the
Corporation's message, which he con-
veys as consignee of all intents and purposes.

power in hope, it is no less than the most doubtful policy having regard to the present developed state of the Zanganyika and the uncertainties regarding the possibilities of making small public utility enterprises and communities. He especially doubtful whether the figure, 18,850 cubic feet as the minimum flow periodical at the falls, is accurate, though he admits that the falls are in good faith, but admit that the moment data & considerable time is given to point.

Government Should Acquire Great Knowledge

Particular transport deals with the background for the main report of the proposed law, which shall include all the evidence of a mass of reliable technical information available on hydraulic engineering, agriculture, mining, meteorology, and geology. Free elements for railways may be naturally available, although as in the congested areas on Kilimanjaro, where the lines are situated between the forest edge above and the European plantations below.

A large survey in that district he directed, and for streams and canals gathered specimens, and made a geological map. He located coal, and investigation of its veins illustrated especially the cultivation of cotton under tropical trees. A pastoral work was undertaken by him, and cattle were introduced into the country. The general commission of the state of the Rio Grande is regarded as a success, and the same may be said of the cotton-growing areas, where average rainfall is

are so mineralized as to render them almost impervious to the action of acids. The organic material is decomposed by bacteria, which are abundant in the soil, and the resulting products are absorbed by the plant roots.

of the more common species of the genus. The whole collection would be a good addition to a herbarium.

Acquiring Experience

THE following further awards have been made from abroad and placed at the disposal of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by the Trustee of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, for the purpose of enabling selected officers of the Colonial Service to undertake post-graduate study.

Mr. V. H. Cheshire, Agricultural Economist, Kenya, for visits to India, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, in order to study agricultural economics in relation to rural agricultural development.

Mr. G. Milnes, Soil chemist at the Agriani Institute, Uganda—For visits to the Imperial College of Agriculture, Trinidad, and the University of Tennessee, United States, for the purpose of studying methods of soil management and irrigation problems.

Mr. W. O. Sutman, Agricultural Officer, Kenya—For course of study abroad, a year of agricultural technology, and Botany at the Royal Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.

Mr. P. Topham, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Nyasaland—For course of study of methods of soil conservation at the United States of America.

Lord Francis Scott Criticised

The writer of *The Spectator's* column on Kenya at the declaration made a few weeks ago by Lord Francis Scott in regard to the reservation of the Highlands of Kenya for Europeans, into the statement of the Colony's case that "there will be no such interference from the Indian Government or from anyone else in this particular question," the writer adds . . .

This is not the declaration of any governing Dominion; it is the voice of less than 7,000 Europeans in a Crown Colony, the total population of which is over 3,000,000, including an Indian section which outnumbering the Europeans. The Government of India, from whom no interference will be tolerated, speaks for some 350,000,000 people. As one else means prestige to the rest of the Commonwealth. The 17,000 are putting it rather high.

Tragedy on Roads

An appeal to road users to exercise more care on Uganda roads. Starting His Column, a member of one of our local clubs, he said: "At least 22 months 163 lives were needlessly taken away through the recklessness and carelessness of motor drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, and for a number of people we could see in prison because they did not care on the roads."

Aviation in Nyasaland

In search a novice to fly solo in a week, and the quality for his. A licence to do so is the incentive, given by the Aero Club of Nyasaland, which holds an annual general meeting in Blantyre a fortnight after Mr. F. M. Ellis, the Chairman, reported that five pilots had qualified in the year, that three had re-qualified, that it was intended during the next three years to expend about £1,700 on capital account, and thereafter about £1,000 annually, in order to keep in commission two aeroplanes, one of which was being given by Mr. M. W. Bartlett, the instructor-pilot, to whom such a great debt of gratitude was owed; and that the Air Council would shortly accept candidates from Nyasaland for short-service commissions in the R.A.F.

The Club's new board of directors consists of Messrs. J. C. Powell, H. B. Wilson, H. G. Duncan, D. G. Bassett, G. Lee, J. W. Ross, and Captain M. J. Sanders, with Mr. Bartlett an ex-officio director.

The Sir Hubert Young Cup was won by Mr. F. Bursetor, skill in a laundry competition. The other competitors were Messrs. J. Smithson, W. Shirley, John N. Carter and J. K. Keane.

Oil from Coffee Grounds

A Berlin chemical works is to make use of the waste materials remaining in coffee grounds. After the grounds have been dried, the greater part of the fat—about 10%—is extracted by treatment with benzene and ether, and this extracts a further 8% of fat, wax and resin. The residue is cellulose, which is practically pure cellulose. The fats and waxes are mainly used for paintstuffs and soaps.

Tobacco Growing in Kenya

An exclusive growing licence for a period of seven years has been granted to the British American Tobacco Company. In respect of the Sagana and Kitui districts of Kenya, under the licence, the company will supply tobacco seed to Native growers, advise them in the planting of the crop, and buy leaf at a price to be fixed by the Director of Agriculture. The licence has been granted in anticipation to provide the Native with tobacco to give the Native a new high-priced crop.

Union Interests in East Africa

We are able to announce that the South African Government has decided to strengthen the organs of government in the High Commission at St. R. S. Turner, 11, Pall Mall, W.1, the High Commissioner for the states of the High Commission, London, accordingly leave London about the end of March to take up new duties in Nairobi as Colonial Secretary. Born at the Cape, 1883, he is a Trinity College graduate who has spent most of his life in the civil service, and has been in London for the past eight years.

Over-Centralisation

That the country between Livingstonia and the coast would revert to a wilderness, Mazabuka, the Government departments now maintain there, in order that they might be centralised in Lusaka, is the claim of the Head of the Kyambwe and Gwanda Protectorate, Mr. J. H. Anderson, held recently at Mazabuka. He declared that the Government should rather develop the country by building roads, created as in Australia and China. A similar view was expressed last month by the former Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Ernest Bevin, in his speech to the Conservative Regional Conference, carried unanimously.

COOLING — INVIGORATING

ON-SALE EVERYWHERE

WHITEWAYS
OF
CYDERS

Whiteways Cyder Co. Ltd., London, England

Italian Losses in Ethiopia

Location Statement of Heavy Casualties

CLAIMS that more than 10,000 Italian and Eritrean troops have been killed or missing during the last two months are made in a statement issued by the Italian Legation in London last week.

It was stated that news had been received direct from Italy reporting violent resistance to Italian rule in the south and north-east of the country, where motorised columns and aeroplanes had attempted unsuccessfully to recapture lost positions.

The losses are stated to be: 11 senior and five junior officers and 3,993 Italian and Eritreans of other ranks killed; three battalions of Eritreans and a number of Italians deserted; and 13 lorries and a considerable quantity of arms captured. In addition 18 Italian officers are stated to have been massacred in Debra Maka, capital of the Gojam Province. It was also stated that 40 aeroplanes have been heavily damaged to bomb Debra Maka and other towns.

"The desertion of Eritrean troops," said the statement, "has completed the disorganisation of the Italian General Staff. Officers are deserting and some of them themselves showing signs of insanity. A number of Italian soldiers who had deserted have also joined the ranks of the Ethiopians."

The deserters declare that there is general discontent among the Italians compelled to stay in Ethiopia, but that the last display of military force

Aerial Service Confirms Capital Corroboration

Despite the suggestions of Rommel that the state of emergency is to wind up, and that no further claims for his cause from the anti-Bolsheviks over now meeting in Geneva, the offices of Italian news paper *Arab Farces* is visited by the Daily News and *Arab Farces* is visited by the Daily News and *Arab Farces* is stated that in one spell of two days 600 bombs were dropped by aeroplanes on a number of Natives who had surrounded Italian fortifications during one of the operations. The newspaper, well-erasped at Lalibela, Tibbala, Tortis, Debra Brehan and Debra Sime.

In Lalibela a detachment of 40 men were completely surrounded. Another detachment of 150 men held up 10,000 natives for three days, also surrounding a fortification. In Tortis, 1,000 natives surrounded the station by night and day, compelling the besieged anti-Bolsheviks and machine-gunning a force of 100. At Tibbala, 1,000 natives from the base of Debra Sime, 10 miles away, apart from the attacks, the natives surrounded our troops with 130,000 lbs of supplies and munitions and quantities of money.

COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL

In the Heart of the City
LUSAKA

TABLE D'OR
EXCELLENT CUISINE
HOME OF THE COCKTAIL
COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL

Expenditure on Public Works.—A royal decree published in Rome last week provides for the regulation of the Budget Law for East Africa. It authorises the expenditure of a large sum of money in the next financial year in East Africa. Lampooning the attribution of the State towards the financing of that budget is fixed in 100,000,000 lire (10,500,000) annually for a period of six years beginning with the financial year 1937/38, while an extraordinary expenditure of 12,000,000 lire (1,200,000) is authorised on certain specific public works, applying those announced by the Signor Lessons, then Minister for the Colonies, to the Chamber of May last year, whence the details of a plan of extraordinary public works to be financed and completed in six years.

The Empire costs the new railway to Ethiopia recently issued by the "Mussolini Tunnel," constructed below the Thabora Pass. The tunnel, which is 10,400 yards long, was built in February last year and is expected to be opened on May 1. It will considerably shorten the existing route and enable heavier loads to be carried by motor vehicles transporting goods.

The Maria Theresa Dollar

A decree abolishing the official relation between the lira and the Maria Theresa dollar of Ethiopia is published in Italy. The Home Correspondent of *The Times* comments:

Therewith, a fresh attempt will be made to solve the difficult problem of the foreign currency in the empire. Whatever the government has fixed for its value, the market rate has always been higher and the new lira's apparent failure to withdraw official recognition from the dollar altogether will lay one official question and to trust to time and the general development of the country to accustom the Native population to the rial.

To encourage the process a new Silver Bullion coin is being issued mainly to use in the Colonies, old coins and existing issues carried in the rial's first world-wide circulation, apparently comprising the necessary bullion for this new issue. None have descended to take their place, the present figure of being increased by 10,500,000 lire (1,050,000) weightless. It is to be the equivalent in Ethiopia of the Italian and Galla are being issued to those Native areas capable of producing silver to do so. Louisian miners are installed at different points in Addis Ababa a wireless station is to be taken in other towns. - News of Italian, Galla and Amhara is broadcast over the African wireless bands.

Authorities in Finland declare that their Government will not join in any recognition of Ethiopia by the Powers.

For a Change SERVE

SHARWOOD'S

green label chutney

CINDIAN MANGO

BUTTER BOTTLE TO DAY

Sold by all first-class stores

MR SHARWOOD'S Blas

English Mustard Peper

French Mustard Dijon

Guaranteed Pure

Chutney Cucumber

Curry Powder



chartered's Good Profits

Jump from £521,514 to £680,510

A decrease of 16% profits from £521,514 in the first nine months of the year ended September 30, 1937, is shown in the annual report of this British South Africa Company. They do not recommend payment of dividend or of preference and income of 5/- per share plus tax, which will absorb £660,167 and £623,887 to be carried forward.

The book value per share on September 30 was £211.56/-, against £28.25.06/-, the proportions being: in Rhodesian mining—34.9%; in the U.S.A.—29.2%; British and Dominion—20.5%; British public board securities—20.6%; other mining investments—2.5%; miscellaneous Rhodesian interests—0.4%; British foreign investment—8.7%. The company has since subscribed for a large proportion of the issue of Preferred and Ordinary shares by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd.

Gross revenue, exclusive of royalties and other charges, was £510,925, an increase of £12,670. Locomotive fuel was wholly at the higher price of standard copper, which averaged 255/- per cwt., compared with £36.75/- and to 4.50% of output in copper production. Royalties on copper amounted to £274,190 against £172,000.

Revenue from other sources amounted to £125,400, compared with £100,800, and £120,000 in royalties paid on cobalt. Rhodesian Broken Zinc output was affected by water shortage in the Mafungushi Dams, but higher average prices for the metal and increased vanadium production caused the royalties to rise from £11,539 to £15,540. The White Gold Colliery Company, solvating the 12 months period August 31, 1937, 83,081 short tons of coal and 166,000 tons of coke, increased of £1,104 and iron ore of £1,000.

Holding in Rhodesia Railways

The ordinary share 1,599,671 shares of 2/- each issued by Rhodesia Railways Trust, Ltd., which itself holds 50% of the share capital of the Rhodesia Railways Ltd., gross revenue of the Railways for the 12 months ended September 30 totalled £1,473,900, and working expenditure, was £227,764/- leaving net earnings at £1,242,636, an increase of £181,534. After meeting all charges, including debenture interest providing £52,115 for depreciation of the stock and its equipment and setting aside £40,000 for general liability, the company earned a surplus on net revenue account of £116,713, compared with £11,747.

Approval of the Rhodesia Railways Committee to approve the second stage of the scheme will be referred to the rates authorities at the earliest opportunity of time transferred to the relevant session of Parliament in September.

Rubber superannuated a loss of £3,927, and changing the basis of Rhodesian Latex, Cattle and Range Co-operative Ltd., and the remainder of its assets were sold and on September 30, the Corporation took over the Rhodesia ranch (2,771.662 acres) and owned its holdings £45,580, of which £2,233 was due to the B.S.A. Company.

Rhodesian Mining and Manufacturing Company signed 10-year lease decision to build steel foundry plant in Salisbury has been amply justified a saving factory is now being erected in Bulawayo and the mining company has entered an interest in Rhodesian Manufacturing Co. for the manufacture and sale of soap in Rhodesia for the purpose of realising its interest in the processes and sales of the Rhodesian.

Loans of Rhodesia Land Co. £2,000,000 outstanding on September 30 amounted to £165,000 (£14,000 interest on town property). The £175,000 issued since January 1936 by the Bank, which passed free of tax in 1936, is held by the Rhodesia company.

At the end of the report of the company's manager, Mr. E. H. Gibbons, will be printed the following:

Financial Results

For complete financial statement see page 10.

*N. Rhodesia Copper Mines**Quarterly Statement of Profitable*

Even though the world price of copper since it reached 272/- per ton last spring has generally declined the summary of Northern Rhodesia copper mining statistics regarding the position of affairs is as follows: In studying them it is necessary to bear in mind that the average price of standard copper during the base quarter of 1937 was £41.10s. 9d. against £55.00/- in the third quarter, and although the position of output has remained at the same December figure, the December quarter were therefore necessarily below those of the previous three months, but substantially above those of the December quarter in 1936.

| | Alleged or Standard quarter | December quarter |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Net profit | £73,500 | £62,000 |
| Operating expenditure | 424,500 | 447,000 |
| Working surface | 409,000 | 736,500 |
| Net profit | 59,500 | 366,500 |
| Metallurgical | | |
| Gross revenue | 888,000 | 750,000 |
| Less expenses | 734,000 | 620,500 |
| Less working surface | 540,000 | 375,000 |
| Net profit | 99,000 | 135,500 |
| Less dividends | 52,000 | 99,600 |

Minerals Division, only got really into its stride in the past year in which it secured its maiden dividends of 3s. per share, promises to do a good turn better in 1938 than it did in 1937, and it is estimated that its net profit for the year will be £564,500, which was only £1,000 below its net profit carried over from the year to date. The Rhodesian Selection Trust has 50% of the Mutualia shares Rhodesia approximately one-third, and the Charite Company the small balance.

Mr. W. W. Warden, managing director of Southern Rhodesia with a history of engineering and mining has been sold by him his interest in Gwelo.

CRUSHING.**MORSE**

MANUFACTURING COMPANY
PUSH-ROD
LONDON, W.C.2
TELEGRAMS: ENGLE BAR 7921
TELEPHONE: BUR 22568

LAST FEW DAYS RHODESIA

W. & G. WILSON LTD. A NEW £500,000 COMPANY

With Interests in Langley

The Board of Education, Charterland, England, has decided that the first and second trials of the Dodo-311 aircraft will be first reported and accounted for before the available time is up.

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICAN BANKS LTD., has now registered with the Registrar of Companies, 2,000,000 shares of £100 each, the five directors being S. Hersov, C. Marmion, G. J. Donaldson and

Mr. J. A. Smith, managing director of the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Mining Company, recalls that a recent extraordinary general meeting confirmed "the unanimous opinion that Tanganyika has a large number of diamonds in its soil and holding in Malawo Gold Mining Company should purchase the South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., Edinburgh, Tanganyika, Diamond and Gold Development, Ltd., receive £250,000 in fully paid shares in the new concern, which will also have a percentage of the capital of Malawo Gold Mining Company, but will have no fully paid shares.

The new company will have \$100,000 capital to be subscribed at par by Anglo Transvaal Investment Company, Ltd., and £50,000 will be held in reserve. The expert technical staff of the Anglo-Saxons, whose engineers took over technical control of the Matutwa gold properties and of the Hulfield Company's fast gold fields, will be attached to the new company. Shareholders of Transvaal Diamond are invited to subscribe, and South and Central African Gold Mines, Ltd., are also invited to subscribe, every five hundred shares.

Development on the Maranatha

The Clara section will reserves in April 30
150 millions of \$2 that are further
available for the development to take place on the
still reef-section.

In the Mohrman section, boronates have been taken prospectively development work.

A reduction plant is being worked that capacity of 3,000 tons per month. The first 12 months showed a satisfactory and regular output which may now be expected.

On State property of the Mashandu Mining Company, situated at Lusikisiki, South Africa, one reserves in the Mohrman section 150,000 tons of boronite. A concentrator has been completed for bringing this concentrate to a mill, together with provision for a reduction plant. The estimated capacity is 3,000 tons a month.

Mashaba's Better Prospects

— the annual income arising from a Rhododendron
Campus, and Col. B. Grace says this Government
should be asked to pay the balance due. It is proposed to
call it "The Grace Fund," and to have \$10,000 per annum convertible
into a gratuity for the services of the best teacher in
the University who has been converted to the
Christian religion. The amount will be increased from \$10,000 to \$20,000 and the M.
and M. Society will be asked to contribute also.

should be given to the author of the book, and the author of the book should be given a copy of the book. The author of the book should be given a copy of the book, and the author of the book should be given a copy of the book.

Latest Progress Report on Kenya's Reconstruction

Kenya Consolidated's Finance

Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate. December return shows milled 383,520 fine gold and 1,000 oz. silver, and equivalent value of 1,420 tons of gold and silver. Total gold mining cost £1,953,100. Total profit, £1,200,000. **Lonely Reef.** December quarter Tons milled 1,120,000, ady. 1,140,000 tons, av. 1,134 ft. Total gold 1,000 tons, av. 1,000 dwt. Assm. 2,300 tons, av. 1,000 ft. Silver 1,000 tons, av. 1,000 ft. Profit for quarter shows an increase of £25,000.

During the quarter arrangements were made with owners of four East African situated 10-tonners. They are wholly owned. **Lonely Reef.** 10-tonner; Bon-Afide 10-tonner; Loyalty 10-tonner, with option of purchase.

The Goldfields. December quarter ended December 31st states: Total milled 1,040,000 tons gold, 1,000 fine gold and 1,000 oz. silver, working revenue £14,254; working cost £6,654; working profit £7,600 net profit subject to taxation £1,969. Capital expenditure £2,267. **Development.** Total footage 347; Noote on reef 778. Miniford 2nd level S. No. 7 raise 100 ft. cont'd. reef from 10 ft. to 60 ft. av. 57 dwt. over 62 ft.; No. 5 zincite section 1st level from 10 ft. to 30 ft. av. 4 dwt. over 76 ft. 3rd level S. No. 5 raise 100 ft. cont'd. reef from 6 ft. to 10 ft. av. 13 dwt. over 49 ft. Development work was curtailed in order to prepare blocks of ore for the new smelter plant which was brought into commission during November, and is now approaching normal operation.

Bushwick Mines. December quarter total profit subject to taxation £12,210. Capital expenditure £6,081. Development: total footage 1,433 ft. footage of reef 626 ft., footage sampled 689 ft. Payable ore disclosures: Holling section 110 ft. width 56 in., values 3.5 dwt. Warwick section 270 ft. width 45 ft. value 4.6 dwt. Warwick east section 20 ft. width 60 in., value 7.8 dwt. Holling section: main shaft sunk to total depth 159 ft. which is 12 ft. below 7th level elevation; 50 ft. of driving on reef carried out from 7th level section. Warwick section: subvertical shaft sunk 93 ft., total depth and shaft raised 62 ft. from 8th level; 20 ft. of drive W. for 50 ft. sampled during quarter; 50 ft. lower 22 in., 8th level drive E. for 240 ft. av. 1.5 dwt. over 60 in. Warwick East: Winze "A" ady. 39 ft. to total depth of 63 ft. and winze "B" ady. 66 ft. to total depth of 97 ft. During quarter 1,513 tons of ore at a grade of 3.93 dwt. went to smelting plant from this section.

The company has entered into an agreement whereby some adjoining properties known as the Eveleigh and Woolwinder mines will be sold to Bushwick mines plant on profitable basis. Quantity of ore estimated to be 60,000 tons which it is expected will sell at the rate of about 2,000 tons per month.

Kenya Consolidated. The following report gives the following particulars:

Lopori. On the Base-Raw property drives E. and S. 1st level horizontal No. 1 E. winze ady. 60 ft. 65 ft. 62 ft. av. 9.4 dwt. over 34 in. Drive W. ady. 65 ft. in low values. **Kiteet.** N. drive in 1st level adit section ady. 12 ft. off reef, and No. 2+1 winze S. drive deepest from 48 ft. to 89 ft. Values over 45 ft. sampled in winze - 60 ft. deep over 47 in. In 2nd level section 1st level N. drive ady. 56 ft. to 64 ft. av. 8.8 dwt. over 17 in. 2nd level from 10 ft. deepened 12 ft. 15 ft. and low values. 2nd level W. drive ady. 60 ft. to 72 ft. and over 34 in. 2nd level E. drive ady. 52 ft. av. 3.4 dwt. over 30 in. 3rd level N. drive ady. 90 ft. av. 6.9 dwt. over 24 in. 3rd level S. drive ady. 79 ft. av. 9.4 dwt. over 24 in.

In 1st level section No. 2 S. drive ady. 96 ft. in low values av. 2.8 dwt. S. of surface 120 ft. S. 2ft. shaft 15 ft. of driving on reef, 1st level reef 31 ft. 14 ft. dwt. over 45 in. 2 ft. av. 2.1 dwt. low values. In 2nd level section shaft 15 ft. deepened 10 ft. 83 ft. to 119 ft. from 71 ft. to 101 ft. reef 10 ft. 29 ft. over 44 in. In the Wilburn section No. 3 winze ady. 79 ft. from a surface was deepened from 69 ft. to 101 ft. for 10 ft. sample values were 21.7 dwt. over 27 in. S. drive 15 ft. crosscut adit 23 ft. From 0 ft. to 29 ft. values av. 3.8 dwt. over 45 in. N. drive 15 ft. crosscut adit 23 ft. 32 ft. dwt. over 37 in.

In the bank of funds it has only been possible to carry on pumping operations since October. All other work has been suspended until arrangements can be made for additional funds are completed.

Promises a Preference Dividend

THE CONCESSIONS LTD. and its subsidiary companies are continuing to insist on reduction of the nominal value of all shares of £100, being applied to the sum total of the dead and unremunerative shares of the company. It is, however, that the scheme will admit a dividend distribution to the preference shareholders towards the end of this year, provided that further improvement in the position of returns tax revenue received from the Uganda Mine by the East African and Uganda Railway Company, and so far as concerned the company's shareholdings, in particular its gold interests, would eventually permit of some return to the Ordinary shareholders.

The annual circular recalls how Sir Robert Williams drew attention at a general meeting of the company to its improved progress as regards the anticipated revenue from its copper interests (the company holds 176,649 shares of the Uganda Minerals) and from its important holding in the Mombasa Railway company. It foreshadowed a scheme to part of an early distribution of dividends.

This scheme necessitates a substantial reorganisation of the company's capital in order to write off the large debit balance on profits and loss account and provide a sum of capital for the company's investments. Particulars will shortly be submitted to shareholders if the scheme is to be implemented to the best of satisfaction.

The Hardinge Ball Mill

Mr. F. J. Carrick, export manager of International Corporation Ltd., manufacturers of the Hardinge ball mill leaves London this week for 1,500 miles in Eastern Europe and Egypt, and will then fly to Kisumu in order to visit mining properties in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory. His proposed tour by Imperial Airways from London to Cairo, and possibly to Tel Aviv and Yugoslavia, on the way thence to London. The East African agents of his company are the East African Industrial Equipment Co.

Invalids and delicate children thrive on VIROL

Virol contains all the vitamins together with other important nutritive elements in a perfectly balanced form which can be easily absorbed by the most delicate digestions. Thus for 20 years Virol has been the means of saving the lives of countless infants, delicate children and invalids.

In cases of illness and debilitation due to heat, Virol is specially valuable for its power to increase strength and vitality.

For Nerves and Sleeplessness

Virol & Milk, combination of Virol and pure full cream Devonshire Milk, is today the most successful food for exhausted nerves. To obtain the required simply add hot water to the golden powder.

VIROL & MILK

ALL STORES STOCK BOTH.

Virol Ltd., London, S.E. England.

Mr. Conde Awarded of India's Latest London Share Prices

In Actions for Slander and Libel.

ALFRED LEONARD GUILDFORD, a mining engineer well-known in Kenya and Tanganyika Territory and his residence in Finsbury, was awarded £2,000 damages against Mr. Harvey Benjamin Spiller of Limpsfield, Surrey, in the King's Bench Division on Monday before the Lord Chief Justice.

... Director of Central African Explorers, having visited East Africa on behalf of the Company, an action was brought in August, 1935, against the company by Mr. Muller who was Chairman, claiming £500 as remuneration for work done, and in December of the following year Mr. Justice Singleton gave judgment in his favour for £300 less costs.

He complained that shortly afterwards Mr. Spiller, his
Chambers speech at the annual meeting, used words which
implied that he (Mr. Goode) had given false evidence in
the action, and acted maliciously towards the company.
He claimed that he had been slandered in that speech and
labelled in printed copies of it, and after a hearing lasting
two and a half days a special jury assessed damages at
£100 for the libel.

Mr. Lester, who conducted his own defence pleaded that his statements had been made without malice, and on a privileged occasion.

Territorial Mining Output.

The mineral output of the Territory during December
was Gold, 7,183 oz (unrefined); diamonds, 281 carats; tin
ore, 4 long tons; salt, 50 long tons; and silver, 16 long tons.
The gold production was from the following districts:
Mibya (alluvium) 1,666 oz (refined). Mangan
292 oz Singida. Morere (alluvium) 16 oz
Manga (reef) 24 oz.

Mwanza (reel) 21 oz., valued at £388,000.
Kenya reported 69,441 oz. of gold valued at £1,000,000.
during December, a sum of 8,679 oz., valued at £125,000.
Total value of gold recorded in the year £1,133,679.

Northern Rhodesia's mineral production for 1932 was: Copper, 1,031 tons; manganese, 2,344 tons; lead, 1,559 tons; tin concentrates, 8 tons; iron ore, 520 tons; vanadium, 518,727 lb.; cobalt, 1,949,837 lb.; mica, 8,920 lb.; selenium, 1,466 lb.; gold, 4,228 oz.; silver, 55,861 oz.

Confidence in Kirkameg

and Tengangga Territory produced 937 kilograms of gold, with a value of \$1,000,000. The National President of The Mining World, during his recent visit to Kenya, said now, however, that he expected the total gold output to be about \$1,500,000. Stock market prices in London and New York fell sharply in the last few days, and the prices were somewhat under par. It was also stated that the value of the company's shares had fallen from £100 to £80. The Comptroller of Mines was quite optimistic about the future, and in spite of pessimistic London reports, he was confident that two or three years would return to the company.

Mining Personnel

Mr H. Izard is Acting Commissioner of Mines in Kenya.

Mr. J. Holt, secretary of Rhodesian Corporation, left on a two months' visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa.

Major J. M. Belli, director of Chienya Goldfields, Lavirando Gold Mines, and other mining enterprises.

The death announced at Nkana on January 29, 1960, of H. J. L. T. G. of the South African Bantam Corporation, leaves a widow and two children.

of Rhodesia

Mr. C. Christensen, Director of Schools, K.

per cent. copy and other companies. In single
copy sales the number increased 10 per cent.

SIE TIEFEN, unverhofft und ohne
Vorwarnung, auf die anderen
Kämpfer. Das war ein unglaublicher Angriff, der
begleitet wurde von einem donnernden Rausch.

SATINY CROFT LTD.

4, BROAD ST. PLACE, LONDON, E.C. 2

MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL CLASSES OF

MACHINERY
AND PLANT
FOR CRUSHING AND TREATING
METALLIFEROUS ORES

REPRESENTATIVES
LEMHANN'S LIMITED LTD. S.
P.O. BOX 14 - DAR ES SALAAM

J. E. G. CUNNINGHAMS LTD.,
P.O. Box 305 - BULAWAYO
(Stamp Batteries, Shakers and Grinders)

J. E. STEENE & CO. LTD.,
P.O. BOX 37 - SALISBURY
(Ball Mills and Classifiers)

CATALOGUE and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

In Ten Acres of
Lawns and Gardens



Salisbury
Hotel
Nairobi

A Country Hotel only a few miles from Town

TERMS : From £4. per day £6.40 per week, and £12. per month

DIAMINE

WRITING INKS
INK POWDERS

GUMS, PASTES, PEWTER CARBONS,
STENCH INKS,
GUMS, PASTES,
Water Colours, India Ink, Black Chalk, Graphite, Gouache, Gesso,
Varnish, Varnish Removers, and all kinds of Cleaning Materials
and Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and all kinds of Finishes upwards
of the best quality and at the lowest prices in the World.
Manufactured by the Diamine Company, Liverpool.

DIA. WORKS

A Belt . . .

for EVERY Drive

As specialists in power transmission we
invite your enquiries for a Belt to suit
your needs.

LASTA Rubber, SATURN Solid Woven
Leather, SALINA Leather Belting, the products
of British Belting & Asbestos Ltd, London.

OBTAENABLE
FROM:

J. S. DAVIS & CO. LTD.
DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, CHUNYA
JL. 1133

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS
OF ALL TYPES



BALL BEARING WHEELS AXLES STEAM & DIESEL
WHEELS AXLES LOCOMOTIVES

ROBERT HUDSON

LIMITED MEADOW LANE
HAZELTRUX HOUSE LEEDS
Agents and Agents Throughout the World
TELEGRAMS DURBAN AND CALCUTTA
London Office: 21, Tot Hill St., Westminster, S.W.1

EXPORTERS

9, KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.4
Established 1861. Wattlebark, Acacia, Grown
Coffees, Groundnuts, Chillies, Gums,
Gostskins, etc.

• THE
AFRICAN
MERCANTILE CO. LTD.

Branches in
Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika, Mombasa, Kenya,
Port Louis, Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth,
Johannesburg, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban,
Port Louis, and elsewhere throughout Africa.
Importers of Hardware and Building
Materials, Gunnies, Wines and Spirits.
Specialists in General Merchandise goods for
the Native trade.

IMPORTERS

Beira Railway Report

The Beira Railway Company's gross income increased from £32,119 in 1935-36 to £72,212 in the 12 months ended September 30 last, according to the annual report issued last week. Working expenditure (including provision for depreciation) was only £45,108 higher, at £40,729, so that net earnings rose by £25,810 to £32,203.

From the net profit of £28,165, which compared with £160,800 in the previous year, there have been deducted £50,000 for the expenses of the issue of 5% first debenture stock; £9,189 cash capital payment on conversion of the 6½% debenture stock; £7,255 premium on repayment of prior-lien rent charge, and £10,500 has been reserved on account of accrued liability in respect of a proposed staff pension fund. The directors now recommend payment of a dividend of 2s per share, against 1s. 8d. last year, and propose to transfer £80,000 to reserve, £20,000 to dividend equalisation account, and to carry-forward £39,203.

The report states that trade conditions in Northern and Southern Rhodesia were extremely good during the year under review. There was continued activity in the gold mining industry in Southern Rhodesia, and in the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia. Tonnage of imports again showed a satisfactory increase, while the volume of all exports also increased, copper reaching 286,113 tons and chrome ore 270,729 tons.

Benguela Railway Progress

The gratifying improvement in the receipts of the Benguela Railway Company during the first half of 1937 were maintained over the whole 12 months. The comparative figures for 1937 and 1936 are as follows: Gross railway receipts, 1937, £385,324; 1936, £24,879; net railway receipts, 1937, £300,745; 1936, £27,723.

Uganda Company Stores

Uganda Stores, Ltd., has been registered as a private company to take over the stores department of the Uganda Company, Ltd., which was recently sold to the Uganda Trading Company, Ltd., of Gulu, Nsasa, and Thomson's Falls. The Uganda Company will continue to conduct its cotton ginneries, motor department and tea growing. Sir Theodore Chambers, the Chairman, will shortly arrive in Uganda on another tour.

Alexander Lawrie & Co.

Messrs. Alexander Lawrie & Co., who have extensive business interests in East Africa, announce the payment of an interim dividend of 5% on February 18. This compares with an interim distribution of 2½% last year.

Bank's Trade Report

The Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following in its current monthly review:

Kenya. Business in Nairobi bazaar steady, though some hesitancy is apparent owing to low price of cotton and decrease in native purchasing power in Uganda. Similar upturn is reported at Kampala.

Tanganyika. Trade is quiet but there is a certain amount of activity in Mombasa following the coffee season.

Tanganjika. Trade is quiet in Dar es Salaam; stocks are ample. Business remains active in Tanga and steady in Mombasa.

Southern Rhodesia. Retail sales steady and general business conditions satisfactory.

Northern Rhodesia. General trade in Livingstone and Lusaka is satisfactory. Conditions on Copperbelt unchanged. Wheat crop was 50% lower than previous season owing to unfavourable weather conditions.

Nyasaland. European trade fairly brisk, but business in Native section is dull.

Forthcoming Engagements

February 8.—Royal Empire Society dinner and evening meeting. Mr. Lionel Curtis to speak on "The British Protectorates in South Africa." Dinner: 7 p.m.; address: 8.30 p.m.

February 10.—Rhodesian Group, Over-Seas League, At Home, Guests of Honour: Mr. and Mrs. Lanigan O'Keefe. 5.30 p.m.

February 10.—Mr. A. A. M. Isherwood, Director of Education in Tanganyika, to address Education Circle of Royal Empire Society on "Native Authorities and Education in East Africa." 8 p.m.

February 11.—East African Board Monthly meeting in Executive Council.

February 15.—Over-Seas League evening reception to Sir Evelyn and Lady Wrenshall. 8 p.m.

February 16.—Diggers' Club dinner to the Hon. S. M. Lanigan O'Keefe and Mr. J. Lindsay Allen.

February 16.—Sir Hal Colebatch to speak on "The Fairbridge Farm Schools." Royal Empire Society, 4.30 p.m.

February 17.—East African Group, Over-Seas League, Speaker: Mr. W. Nowell, Vice-Director of the Amani Institute. 3.45 p.m.

February 18.—Mr. Leonard Barnes to speak on "Colonies." Essex Hall, Strand, 8.30 p.m.

February 22.—Royal Empire Society luncheon to Sir Harold and Lady MacMichael. 1 p.m.

March 4.—Southern Rhodesian Reception and Ball, Royal Empire Society. Reception, 9-9.30 p.m.; dancing, 9.30 p.m.-11 p.m.

May 24.—Empire Day Dinner and Masteron House, the Earl of Athlone presiding.

Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.

THE MANGA TRADING COMPANY LIMITED

Cable and Telegraphic Address: MARJORI

LONDON OFFICE:

St. Bene't Chambers
Fenchurch Street, E.C.3

THE TRADING STEAMSHIP

ALWAYS SHIPPING FORWARDING
AND INSURANCE AGENTS

BEIRA

P.O. BOX 100

SALISBURY

P.O. BOX 776

LOBITO

P.O. BOX 118

Market Prices and Notes

Bananas.—A further fall has been in New Zealand and Kenya first grade f.o.b. and Australian first grade to between 10s. and 10½d. per lb.

Castor Seeds.—Steady, while Bombay to Hull for Feb. March £13 7s. 6d. per ton; (1936) £13 5s. per ton.

Cloves.—Market continues steady, no good business in Madagascar, mainly to America. London spot quoted 8d. per lb.; and c.i.f. 7d. per lb. (1937); Madagascar spot 6s. 4d. per lb.; in bond, c.i.f. 6d. per lb. (1937); Zanzibar, 8s. 4d. (1936).

Coffee.—Competition for Kenya fine quality charks has been good and firm prices have been realised, but the demand for medium qualities remains irregular, although values are practically unchanged. East African descriptions were mostly sold; prices being steady if rather easier.

Kenya:

| | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| " A " grade | 49s. 0d. to 120s. 6d. |
| " B " grade | 43s. 0d. to 66s. 0d. |
| " C " grade | 40s. 0d. to 48s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 46s. 0d. to 119s. 6d. |

Uganda:

| | |
|---------------|----------------------|
| Bugishu: | 46s. 0d. to 47s. 6d. |
| Greyish green | |

Tanganyika:

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| " A " grade | 53s. 0d. |
| " B " grade | 46s. 0d. |

Zimbabwe:

| | |
|----------------|----------|
| London cleaned | |
| Second sizes | 42s. 0d. |

Kilimanjaro:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| " A " grade, fairly good | |
| greenish | 61s. 0d. |
| " B " grade | 52s. 6d. |
| Peaberry | 69s. 0d. |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| London stock, East African | 53,807 cwt. (1936) |
| 63,905 | |

Copper.—There has been a further fall in price, and standard for cash is quoted at £88 18s. 9d. and three months at £30 3s. 1d. (1937) £32 15s. (1936) £34 10s.

Copra.—East African f.m.s. is easier at £12 5s. per ton, c.i.f. for February shipment. (1937) £19 2s. 6d.; (1936) £15.

Cotton.—There has been a general decline resulting in moderate business. Uganda has been slightly easier at 4.25d. to 5.87d. (1937) 7.9d. (1936) 6.1d.

The International Cotton Congress was opened in Cairo last week by King Farouk.

Exports from Uganda during 1937 totalled 628,479 bales. Cotton tax collections amounted to £133,192. The Uganda Department of Agriculture states that conditions have recently been favourable for cotton picking and that the estimate of 346,000 bales for the current crop should be reached.

Cotton Seeds.—White woolly sorts are quoted £4 8s. per ton ex ship; Egyptian black to Hull for Jan., £6; Feb., £5 15s.; March-April, £5 12s. 6d. (1937) £6 2s. 6d. (1936) £4 10s.

Gold—139s. 6d. per oz. (1937) 142s. 0d. (1936) 142s. 11d.

Groundnut.—Coromandel (machined) to Rotterdam, Hamburg, Jan. and Feb., easier at 510 lbs. per ton; March, £10 11s. 3d.; April, £16 12s. od.; May, £10 12s. 9d.; June, £20 16s. 1d. (1937) £13 17s. od.; (1936) £13 15s.

Hides.—There has been a further considerable decline in the market and Mombasa are now quoted at 70 30s. 12½d. up 1½d. 8 12 lbs. 7 10s. 0 8 lb. 8d.

SCANDINAVIAN EAST AFRICA LINE

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
including BALTIK, AM BUNKERQUAY, BORDEAUX, N.
DAKAR, COMAKY, MADAGASCAR, REUNION,
MAURITIUS, BEIRU, EAST AFRICA, SEYCHELLES,
THE UNITED KINGDOM and ANTWERP to
DAKAR, COMAKY, MADAGASCAR and REUNION.

GENERAL AGENTS
SCANDINAVIAN LTD., 42, BONHOPPATE, LONDON, E.C.2

Lead.—Moderate demand resulted in steady prices, gold softs in bond quoted at £15 12s. 6d. third following month £16 11d.

Lead.—East African practically unchanged at 28s. per ton.

Maize.—It is estimated that there are 14,690,000 acres under maize in the sowning this season, compared with 15,966,040 acres sown and 14,25,000 acres harvested last year.

Manganese.—Prices steady at £10 12s. (1937) £10 11s. Japanese high quality manganites have shown a further advance to £170 17s. per ton. (1937) £168; (1936) £141.

Milk.—Very little import trade has been known in East African where yields averaged at £13 10s. per ton, 1936.

Minerals.—Tanzania.—Kenya for Feb.-April has been kept at 10s. as standard for cash, higher rates with buyers. March-April offering £1 15s. and Nov. and Dec. £1 18s. for No. 2 Feb.-April, etc. optional ports (1937) £1 12s. 6d.; No. 2 £2 12s. 6d.; (1936) £2 12s. 6d.

Tomato.—Kenya announce that, as from January 1st, 1938, all grades (all brands), Fanganyika, Kuru, full grades, Kenya and Wazir (No. 1), Tanganyika, will be not tendered except in market contracts.

Soya Beans.—Owing to the Hungarian affab nominally £8 2s. 6d. per ton for Feb., £7 18s. 9d. per ton usual Continental prices (1937) £9 2s. 6d. (1936) £7 12s. 6d.

Tin.—East African has sold well, with a strong demand again in evidence. Nyasaland, 12 90d. per lb.; Kenya, 13 60d. per lb.; Tanganyika, 13 25d. per lb. (1937) 13 30d. (1936) 13s.

Tobacco.—Nyasaland Rhodesian leaf: dark, 9d. to 16d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-light, 11 1/2d. to 15d. per lb.; medium, bright, 16d. to 20d. per lb.; semi-dark, 9d. to 18d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 11 1/2d. to 20d.

Wheat.—Prices steady, with Kenya Governor at 3s. 6d. and Kenya Equator at 3s. 6d. per cwt.

STEAM
SHIP
MARK

TEA MACHINERY

BETWEEN THE LEAF AND THE LIQUOR

1881-1937

Dayton & Co. Ltd., 42 Bonhosphate, London, E.C.2

LONDON OFFICE 45 KINGSWAY, W.C.2

Improved Air Service

SIX DAYS-A-WEEK air service between Bulawayo and Gwelo, provided twice-a-week service, has been put into operation this week. Thanks to arrangements made between the governments of Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa, the service will be shared between Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways Ltd. and South African Airways. Local similar routes will be followed between Bulawayo and Salisbury, which will be fitted to the three-air concession weekly, and on alternate days landing will be made at Grootfontein, and Que Que. Trade will be much easier.

These new arrangements will not easily interfere with the present twice-weekly services between Salisbury and Beira, Tafika and Blantyre. The postbag for Umtali will be landed at that town by the Salisbury-Beira plane on its inward and outward journeys.

Regular air services between Portuguese East and West Africa are projected, and the companies have already been purchased for the purpose.

FALL IN TAXES

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office and the Southern Rhodesia Office in London have received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended January 19).—Cherangani, 1.13 inches; Dunga Sabuk, 0.54; Eldama, 0.8; Fort Hall, 0.03; Fort Portal, 0.33; Gereza, Kibete, 0.26; Kitale, 0.1; Kericho, 0.9; Kiambu, 0.88; Kigango, 0.04; Kipkaren River, 0.33; Kifile, 0.05; Koru, 0.45; Lirururu, 0.07; Lambya, 0.34; Machakos, 0.80; Makindu, 0.12; Makuyu, 0.29; Menengai, 2.29; Moiben, 0.54; Molo, 1.29; Mombasa, 0.1; Nairobi, 0.24; Naivasha, 0.20; Nakuru, 1.0; Nandi, 1.15; Nanyuki, 0.19; Njoro, 0.10; Nyeri, 1.08; Ol Malo, 0.1; Ruiru, 0.22; Rumuruti, 0.29; Sambab, 0.07; Solai, 0.45; Sonet, 0.61; Soitik, 0.27; Thika, 0.50; Thompson Falls, 1.30; Timperley, 1.30; Tsavo, 0.90; and Turbo Valley, 1.65 inches.

Uganda (Week ended January 9).—Erebbe, 0.59 inch; Fort Portal, 0.40; Hoima, 0.02; Kasese, 0.1; Kibete, 0.74; Kisoro, 0.33; Matugga, 0.07; Masindi, 0.01; Mbale, 0.12; Nakasongola, 0.10; and Tororo, 0.09 inches.

South Rhodesia (Week ended January 11).—Bentley Bridges, 2.89 inches; Bulawayo, 1.08; Grootfontein, 1.47; Harare, 0.86; Gwelo, 0.93; Masindziro, 0.02; Mbela, 0.11; Salisbury, 3.69; Wankie, 3.59; and Victoria Falls, 1.06 inches.

Nyasaland (Week ended January 15).—Glenorchy, 2.42 inches; Lauderdale, 0.51; Limbu, 2.41; and Lo, 0.53 inch; Likangala, 0.56 inch; Lichenta, 1.22; Msimba, 0.45; Nanataete, 1.15; and Ruvo, 0.71 inch.

New Items in Brief

A £200 has been subscribed to the All Saints Church Building Fund, Kampala.

Livingstone now has a 16-seater bus to take visitors up and down the Victoria Falls.

Voting day for the election for the new Legislative Council of Kenya is expected to be the March 26.

Mr. Ibrahim Alashan Ismail, the new Trade Commissioner for India in East Africa, has established his headquarters in Mombasa.

Kenya's greatest business approach is complete to have a floor area of 1,440 ft. by 1,100 ft., 18'30 ft. high, and six four-door freight weighing 10 tons.

At a general meeting of the Royal Victoria Hospital held in London last week it was stated that among the recovered patients during the past year were some from the Sudan and from Rhodesia.

It is given that the latest quarterly payment of transfers of Southern Rhodesia £12,150,000 Stock 1936-37, is compounded for in accordance with the provisions contained in Section 12 of the stamp act 1901, as amended by subsequent enactments. The value of the stock at the time of stamping

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during November totalled £1,000,000, compared with £1,535,397 in the corresponding month of 1936. Exports over the same 11 months of last year amounted to £1,575,751, so that for 1937-38, imports during the first 11 months amounted £1,575,397 against £1,087,557.

Air-Mail Passengers

Passengers who arrived in Southampton on January 24 included Mrs. J. Kerrison from Uganda; Mr. E. F. M. from Batavia; and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Ferguson and Mr. T. L. Peck from Khartoum.

Homeward passengers on January 26 included Miss Muri from Kampala.

Homeward passengers on January 31 included Miss Harold MacMichael from Dar es Salaam; and Mr. A. F. Kerr from Kampala.

Outward passengers due to leave tomorrow include Mr. H. Baldwin for Accra; Mr. J. G. Mathews and Miss M. Mathews for Tripoli.

On February 3, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. C. Hartlieb leave for Sadi Halla.

The Red Star Line steamer "Clan Channing" made her voyage to South Africa and Beira last week.

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The Norfolk Hotel

THE FAMOUS HOTEL OF THE
FAMOUS HOTELS
PARIS
IN ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The Norfolk

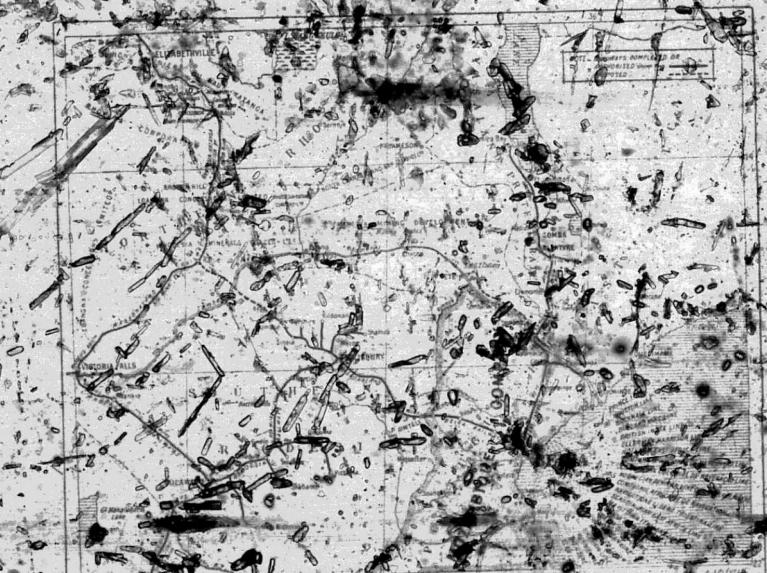
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

BEIRA provides the ideal sought by every tourist — a glimpse of the African tropics with all its allures but without any of its discomforts.

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

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



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, the setting among the palm-fringed, dotted with flame-booms, are comfortable hotels, a talking theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter holiday resort of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Great Britain.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambia Valley, Nyaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa, and enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. 40 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOSAMBIQUE COMPANY

THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN VICTORIA PLACE, LONDON E.C.4

10, LARGO DE BIBLIOTECA PUBLICA, LISBON.

BEIRA

18, BOULEVARD HAussmann, PARIS.

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA

Weekly Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA**

Fortnightly Intermediate Sailings to **MADERIA**

via Canary Islands, with regular calls at Cadiz, St. Helena, Louisi and Mauritius

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

Bi-Monthly Intermediate Sailings to **EAST AFRICA**

via Cape Town, Durban, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Pemba, and Mozambique

SAILINGS EVERY 3 WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA

Cargo Services between South Africa and East Africa

OF CALLINGS

Dunbar Castle, Athlone Castle, Winchester Castle, Durham Castle, Dumfries Castle, Arundel Castle

Vessel

Dunbar Castle, Athlone Castle, Winchester Castle, Durham Castle, Dumfries Castle, Arundel Castle

London Feb. 11

Hamburg Feb. 5

Feb. 17

Feb. 27

March 18

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1

October 1

November 1

December 1

January 1

February 1

March 1

April 1

May 1

June 1

July 1

August 1

September 1</p

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Issued every Saturday, January 10, 1938

Volume 17 (New Series) No. 659
Registered as a Newspaper

6d. Weekly. 3s. Yearly, postage free.

Air Mail Edition: 1s. Weekly, post free
to Britain, Central and South Africa.

Editor: G. S. Lockett

Editorial Office:

Editorial and Publishing Office:

11, Grosvenor Street, London, W.I.

Telephone: Museum 7-1111

Telex: 12525, London, E.C. 4

Principal Contributors

| PAGE | NAME |
|------|---------------------------|
| 653 | African Industrialisation |
| 653 | What's New in the Home |
| 653 | H. St. John's |
| 653 | Background to the War |
| 653 | Latesheng |
| 674 | Hezbollah |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

HOW DO WE KEEPING CHANGES in the personnel in control of the foreign policy and the armed forces of Germany affect the so-called "colonial issue"? Paul Heydrich was faced with the colonial crisis of the time, and he magnified it almost from his diminished status of fourteen generals in the Army and Air Force, and from the lack of negotiations between the Ministry of War and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Armies, than which there could be no more drastic intimation that the Army, which followed Prussian tradition, still influenced the formation of German policy, succeeded in making the making of colonies, and henceforth to subordinate itself to a subordinate and purely non-political role. In this way, Heydrich, the "military programme" of Government by the Army, although it may have caused deep anxiety throughout the world, and counter-armament by other Powers, on a scale of nevertheless enormous proportions, the Communists of the Nazi Party, who might, it can be assumed, Germany at the hazards of war, before the return of a situation favourable to its prospects.

There is little to think that the highest German military authorities have regarded Colonial claims from two National standpoints. First, they were of little value in passing through the Army Minister and, if there was any value, the Colonial Claims were to be conciled, England and France to Germany more easily in Central Europe; in particular to Italy, her traditional friend, in the Mediterranean.

Czechoslovakia and Russia, in return to the dropping of their Colonial claims. Second, if incessant reiteration of the claims did succeed, and, on that, enabling the Army to negotiate, allowing submarine and aerial bases would have been secured, lest that should be emphasised abroad, emphasis must be laid on the usefulness of Colonies for strategic purposes. This of war, ordinary during Nazis, have there been declared again and again that Colonies would be useless, or, possibly, even disastrous. What they failed to discuss was the enormous havoc which might be wrought by a combination of commerce-raiding cruisers, and aircraft operating from such points.

Here was Ribbentrop's appointment as Ambassador in Britain was to no mean unconnected with the endeavour to tame German Colonial ambitions, and he has had, indeed, a good deal of chagrin in his failure to do so. His promotion to be Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, an accession to the most important Baronial rank, is the consequence of growing intensification of the policy and of the economic importance of this subject, namely, the spread of Hitlerism, and, because he thinks he has powerful British supporters, and partly because he himself, like Hitler, has taken axis, strong enough to support the rest of the world against Britain. On Hitler's behalf, the majority of the new Foreign Ministers, who will be less advised by Hitler, tend to the course of foreign policy, as far as possible, to be guided by their own hopes.

now of the leadership of one of the most prominent of the anti-apartheid organisations, and armed forces is an ominous reminder of the dangers of a renewal of civil strife.

Mr. E. H. Brittan responded to *The Times*, a close friend in the British Foreign Office, as follows: "The Foreign Office has been instructed to report that the purges is taking place in the British

Cabinet Council bears a strong resemblance to a council of war. In that regard it is significant to note that the *Archduke Ferdinand* of Berlin has commented that the choice of the civilian members of his new secret service body corresponds with the lack of experience which Herr Hitler gained of the situation and courage of his own forces shortly before the occupation of the Sudetenland, one of the main reasons being that the "civilians . . . and . . . in other words, the most brilliant and . . . and the heads of the forces are the civilians . . . Nehrer's chosen 'adviser' on foreign policy, who in such circumstances is scarcely likely to distinguish himself by pacific intentions."

Lest there should be any doubt abroad that Marshal Obering — for his department holds no name — and that really the remuneration available might more resemble for War than for the Colonies — declared that there would be never any concession to the demands of the Comité des Impressionable and that Hitler, when he enunciates his new foreign policy on February 26, will be fully capable of making his subject. As his new Foreign Minister, who is one of his closest personal friends, he will almost certainly plead that the

new and important policy of attacking the United States and Australia is to be fully co-ordinated with the inevitable and continuing attacks on Great Britain and America by their military authorities. With the inevitable result that the British Empire will be forced, when moral considerations have compelled the most terrible acts of violence, to do what have

been done in Germany, and that it will be more sorrowful to see them than to see them again. The British Empire, which have

been strengthened by the events of the last few days, will be more sorrowful to see them again. The British Empire, which have

been strengthened by the events of the last few days, will be more sorrowful to see them again. The British Empire, which have

been strengthened by the events of the last few days, will be more sorrowful to see them again. The British Empire, which have

done the impact of the industrial crisis on a basis of human beings in the rural stages of development on the whole, deals with them fairly. Consideration of any of the statements made and of some of the criticisms offered will, however, show that the memorandum is by no means exhaustive or infallible; unapologetically, there is a danger that it may be accepted as such by ill-informed individuals and bodies.

Take, for instance, the matter of native talent. Settlers have to be recognised that native talent is a valuable factor in the economy of the country, and would gladly pay more for greater efficiency. Suggestions of a levy of 10/- for African taxation of Native Wages were received, since by the Conference of 1929, the standard rates of pay for certain categories of labour were established, and is the best opportunity for the employer to profit by their entry and attachment to the Province. Employment in Tanganyika is skillfully built up to 10/- per month wages at southern destinations, and the experts say that, in early 1936, to 26, a sum of £1,000,000 was paid to the Native Affairs Commission for the payment of wages, from them being conspiracy to denounce natives against the exercise of their rights. The De La Rue Commission's report states that the supply of such men falls far short of the requirements, and that really the remuneration available to those who can earn it is £1/-.

It is tactfully correct to say that Native children should be at school instead of picking cotton, but at present that idea is impracticable, even at Uganda, which is better provided with educational facilities than any other dependence. The schools of the Native children do not

credit is given to good employers for teaching their workers regular habits of industry and punctuality and for giving them a more varied diet. It is a fact that the wives of those

employed in the mines and plantations are often up shot in their efforts to have their African employees from the Japanese, or keepers of a

hostel, as on the complex problems of racial migration, these are recognised by all British African Governments, and have been the subject of deep consideration. Major Dr. Brown, for instance, is at the moment investigating the latter in Northern Rhodesia. The Commission has seen its approach in a measure of the P.W.D. which has, at a general conference, recommended that a memorandum be submitted to the Government of Rhodesia, through which there is no suggestion of any

international aspect of these developments is not our duty examined? though it is the root of many of the difficulties.

Native Progress within the last four years has been marvellous. Colonel V. G. Methuen told the Rhodesia Native Teachers' Association at its annual conference the other day — how marvellous it illustrated.

Progress Amongst the Native by the Royal African Natives — Smith's warm praise of the Trans-

lation of an African of Bulawayo's "Pilgrim's Progress" into the Ha language which was submitted in the competition organised by the International Institute of African Languages and Culture, and which could be no better guide for the next years, and he said the first European to study the Ha tongue and prepare a grammar. Think how marvellous Native progress must seem to men like Lord Ismay, looking back to his sensations and dangers as a land day in the colonies, and to Sir Albert Cook as surviving in the Islands which he knew some decades ago, the struggle to establish, but now so well formed by its progressive and impressive countrymen. The Royal African Society.

Progress has many bases, and is not only due to mere military achievement. It is gradual and essential, though these examples. The system of Indirect Rule, the Literary Achievements received by Lord Lugard — Not The Criterion — and founded by him in Nigeria, after words introduced in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory, and now throughout British East Africa, is no literary basis, but it is nevertheless an education introducing Natives to the art of government and appreciation of the Western world. Again, dedicated agricultural and veterinary officers, working devotedly to Indian natives, with some concession to clean living, the better cultivation of soil, and the care of animals may fairly congratulate themselves on a progress more substantial and fundamental than they writing books.

So far so good; but many of those who readily endorse Colonel Methuen's claim will disagree with him in his contention that it has taken Europeans hundreds of years to develop the European Guidance of others to develop, the Must be learned. Native savagery is what intention of the Empire, overruling the restive and wild members of the Commonwealth, members of the Commonwealth of Nations and Holland, the common home which has caused its wrongs, and still stands in guard over them. European slaves and serfs fought their own way to freedom. Africans own their emanation in Eastern Africa, say the Western lands to the "championship" of Asia, confidence.

Enriched with man, "but for the rest the rest is nothing," submits a man whom he goes to his pupils as a tutor and friend, saying that we are optimists regarding British Africa, optimistic as to the capacity of the African for progress, but we see no signs of the man's guidance, and he safely writes that time which may now be forced to a pause, also that the analogies of the world of facts, in the past interest of Europeans and Africans.

THE SOUTHERN CROSS is made for these continents several years ago that a generation might well see the establishment of daily air services from London to Lake Victoria within a day brought from a few leaders, but Expediting remarkably few since accidents in Air Travel. Pass Wind, Central Africa, however, carried passengers to the Victoria Falls and established a civil aviation than the airmen named Home, who, though he had a vivid imagination to disclose judgments like that of H. H. Asquith, however, continued to seek justification to us to bew the Director of Overseas Civil Aviation was told the Royal Society of Arts, his conviction being that nearly all journeys by aircraft operating chronologically at some three hundred miles per hour, with a service between England and the Colonies, and the necessary reduction in travel time and expense of liners between London and Capetown, the forty-four hours of the latter, hardly not an exaggeration to assume, the same time, provided with regular facilities for travel to London to Kisumu in the same time, and, perhaps, the other day, one of the new flying boats, the Imperial Airways, covered in their five thousand miles between Cairo and Durban in forty hours, including stops, averaging almost an hour each for the landing and reparation of the engines and crews. There was a wonderful performance, preceding still greater developments.

THE OTHER SIDE MAY well be speculating on the persons of the Royal Commission in the constitution of a soon to leave London for the Rhodesia and Uganda, and the other members of the Royal Commission.

The Rhodesian and Closer Cooperation Royal Commission, including between them,

we are able to repeat that the intention of the Empire, overruling the restive and wild members of the Commonwealth, members of the Commonwealth of Nations and Holland, the common home which has caused its wrongs, and still stands in guard over them. European slaves and serfs fought their own way to freedom. Africans own their emanation in Eastern Africa, say the Western lands to the "championship" of Asia, confidence.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Sir Mark Young

SIR MARK YOUNG, who has been appointed Governor of Tanganyika Territory, is a friend writes, a man of sound and unassuming in manner, lack of brain, sound of judgment, one who goes through a lot of work without fuss or despatch, for who affects efficiency from the start. He is a good man to work for or with. He is a good tennis player above the average as a billiards player, and his brother, Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, a great lover of music and an accompanist.

Just a Peep at Kenya

CAPTAIN GENE HEARLE, D.F.C., THE LAD who, piloting a Dragon Rapide aircraft for delivery to Wilson Airways, arrived in Kenya last week, was so attracted by the country on his first visit a few years ago that he soon afterwards became a pilot and is now in demand. Captain Hearle, managing director of a company which he founded, accompanied Captain Wilson, managing director of a company which he founded, in a Havilland four-seater plane to Nairobi. Captain Hearle, a well-known aviator, is a designer who still designs his own aircraft. He intended spending a week in Kenya with Mr. Hearle and his wife, Mrs. Hearle, a settler in the Nyeri district, and to return to this country by Imperial Airways. Three years ago Captain Hearle, a Havilland and son flew out to Kenya the Pioneers from South Africa.

Self-Sacrificing Settler

EAST AFRICA once a great centre to the world's enthusiasm, energy, ingenuity and persuasiveness of the late Mr. L. M. C. Fenzl, founder of the East African Surveyors Association, a honorary secretary of its parent Association in 1919 until his death last year. Fenzl, in the morning with one or two friends from Nairobi to the border to Lake Naivasha, and to other places where surveyors and their assistants by their clever methods and the forces of publicity were arousing the communities; by pleading with Government and secretaries of Treasuries with Directors of Public Works and their leading non-officials in public life to provide sadly-needed funds for survey work and road building; by persuading motor manufacturers and petrol-distributing organisations to finance surveying and the provision of roads; in these years he did far more than any other man or group of men to promote road communications throughout all territories.

A Milestone of Memory

It has been decided to erect a memorial in his honour in Delamere Avenue, Nairobi. Most appropriately, it is to take the form of an obelisk, a simple design, facing north, east, south and west with inscriptions on each side of the names of the chief towns in that direction and the miles of each from Nairobi, while the base of the stone will be a tribute to the work of a man who has assuredly no enemies, such as a few friends of the friendly Sir George Sheridan.

The Justice of Kenya and President of the R.E.A.A., sponsored the appeal in memory of his kindly and courageous friend. To those more sceptical, it may be mentioned that relations should be open to all, and that R.E.A.A. should be open to all.

A Point in Elephant Psychology

A MURRAY invited the fine photographs of African big game at the British Sporting exhibition at the Imperial Institute and in many valuable films taken of wildlife in Eastern Africa. "Well, the elephant no as yet," mused Murray. "Well, the elephant no as yet," mused Murray, referring to the fact that photographs are not to blame for them, but merely make pictures? "It will hardly be argued that lions are more intelligent than elephants, but they long ago realised that a lion with a cag of hameramen, might not reach ordinary, but food and fun, for the lions indicate that the lions thoroughly enjoy the hameramen." A student of elephant psychology suggests an answer to the conundrum.

Why Lions and Not Elephants?

THE enterprising photographer who wishes to take a snapshot of elephants in their natural habitat has to stalk his subjects in the bush and risk his life to do it. Is there no elephant here? Is there no (possible) national park which are never hunted or shot? It has been said that the elephant's only enemy is man; but that applies also to lions. Is it a matter of food? A chunk of ham or buck meat is obvious bait for lion, but no thought of something equally attractive to elephant? To drag a pair of bay behind. Who would not consider a tame way of coaxing an elephant to follow, say, a horse, does meat that the resources of civilisation are not thereby exhausted. Readers of *Kirk* will remember the bit-bitten by *man* who, to facilitate travel, their charges have to be secured in case of attack, or things to effect. It has no one thought of the lions to go out into the open plain, the home of the lions, a lion of a herd of twelfths, increasing picking up stillfully-kid, and crowding round a lion, begging for morsels of meat, novelty that would be sure to make the lions feel like human, and it could add welcome variety to big-game pictures.

Peach Beetles Feed Now!

Mrs. W. MARSHALL, the English horticulturist, Government's horticulturalist, and an expert grower of peaches, is an opportunist who solves the problem of peacock beetles by never planting anything. He has grown peaches weighing twelve ounces each, which takes some care, and he has nearly doubled the crop production of his fowls, which takes more. His method is simple, like all great ideas. He has a bath which is always full of beetles. He has a bath below the peach trees, and when the beetles get to it, they crawl over them with the result that they fall into his fowl's troughs. These beetles are worth for peacock feathers, and the beetles are worth for peacock feathers.

Sir H. Raage's Criticisms of Colonial Claims

To-day in Germany World War has Centred

THREE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS SINCE THE outbreak of war, the German Empire has been compelled to give up all its colonies. The former German Colonies have been divided among the victors. The former German Mandated Territories, except Togoland, have been given to France, and the former German Colonies have been given to Great Britain.

The German campaign for the return of the former Colonies has been, with the exception of certain newspapers in this country, the sole subject of German journalists, and the German people have a grievance—and, with the exception of the last year, a just one—but the fact is, let us end this sentence, that the last year has set us in the wrong, and handling of the ex-German Colonies will now shall we ensure peace.

The first fact to grasp is that the Mandated Territories are not ours to hand out like so many changeable gifts. The ex-German Colonies were never by mandate.

In South Africa—Condensed citrus juice, African hops and embroidery all find a home in the Union of South Africa at the conclusion of the Peace Treaty. The Union Government now have no mandate, for definitely, wherever this territory cannot be conceded:

—Kenya—Mandated to Great Britain
—The Cameroons.—Half part mandated to France; a small strip kept British.

—Togoland.—Two-thirds allotted to France; one-third to Great Britain.

Ruanda and Urundi—Congo—Belgium—German Congo.

New Guinea.—Half of this territory was occupied and allotted to Australia, so far as we know, and the rest is over to any other Power—Western Samoa—Mandated to New Zealand
—Certain Islands in the Pacific—Allotted to Japan—Nauru.—A small island held jointly under mandate by Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand.

The Empire Has Little to Show

Thus the only ex-German Colonies which were allotted to Great Britain are the parts of the Cameroons and Togoland, usually known as German unless France cedes her far greater areas which she has already destined to do, and Tanganyika.

A simple glance at the map will show that if a German Empire had been left over to Great Britain after the British East African Empire could be completely severed.

Under the strategic points of view, any hostile force could easily cut off the British Empire from the interior of Africa, as Germany planned to do in 1914. It is pointed to the islands of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Northern Rhodesia, along the main air communication line, and the chain of the British African Line, and some submarine, undersea, submarine bases in the Indian Ocean, but sea communication between the Cape and Africa and the Far East, through the Persian Gulf, and the Suez Canal, would be easily disrupted, and the British Empire would be cut off from the world. On the other hand, the German Empire, as it stands to-day, is cut off from the world, and can only live by the ports which she can control, and many of these are controlled by Great Britain, and the ports which she can control are many and small.

It is the desire of the German people to prefer dealing with a British or American Government, rather than with French or German, because all her money must be sent across the ocean, but the most unnatural desir-

internal forces among foreigners, so bald, informs her people through her Reichstag and therefore unanswerable basis that her security of her material is due to British greed,掠奪, stealing, stolen Colonies.

Before the War, all the German Colonies provided only one-half of one per cent. of her total raw materials. What is very interesting to note is that only one-half of the small portion of our colonies help us great Britain will solve her economic problems.

Under the new régime, Germany can represent the British Colonies. Germany has a large amount of foreign we need, perhaps quarterly, to stand an absolute free trade, therefore Germany has therefore no economic advantage in the Mandates, and besides had a three

times the "German" part of world long since have been sold. Last, no doubt there is an economic bureau they were sold.

Another criticism of Germany is that she is so strong that she may have the Mandated Colonies in which to settle her people. The answer is brief but very wise: In the whole of the German Colonies, and the colonies 30 years' occupation prior to 1914, the total German population, including soldiers, officials, was only 30,000.

We See No Hope for Black Man Settlement

Witnessing the German people by pretending they have no more of them, a white man, a German, can distribute large number of settlers. Germany, continuing, is almost perhaps 20,000,000, and in the present position, she far more than any other European country of Kenya, holding a population of only 1,000,000 whites, and the same in Rhodesia. Our white population abounds the Mandated Territories offer no hope for Germans.

Hitler is a great man; he has the best majority of his countrymen behind him. He took his battle fight. In August 1933, in a classic interview with Mr. Ward, he said:

"If you are an Englishman, say, 'Unfair England treats us, we shall never come to England with our wives and children.' The Rhaetians, however, say, 'We want nothing to do with England.'

Colonies, he was asked.

The voice of the Leader of Germans against Hitler was officially called, rose, and he answered with an ominous gesture: "I could now sacrifice the life of a single German to get one colony in the world." We know that the former German African Colonies are costly luxuries for England.

Is one to believe that these deliberate and impudent words of Herr Hitler were not delivered in good faith, and that in three short years the whole basis of German needs is changed? These propositions that were unthinkable in 1914 have become normal in 1933.

Three years ago there was no colonial question, and had His Majesty's Government stated definitely, as urged by the Conservative Conference at Margate, that this question was not open to discussion, it is doubtful whether the German campaign would have been instigated at all.

As far as the question of Colonies is concerned, the German Government has been

unconscious. Kenya's white population is under

Sir Arnold Wilson looks at Africa

White Settlement, The Government of Africa, Europe's Duty to Africa

THE LAST OF THE STAPLE COMMODITIES specifying and prescribing the order of things in Africa is that of the relations which should exist between the African and the European in African territories.

Use the words "problem," with due caution, it suggests that a "solution" is easy. There is no solution yet in sight; the swelling masses of the next step should be on a path which we shall not have to retrace. A *modus vivendi* for the last iteration is a great useful game. We cannot see far into the future, indeed long, the general views may well prove to be embarrassing, but our practical views, where there is something to be said, are based on empirical facts.

The difference between the most intelligent and the least intelligent African is greater than the difference between the average African and the average European if either could be measured.

The African is indestructible, as their history in the West Indies and the United States of America proves—they are the greatest colonialists in the human species of people are surviving.

White settlement

It is doubtful whether it is physically possible for a resident white population to continue to exist in some parts of Africa where settlement has taken place. Indeed, even where this is physically possible, there may be doubts whether it is economically possible. (The main areas are most of the interior of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, the high land of Kenya and Uganda, parts of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Angola, Ethiopia, and perhaps parts of the Congo.) On physical and climatic grounds these areas are unquestionably suitable for Europeans who are more easily accustomed than most Africans to such conditions.

The great difficulties to European farming enterprise in Africa are that the soil is seldom very good, the climate is usually arid, insect pests abound, the best areas are remote from the coast, and so inland as well as external transport costs are high; family expenses are heavy, and the wife-salary rate must have a changed air and the children have probably got to go elsewhere for education. When all is said and done, except for the few who can afford it, the unit value of the produce is low. (Cotton grows to £6 a ton, linseed £10 to £15, and £25 to £30, so that a gross yield of an average farm, and therefore the net profit, is necessarily low, while costs of many things like fertilisers are necessarily high.)

The white man went to the non-inhabitable parts of Africa either as a trader or as a philanthropist; it was only the latter that he could not pursue other activity without overturning his hinterland that forced him to assume a government. The elements of pleasure, ambition, and commercial rivalry scarcely existed until the 1800s of the last century.

Impossible to compel the African to work

After a cultured experience, the British administrator and trader have seen that it is difficult and in the long run impossible to induce the African to work except by force. In other words, he will work only if he wants to. Little things that he is being unpaid, won't, cannot use his money to buy what he wants, he simply goes to bushwhack where the white man cannot follow him, and lives, *taste bien*.

Brief extract from my address at the English Church of Britain, London, 1930.

...and the resources of the country are still largely undeveloped. The result is that in harvesting of the most important staple crop, the cotton, the population, even of the settled land, has not increased, if has, it is now half that of 1900. The African derives his income from the land, but he will not grow it if he thinks that the price is too low. He will either try another piece of land, or go back to subsistence farming, and will not be growing. He is currently engaged in growing things like maize, cotton, cassava, &c., & so on, and if he can't get the same kind of things he wants, he just goes without.

It is not fair to say that he cannot be bought, so far as money things go; to a large extent in the contrary is the case, but the African market is one in which the buyer, rather than the seller has the upper hand, and over a very large area, thanks to the Congo Basin Treaties, the racial markets are free, so far as concerns goods for African consumption, on equal terms, with no sort of preference given to the imports of the country which exercises territorial sovereignty. The African has little experience in working for wages in a currency which is not freely convertible, and so cannot be used to buy the fulcrum of goods which he wants, when he has encountered such conditions as his invariably reached his purchases, or without his labour.

Tribal land and tribal organisations are predominant in Africa, in South Africa, and elsewhere, tribal law and social insurance, the protection of those who have no tribe and no land, is equivalent to state protection. They are regarded as socially inferior, and they are not so reliable as those who are members of a tribe. For tribal law is not binding on those who have no tribe. In England this is however, there is yet little actual bearing on the subject.

Pastoral Production v. Wage-earning

Where the form of reproduction lies within this chapter is the African, in which neither adapted to bear pastoral production other than to a small wage-earning class. Pastoral production is the normal activity in the African, while wage-earning is an alien and still more or less new form of life.

We cannot say what the future organisation of production in Africa is going to be, but the probability is that African production will tend to increase at the expense of European production, unless there is room and labour for both to expand.

The case of government lands is where settlement was not possible brought new problems. When the white man took control of a particular area he could either try to govern the country directly himself or govern it indirectly through the native chiefs. Slavery is wrong, the second course is the easier and more successful. Supposing that one white man can manage say five hundred black men, the master-slave system is much wider if those black men are all chiefs of their men; but, of course, this must be seen that he is dealing with people who are accepted chiefs, and not creatures of his own.

A country which has for the fourth of time been exposed to Western ideas and has come into touch with Western thoughts, will never be the same as before. The many foundations must include much that is of African origin, as well as of African origin. Whether the codes of usages of European origin, this is by no standard that can be applied, better than any that has passed to us any of which is good, and if it is full of vigour.

Of course, this problem is infinitely more complex on the fringes of the settled areas and there it is quite impossible to predict what the outcome will be until we know the exact future of the settled white communities themselves as they will be. Of course the African will acquire some elements, but our view is that he should retain his Native Tribes, Orkans and all the other elements, not substitute a new and alien race of work and retain a few African elements in it.

Many people argue that the Native who is unable to govern himself, they would be well advised to study the history of Liberia, where a purely native government was established itself which "works" though perhaps at present with some difficulty and no doubt a good deal less efficiency.

As these communities develop they will establish a standard to which the settled areas will have to conform if they wish to retain the Native part of their population—on which they are wholly dependent for their manual labourers.

The Extent of Detribalisation

For most Africans land in their own occupation is still their principal means of subsistence. But at least a million Africans or ~~or~~ in countries under British imperial authority are regularly earning wages. The large proportion work for wages for a part of the year and spend the rest in their homes at home. The majority are miners working on agreements for a year, two years or more. The number who in any given year work for wages is at least two millions, and may be as much as four millions, of whom perhaps three-quarters of a million are detribalised and have no home other than their place of employment.

In 1930 forty-five per cent. of the adult male population of Northern Rhodesia were at work away from their homes, and one-fifth were at work in Southern Rhodesia. In Swaziland half the Native population left their country to work. In Kenya the proportion who are away from home, though they do not leave Kenya, is smaller, but still high.

The detribalised wage-earning African lives for the most part in urban or semi-urban communities, conditions sometimes injurious to life and health. On the Northern Rhodesian and Katanga copper mines thousands of men in regular employment have been given permanent homes with good land attached, on which they grow most of their food; this system is repeated in under-capitalistic organisations with a long probable life, but it deserves to be studied and adapted elsewhere.

The Importance of Soil Conservation

Soil conservation is of vital importance; it is the one irreplaceable raw material of Africa, and it transcends its importance the mineral wealth of Africa, which though it gives to a few aliens but has on balance probably done more harm than good to Africa.

A higher standard living cannot be based on a falling area of arable land. This is a serious loss of capital, and it can only be replaced by a lifetime loss of soil, is one of the hindrance of population, and the population is involved in increasing, and may be falling. To do this, the soil must be destroyed before those that follow can live, though the ultimate result probably won't be so bad.

Protection of soils and conservation of water supplies are the two subjects which are really worth being studied systematically. Natural resources are finite, and over-stocking and over-cropping are methods which can be adopted by a long term plan which must be expensive and will involve fundamental changes, and they are some areas. There must be also emphasis on increased

production and slower rates of consumption. Quality in cattle must be improved, and quantity.

The policies of national administration care a present contradiction. It has made the introduction of ploughs, another pests to the land, do as a cause of erosion and a loss of soil reserves. One urges science to mitigate the effects of another, points to over-grazing by inferior stock as a cause of lowering soil fertility. One urges the cultivation of cotton; the other replies that it destroys soil viability. It is a fundamental problem, and one to which the Government of Africa as a whole have not yet devoted the attention it deserves.

The Final Test of Policy

This brings us to my conclusion. For long years to come the African will be at the mercy of the material power of Europe, and dependent upon the scientific and industrial achievements of Europe. Left to his own devices, he would be plunged in a sea of troubles as were the Britons when the Romans left them. His handicaps are many and great, but he is rising in spite of them, and he is entitled to expect assistance from the European powers which should be destroying the development of a life as truly profound as we seek to achieve for ourselves.

This is the test, to me the final test, of policy. I am no nationalist. Following the late Lord Milner, I am a British and, indeed, a partly an English, nationalist, not a cosmopolitan holding not that my nation is better than others, but that our first duty is to people of our own race and blood. I am also an Imperialist because our destiny is best to strike from roots in distant lands.

If we believe that the best prospect for the future of the world lies in the growth of the idea of nation, blood and soil, we cannot restrict the application of these ideas to Europe. They must eventually, though the day is far distant, be applied to those tropical areas in which European scanner settle permanently and can identify their existence only by the display of those qualities of self-government, the sightedness and justice, and science and industrial growth which have enabled Europe to achieve their present position. Meantime, we must therefore, not be sight of our goal. This is the central task to play its part in contributing to the well-being of the rest of the world.

The African, for example, is a fine military material; the Italians have proved this in Africa, and the French have proved it in North Africa. Great Britain has hitherto not used African Affairs for other than political purposes.

African Armies in Service to Europe

As Europe cannot agree to abandon irresponsibly the training of African armies, Africa will one day be lost to Europe. Rome, or a lost, an empire centred in Europe because her mercenaries became too strong for her. Africans, though to themselves Europeans will one day fight first against them and then against each other, and all that has been said will be lost for Africa before European influence in Africa, whether she was no stranger to internefactions, as far as their consequences among those which devastated the Old World.

Tropical Africa can be developed for the mutual benefit of Europe and Africa on the basis of a general and assistance of Africa. The success cannot be greatly hastened. One of the temptations to be in Latin Africa is the desire to bring about in a few years changes which have taken decades of centuries to effect in Europe and for which the general general of Africa is not ready.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

German Askari Deserts**Mr. George Squier's Experience**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir.—Lord Graiworth writes that it must strike many people as strange that, even in the last stages of the Campaign in East Africa, there were few desertions, either from the ranks of German askari or even of partisans.

Outside the occasions when my duties led me to search for deserters I cannot recall any who strayed themselves on my notes—but should hesitate to hint that they did not therefore exist.

In 1916, when I was acting as interpreter in Kilosa, no Natives were allowed to enter or leave the township without passes, which it was one of my jobs to issue. The A.P.M., an old East African who had been in the Intelligence, warned me to keep sharp at all male applicants for passes—and to watch their fingers.

Within the first five minutes the tell-tale stiffness of hands into the German "attention" position had caught two askari deserters, and within a fortnight we had netted 65 of them. We had orders to hold them, but the gaol was full and the sentence an embarrassment, so as they were collected they were incorporated into an entirely unofficial, but very useful police force. Their parades, carried out in German, were one of the sights of Kilosa bona.

Before long we were receiving applications from other deserters to join the force, but by that time the Germans were well away into the Rufiji area, and our district being opened again, we could release them. Most of these men joined the K.A.R. later, and I found four of them in the police in P.W. years.

This is just one man's experience of German deserters during a short period in one area. Sixty-five in all were as noisy, bad bag, and, of course, scores of others must have gone back to our Natives' villages and clung on.

Yours faithfully,

London, N.W. GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

German Colonial Church**Cynicism Widespread in Germany**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir.—I am addressing you now, as I have done in the report of Mr. van Zedek, in an addressed to the Government of Great Britain and France, because I depend upon Her Majesty's Government for my life.

Three years to have been almost too tame a distinction in certain circles to this country to believe that the so-called Colonial question has been brought into the sphere of practical politics by this report of the former Belgian Prime Minister. The truth is that the Report has been very carefully taken into account in recommendations in his War Cabinet paper on which he does little more than a round passing, evidently realising that it would be absurd to propose that any Colonial Power should surrender territory while feelings of insecurity are so general, and if you put it in those terms the Colonies are mere instruments in securing distinction from the strategic bases of a war machine.

What has been done in Germany has not been an important factor in the formation and

development of the German Empire, but the same may be said of the opposing forces of the Allies. Above and above the struggle between the Allies and the old professional soldiers and diplomats, certain, and even Herr Hitler can face the differences, without scruple. Many of the leaders of the two sides, all of whom seem necessary for the purpose, their strong differences of outlook in matters of policy and their obvious personal dislike of one another must break out again later. So with it now or later the side must gain the ascendancy, they are the pro-Colonial school which appears the more likely an intensification of colonial expansionism will have to be expected. If the situation the retrograde Colonies are still in Germany may be quietly dropped.

There has been a great deal of cynicism, I am afraid about this whole matter, and anyone who has travelled widely in the country and has had access to men of political, administrative and business life, has had proof that many people regard the claim to Colonies as no more than a big stick to hold over England and France, in the hope of buying off their opposition to German plans of Europe.

Yours faithfully,

BRIAN MERRIMAN.

Representing the Natives**A Hint to the Anti-Slavery Society**

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir.—Many East Africans— and Kenya and Tanganyika are the Colonies in which I have lived—will be glad that you have called attention to the precedent set by the Government of Northern Rhodesia in appointing Colonel Gore-Browne, a settler in the territory, to represent Native interests in the Legislative Council.

In the territories generally it has been the practice to nominate to such appointments either missionaries or retired officials; and, without intending anything to the detriment of such people, I am sure there will be pleasure than in at least one instance a settler should be considered by his Government to be better fitted to represent the Aborigine population than any other non-official. It is a great compliment and a great responsibility.

I have never visited Northern Rhodesia, and do not know Colonel Gore-Browne, or, indeed, any of the other non-officials in that country who must have been considered before this nomination was made, but I strike no as the best possible vindication by the Government of the character of the European settlers as a whole, for it is inconceivable that the choice of the Governor—with the approval of the Secretary of State—would have fallen upon one of their number if he had been a great exception in his concern for the true interests of the Natives.

As I was a member of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, I should suggest to the country that it should by resolution convey its congratulations to Colonel Gore-Browne and in its congratulation to Colonel Gore-Browne let it clearly take note of the nomination of a settler. There must be many of us members who would be very surprised to learn of such an appointment, simply because they are so prone to judge the fellow countrymen whom we have seen in the tropical areas. At the more reason, then, that they should be made a very significant step and taken in Northern Rhodesia.

Yours faithfully,

GRANVILLE SQUIRES.

*Colonial Encourage Export.**Opportunities for British.**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

The author who signed "British" in his article "Colonial Encourage Export" in your paper of January 1st, 1907, has given a very full account of African trade in general, and of the East African question just before his departure from London last year, to us especially by personal interview. For the announcement of his views on that all those in transit should henceforth be carried in British ships.

While he was here on Clydesdale, Mr. Clegg Harris created a most favourable impression by his robust patriotism and lively manner, although he is a statesman or businessman, and much interest was aroused by his emphatic declaration that his colony wants to buy British and not American cars. I am an avowed adherent to stimulate the Rhodesian market through the adoption of a 25% import tariff to pay against 5% only charged on British cars.

As I know from my own touring of East Africa there are British cars thoroughly suitable to the territories in which however the Americans got a start in touring and immediately following the arrival of the cars which they have been here to compete to retain by their enterprise.

Sir E. returned home. I have been in contact with many manufacturers, & of course with export connexion, most of whom unfortunately have little realisation of their possibilities in East Africa. When I have talked of their opportunities in East and Central Africa, many have said "Oh, you mean Kenya," indeed have even known some being in error, or mean Nairobi.

The chairman of the local bank branches have all been laying emphasis on the need for greater export of British goods in their recent addresses to their shareholders. I wonder if they have thought of sending the text of those addresses to all their branch managers everywhere, with special instructions to those in the manufacturing areas to make a point of telling their clients that the banks will be more ready disposed to grant financial facilities to those manufacturers who do their duty in this matter. It is a duty but not many of those who ought to realise it seem to have done so. The result could be valuable practical application to the precepts of the Chairman.

Yours faithfully,
R. H. Clegg Harris.

*Growing Turkish Tobacco.**Rhodesia for the United States.**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

In view of the importance of considerable quantities of African Turkish-type tobacco, I was interested in your editorial references to the possibility of America taking considerable quantities of Rhodesian Turkish tobacco under her proposed Free Trade Agreement with this Land of King.

Pointing rather missed, however, as the majority of our tobacco has been captured by U.S.A. through the medium of the U.S. Consul's express agent, the latter having secured a very large percentage of the American Trade Pact with the Land of King.

We have had British African Turkish-type tobacco for many years now, and by some of the

largest American manufacturers, having had success with samples of tobacco by itself, and in combination with other tobacco.

I have no doubt that the problem is that the American importers to Rhodesia could not get the same quality of tobacco as the European consumers, and I might say, some

years ago considerably increased production before they secured that the American consumers were satisfied.

It would be well to inquire in this aspect of the question what can be done by the Rhodesian Government to assist with the negotiations.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. KENYAN.

*Responsible Government.**Ministers More Cautious Than Civil Servants.**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

There is an argument in favour of Responsible Government which I have never yet heard advanced, but which leapt to my mind as I read the extracts which you recently published from the letter written by the Minister of Mines to Southern Rhodesia to the Rhodesian Mining Federation.

The argument is that a Minister who is responsible to the electorate can, at any time, break to a degree impossible to imagine in the case of the Civil servant, responsible to the Colonial Office.

Again, in the case of the limitations imposed upon a civil official who might have been called upon to reply to the representations sent to the Minister of Mines, and who himself said gallantly to combat and roundly accused the writer of writing scurrilous letters, of having for years neglected to follow the obvious and logical course of giving due expression of views indicated, of guilty accepting base estimates and unwaranted assumptions, and of being hasty and hasty indeed.

This is quite strong medicine, and the case has not been palatable to those for whom it was prescribed, especially as the Minister refused his communication for publication.

It is a pity that a Minister who is such a bold fighter, and who evidently knows nothing about mining, in person, except as a civil servant, has to resign his office though, as he remains a member of the Rhodesian House, he will be able to give parliamentary expression to his views and to defend himself in the Chambers if attacked in consequence of his letter.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. KENYAN.

Printers from Letters.

The weather has been very sultry and hot since the month of January.

The price of the produce of the tea tax seems to be rising in Kenya, the assurance given by the government of the Colony by an offending Dr. Barnes being a slight experience, but however, like previous instances, it is not clear.

Many of the British subjects are now bound in cemented mud houses, and there are many difficulties of many kinds in the way of getting

The Italian Invasion and Demands for a Treat

How little Italian authorities have done to support their claim in the statement issued by the Ethiopian Legation in London as a serious invasion against the Natives in Ethiopia. Large numbers of troops are passing through the Suez Canal into Italy. One day last week three hundred battalions of Blackshirts made a mile of regular troops, numbering altogether about 10,000 men, sailed for Naples. Considerable numbers of sick and wounded are also passing through the Canal on their way back to Italy, and they are said to have spoken freely of heavy casualties suffered in raids by Ethiopian columns.

The news that Marshal Graziani, returning to Rome is regarded as a rather surprising feature from the Italian standpoint. When the Duke of Aosta was appointed viceroy, Marshal asked Signor Mussolini to allow him to remain as commander of the forces until the country was completely pacified, and it was accordingly arranged that when the Duke had assumed his command Marshal Graziani would lead an expeditionary force into Eritrea. Indeed, a manifesto was broadcast in Ethiopia, in which Marshal Graziani said:

"People of the Empire! In the interests of Italy, and those who dragged you into rebellion, he destroyed you once again by making you believe that Marshal Graziani—that is to say, I—would return Italy." The message went on to say that that was not so, that he would remain in Ethiopia as commander of the armed forces, and that if the rebels would lay down their arms they would receive mercy. Colonial authorities in Rome feel that the Marshal's unexpected departure from Eritrea may be interpreted by the natives as a sign of weakness. It is assumed to have been caused by serious differences with the new Viceroy.

The Three Main Problems

The following extract from the *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* writes:

"The Fascist Empire is faced with three big problems: want of capital; passive resistance of the natives; string effect of the state controlled system of trading, which has been depriving individual initiative."

According to the Italian officials, who are not prone to under-rate such figures, Italian industrialists have so far invested £60,000,000 in Eritrea. The same Government is not letting money out of the country; there is no visible signs of progress in industrial development.

The Italians are returning to their fatherland in considerable numbers, by way of Massawa and Jibuti. They include soldiers, traders and miners. Some of our public works—notably road-building and housing. The small contractors have, sum what reluctantly, could hardly afford to leave it. The larger firms are slowing down.

Transport is not bad because permission to import parts from Italy and vice versa. Roads short of 100 miles are rare, the Suez Canal does not have become a reality.

It was anticipated that the reduction of imports would coincide with a resumption of local trading at the end of the dry season. But these expectations were greatly disappointed. This is due to the fact that the port did not arrive in the country, and that during the journey some ships were compelled to stay to wait for all the time that the canal was

closed phenomenon of Ethiopian buying Indian and Italian spaghetti.

There are various explanations for this lack of trade. It is said that the Natives were afraid to visit Addis Ababa for fear of further reprisals, as the Italians have been nervous since the recent outrage on Marshal Graziani. The truth however is probably that the Ethiopians had little to sell, and that when circumstances there was nothing for produce forcibly requisitioned by the military authorities they were unwilling to part with it except at a price fixed and at a discount.

Trade Paralysed

It is reported that on the Horn of Africa traffic was more than doubled during September. Trade, in fact, was paralysed. Imports of oil were cut down to a minimum, and goods transported converted from horse transport to railroads gave up. Shortage of foreign currency was such that the Italians are said to be in debt to the Jijiga railway authorities to the tune of several million lire.

The whole situation is further aggravated by the inexperience of the Italian officials in a colonial administration, handicapped as they are by the absence of working, fine, detailed regulations from Rome drawn up without knowledge of local conditions.

A decree published in Addis Ababa prohibits in principle the export of hides from Ethiopia. Italy and Italian possessions, but places no restriction on skins exports to foreign countries. Exporters, however, may send to the national markets quantities of hides equal to 20% of their foreign exports. The object of the decree is presumed in endeavour to secure foreign currency and improve the trade balance.

Five hundred Italian Jews have, it is reported, accepted permission from Signor Mussolini to emigrate to Ethiopia.

The *Currere*, the name of an Italian newspaper published in Addis Ababa, is to be enlarged and distributed throughout the country by air.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Simon asked if the situation of the Society for Donations Abroad had been called to the arrest and confinement of a civilised Native in Southern Rhodesia because he was not carrying a pass, whether he was aware that for many years Native who had reached such a condition as that the dog was placed on the voter's roll was not obliged to carry passes; that the Native in question James Alfred Lenee had received a certificate of exemption; and that the Chief Native Commissioner confined to the police that he had such need and retained the certificate of exemption, where he could buy and what instrument these civilised British subjects had lost or bought; and whether the Government withdrawing the mark from them received the approval of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that his attention had been called to the case he had made inquiries through the Governor, but was not yet in possession of full information.

Asked by Captain Attwells whether he could take any statement on the possibility of interfering with the upper waters of the Nile, Mr. Simon, the Foreign Secretary, said, "I am sorry to say, the Foreign Secretary has not got this information." Sir Anthony Stewart, the Foreign Secretary, replied that the way of any operations having to do with Eritrea which would interfere with the upper waters of the Nile.

In reply to questions concerning the intention to agree with the United States on a liner service to the Suez Canal, with the interests of the British Colonies to be closely watched. The official word was that British interests would be safe, and would be fully protected by the British government.

African Industrialisation

Silvers Society's Memorandum

ROYAL COMMISSION to inquire into every aspect of industry in the special case of African life and society and a trained inspector to administer a code of law with a status of security of tenure equivalent with that enjoyed by other branches of the Colonial Service - these are the two main recommendations of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society's memorandum entitled "The Industrialisation of the African." The work of the African Conference, which is the work of the African Conference, third members, members and friends of diverse views, but whose actual existence of African life.

The Conference estimated that three and a half million Africans are affected by labour legislation in those African countries governed under the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. More and more of these are losing their tribal ties and becoming wholly dependent on employment and a progressive increase of crime in the centres of employment is a serious reflection on past European administration. Even where these doctests are recognised as the labour protection services that are first sacrificed in times of budgetary stress.

It is considered as essential the ratification of the Geneva Recruiting Convention of 1930 which provides, inter alia, that the travelling expenses of African workers shall be borne by the recruiter or employer and its application without reservation to territories under British rule, and that other administrations (the Union of South Africa has refused to ratify the Convention) demanding labour from such territories should only be permitted to recruit subject to their full acceptance of the obligations of the Convention as far as the workers' attitudes to British protection are concerned.

Labour Contracts

Labour contract laws in British South and East Africa are said to be modelled on ordinances designed in Cape Colony and the West Indies to deal with newly liberated slaves. It is urged that the new clauses in them should be abolished at once and the policy developed of setting up permanent administrative machinery to ensure the protection of labourers in housing, wages, control of recruiting, climate, travelling, general health and so forth: (i) maximum contracts of six months duration except with the Governor's special sanction; (ii) establishment of a free labour market so that the African can be legally as free to hire out or withdraw his labour as is the European worker.

Wage rates system memorandum for the great majority of Kenya, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia lay stress on the establishment of artisans bureaux, only a fraction of the wage rates involved Indians and Europeans with no greater skill. Delays in fixing wages are too common; advances to relatives of native labourers should be encouraged and preference is disliked by African workers, wages on the basis of merit are to be introduced by a minority, and employers should be compelled to give facilities to migrant shopkeepers.

The minimum standard of health conditions should be taken into account and European interpreters in African companies should be in their posts such as dispensing medical attention of hours, day and night, and medical advice will result in longer life expectancy among self-employed miners and industrialists. The village homes of the unemployed or temporarily out of work should not

be insisted upon and agricultural districts should be given up of quite another kind. An inspectorate proposed by the Conference must be independent, for the verdict that the trades of its members are likely to make them the critics and sometimes the prosecutors of people with much local influence gives them a claim to be free from other than purely conflicting functions.

The most vital feature of sound labour policy in Africa according to the memorandum is that men should not only be free but encouraged to take a position in industry rather than intelligence which will enable them to do it. Africans should be assured that in their own country no claim of privilege or the claim of a man of birth can bar their advancement. African labour problems are international, and as leaders notoriously find their way in large numbers all over Southern Africa, one man being the tenth part of the population is un-educated, and so is anchored to tribal ways and habits. The 1916 census gives 45% or 26% of the adult population in Northern Rhodesia as "working" in Southern Rhodesia, and possibly 20% of Northern Rhodesians only are usually in employment away from home. In Kenya about 16%, though few leave the Colony, may be a fair estimate of absent labour. In the Belgian Congo at least of 20% or less is imposed by law, and the figure likely to be adopted by the Nyasaland and Rhodesia Joint Committee; incidentally, it is considered doubtful whether Nyasalanders can be compelled to revisit their homes every two years, as that Committee proposes.

Forced Labour for Europeans

As for forced labour, the immediate necessity is to require that whenever an African, under indentured labour, is forced to do a month's unpaid labour, the same might be required of all of Africans who are outside trial authority and of non-Africans who, however, might be allowed to contribute the tax by the payment of one monthly sum, that is, a month's gross incomes.

"The aversion," the memorandum continues, "many feel from what they have suffered by the reckless and ignorant indifference of the authorities, and ambitions should not blind us to the fact that the bands thus by individuals or tribes are formed for a purpose similar to that of the slaveholders who derived abiding human satisfaction from it, and the number of such a crew increases rapidly, increasing Editorial reference under May 1930, p. 11. Ed., "A. and S."

Forthcoming Engagements

- February 6 Rhodesian Conference, Overseas League Home Guests of honour Mr. and Mrs. L. C. O'Keeffe. 5.30 p.m.
7 Mr. A. J. M. Isbister, Director of Education in Tanganyika to address Empire and Colonial Empire Society on "Native Autonomy and Education in East Africa." 8 p.m.
8 Mr. T. G. H. Wilson, Nigerian Agent, Nigerian State Executive Council
9 Over Seas League evening reception to Mr. and Mrs. L. C. O'Keeffe and Miss Mary M. Langton. Diggers' Club, 8 p.m.
February 10 Sir Hal C. G. C. to speak on "Education in Schools." Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
11 Mr. G. W. R. Strudwick, Secretary, Royal Empire Society, to speak on "Strangements of War." Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

Kenya's General Election

Colonel Maxwell's Address

COLONEL MARCUS WILSON, who for some months has been substitute chairman of the Legislative Council of Kenya, and of the South, is to contest that constituency at the approaching election.

Believing that "out from the British Native Frontally receive sound leadership and government," he stands for the reorganization of the White over other immigration areas; for the reservation of the White Highlands; against any interference by the Government of India; that other Kenya areas, and looks forward to a time when the settlers' community will be able to take a greater share in the government of the colony.

"Closer union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika; implacable opposition to the return of Germany to German opposition to income tax; return to the Local Civil Service investigation and compulsory pension scheme for officials; building of a group hospital in Nairobi; construction within five years of permanent roads radiating from the capital to such places as Nakuru and Thika; encouragement of tourist traffic; reduction of stamp duties and traders' licenses; these are among the points in his election address which also serve the public interest."

"The services of a properly reorganized Land Board of Economic Development and of established organisations must be utilized to the full. The Native must be encouraged to take his full share, whether in the services or in employment outside, for the more his economic condition is improved, the quicker will he seek to take more responsible posts both in Government and in civilian life."

Increased Settlement Essential

"Increased white settlement on some estates, whether agricultural, residential or industrial, brings who will regard Kenya as their home, is essential from the economic and national points of view and if we are to realize our goal to the full, we must encourage the best working classes."

"Industrial development such as mining, cold storage, and engineering must be encouraged, as also the establishment of local industries and the local manufacture of some of our raw materials. Our future prosperity depends on the carefully planned and directed development of our purely political only."

"The demand for organised industries to sell through some agent, and thus eliminate the merchant must in all except special cases be dismissed, as otherwise Kenya will be in danger of losing its merchant traders. Wherever industries are there are thus bound to consumers interests must be carefully protected."

"The burning question is that of education for youth. A large number of natives have been and should start to be soon as possible. Meanwhile every measure must be taken of the system so admirably started of evening classes, technical and technical bureaux, and schools for apprentices. Poorly children who could never afford higher education should be given preference in the granting of bursaries."

"On the Native side, more technical training should be available, both in schools and in apprenticeship. The best example of expansion is to be found in the work of the N.E.T.D., the National Education Training and Development Fund, which is now in its fourth year of existence."

Public Work Returns

Points from Mr. Wilson's Speech

"In this little frontier colony there is one thing that is the keynote of the situation, and that is Bradley Atkinson, a qualified mining engineer, who offers himself for election to the Nairobi constituency of Kenya, and states what circumstances could be desired."

"He has been up until now in West Africa with the Royal Engineers, was roads Officer for the Soudan, became a Major for two years in command, and then he was sent to West Africa by the Ministry of Munitions to help cover missing sections on essential war minerals. When his services were no longer required by the Army he refused a disability pension, and from 1918 to now was Controller of Mines in Nigeria."

"Four years later he bought some virgin land in Kenya, 100 acres. He has built a 10-acre lake fed by artesian water, had eight acres seven years of schooling in coffee, and has been able not only to earn a livelihood with farming and any profession that have cleared away his liabilities (mortgages, etc.) but in addition has been able to maintain a regular social rating and to my community in public matters."

"He has served on the local District Council for nearly 10 years, and for two years on the Nairobi Municipal Council under the Convention of Associations, being a member of the Building Committee. He claims that a public officer he has selected the most important objectives and shown continuity of purpose and that has been attained."

"I am not a great club man, but just a simple settler in his home is the best club I ever joined. I am seeking your support because I cannot earn living otherwise. I can and have earned my living and from my particular circumstances can so order my affairs as to be able to give adequate time to public matters." In the writing that his farm has for long taken second place to his public duties.

Far-Reaching Proposals

"Mr. Bradley promises to work for the overthrow of Kenya's whole colonial system for the modelling of her in miniature on our own practice, with privileges and taxation. Governmental powers available to all, steps previously experienced settlers being told up to for an overthrow of the pay, hidden emoluments and leave of office whom he would give the option of travelling round from Europe in order to save week on week, or of the leave period during the time spent abroad. All the members of the Kenya Young Farmers Association are on a practical footing with newcomers from Holland, ready for the cessation of the transfer of offices to the Colonies."

"Opposed to some of the land that is concentrated the bureau of taxation from European standards; if the White Party demands a generalised urge to limit and curtail the powers of the Governor, powers will be given to examining firms for tax holders of the Colony, loans and leases will be given to the Colony, the right of entry on to the Colony's rivers being possible and essential, and suggests that, "You have already suggested such a plan."

"A difference in this country is impossible without frontier guards, along the frontier a rugged, pressing frontier road, for defence and transport purposes, connecting Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, and a railway line from Nairobi to the coast, it is on these timbers and roads of reference one grade

STATEMENT'S WORD NOTING

God is not vindictive to men, nor weak and labour to love, which we have given to him; his fruits in the world, beginning to bear the fruits and in particular, in Ethiopia.

So let Moslems pay their pilgrimage in which they will be safe. And if God gives us a respite, let us establish His Kingdom on Earth.

Unrest in Africa seems to be due to the fact that our colonies will not be able to stand up to the strain of this striking at a time of such difficulty.

We can have any amount of energy for local research while these are swamps waiting, but when they go to a attitude seems to be, "What's the use?"

By Prof. Ozarov.

I consider Mr. Ormsby-Gore to be the Colonial Minister whom England has produced since the days of Mr. Amherst — Mr. Justice H. H. Colley, writing in *The National Review*.

An observation of colonial life in East Africa's hills visited his desire to make the art of conservation for the prevention of waste. In *Notes on the Kenyan Department of Agriculture*:

"There is no doubt that the native tribes are almost perfectly ignorant of agriculture. The only contributions to it are the labour of cultivation and the labour of clearing." — Mr. G. H. Smith in *Review of African Agricultural Literature*.

The white-bellied or Adin's stork (*Spheniscus adinii*, Linn.) is a welcome sight throughout Africa as the harbinger of rainfall. Certainly, whenever in Africa it may be, it arrives by hordes with the rainy seasons. Sir J. Archibald in *Notes on the Birds of British Somaliland*:

"I am satisfied that the Kenya pyrethrum industry will continue to flourish, and see no reason why it should not be increased to many times its present dimensions in Kenya and still continue as a sound economic venture." — Colonel J. C. G. Smith, General Manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association.

Round our besieged Native tribesmen daily will gather men new and old,勇敢 and boldness and valour, the power of the mind, civility, the goodness of the heart, and justice which characterises our colonial policy — all these are a guarantee that our subjects, both old and new will in their space become a powerful instrument under the shelter of the tricolour." — Marshal Baden-Powell of Mafeking in his book, "The War in Abyssinia."

WHO

389 — The Hon. Jacob Smith, M.P.



Copyright

Colonel J. C. G. Smith, M.P., of Finance, Commandant of the Somaliland Police, and Director of the Film Bureau, H.M. Government, went to Nairobi in 1917, and has since then been a member of the Legislative Assembly, and a member of several merchant companies. He has made many connections with his brothers and sisters to import coal for the steamship companies, and for the sisal industry.

Colonel Smith has had a varied life as a member of the London Council till 1924, and as Master of the Capital of the Colony in 1927, he made his contribution to his duties, the procedure of judgment, legislation, and administration. One such so clear a case of the public welfare seriously needed during the war was the Sidi Mamebhi, he has since been three times decorated in Flanders, and similarly for his contributions to the war effort. He was appointed to the High Commission in 1935, and there was a general agreement that he should have a seat in the Legislature. He has also written many articles, and is a readable orator. He is a member of the Royal Society of Secondary Authors. He is a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and the Royal Society of Arts, and Queen Elizabeth.

**GREAT
ZIMBABWE**

THE MOST MODERN NOTE AT
SHEPPARD'S

OUR PLEASURE IS THE
COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS.

Bomber, The Man. — When General von Blomberg was here at the Coronation he charmed all who met him. He might have been one of us. Civils, while his scholarly books were at the table and his tall figure in his uniform, impressed by the Coronation, his mind was a gushing well of the speculations of politics. But he drew her [sic] from him from those speculations and the damage to "the State." When he returned to Berlin he told it all to Herr Hitler, who listened in fascinated silence. Von Blomberg has now fallen, she died "soon" in the shadow of his power but he endures. He is a little man, once was a quiet. They say he indulges in a monotonous life, the most interesting thing pictures in their home are the pictures of the Leader. He went to America a few years ago to study the art methods of the USA and learned nothing. He joined a pharmaceutical committee at Geneva and learned a great deal. He studied the theory that a prolonged war was ruinous to all. The next war would have to be swift, decisive and instantaneous, because of its very gravity. He claimed the principle of the knock-out blow and said, "If we do not forget our weapons I do not say he wanted war, but the right lead of the nation he more prepared his plan. His relations with Herr Hitler has been curious. The young Hitler wrote the editor of *Von Blomberg's Will* to tell him that he had his son in his arms. Now the ex-convict has disappeared.

The Unshakable Spirit

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek last summer to his very maximum. It is not surprising the spirit of China. The majority of the country under the leadership of generalissimo Min-chia-hui caused the morale of the people when they had never before been soounding at the beginning in 1941. Japan made mistakes, but she can still be the spirit of the Chinese. Believe the war will end in the economic collapse of Japan, because the growing public opinion of the world against the policy of aggression and invasion of a neighbor has a strong influence. The Chinese prove everywhere believe General Chiang to be the greatest man who has arose in this generation. He can be no power. He is still a man last from the earth who labored unselfishly to work for the common people of China.

G. H. Shepherd, the
Secretary of
the Chinese
interviewed.

Background to

Authentic View on Imperial and International Affairs

Nazi Blunders Exposed. — Herr von Ribbentrop misinformed London and Washington to improve Anglo-German relations but, writing to his own methods, it has miserably failed. Can you imagine that will reward us in the future as German ambition deserves? He is unlikely to understand our strength for the best working opportunities to apply it. It is reported to have told us so before he left London. He is not popular with British and that incident with the French will not help him. On the policy of the Sudetenland Paul von Hindenburg brought him into his service. His appointment as Foreign Secretary is the best timing to say that there is to be no diminution, but rather intensification of Germany's forward policy. Moreover his union with Ribbentrop has made Germany from lessons in fact the world must be prepared for the possibility of tanks, artillery, planes and diplomacy. This time Hitler did not consider his opponent to be only "yellow-blossomed" but that may prove a fatal mistake. In Aug., 1934, he drowned this enemies in a bath of blood. His visitors are a large number of disloyal, fawning and inferior with the highest connexions alive and enjoying some sort of liberty. If von Ribbentrop and his colleagues make a speech in another crisis like this, what will they face them? And this time the outcome might be different.

London Daily Mirror

Red Cross

This card has been added
recently for the use of the
newspaper. See back page.
Our government will follow.

"Mein Kampf," the book of National Socialism or, for that matter, Fascism, is anti-conservative just as it is anti-Liberal. Conservatives who imagine it a useful means of keeping the working classes in their place will soon find that it will turn against them and put them in their place. German Conservatives, especially the officers, were encouraged Hitler from the beginning; if they have now been chastened as never before in German history by a popular decree, they live only themselves for them. National Socialism will not tolerate any kind of dissent in any circumstances. Herr Hitler has never allowed any doubts on that subjectless his dearest. In "Mein Kampf," that "National Socialism is impervious to demands exclusive and unique, to avarice and envy, as well as the complete transformation of the whole of public life in accordance with its views." It is therefore unable to tolerate the continuance of anything that represents a past state of affairs. The frame of "Mein Kampf" has been improved in accordance with the principles laid down in "Mein Kampf," a book that embodies the rise to German power through and force.

Hansesche Zeitung

Mussolini's Decline
Sometime the other day, while the Italian dictator was in the empire, he sat at the head of your conference. His hands are thy brother's hands which think with the common sense in the battle. In Service, he only can be used at all times, in all places, in all extremes. He can, in truth, and also with blood, all the enemy. Poccam is his enemy. The human heart is divided. Discipline is divided. A lot of crimes are done and divides the virtuous. He has advanced to the attack without exception has, as he already, from the top. The Second World War will come to the virtues of Italy. While the Third World War, there would be a lot of sacrifices. In the past, he depended on the basis of its Legitimacy and the others. He has now come to the point where he can no longer depend on the basis of its Legitimacy and the others.

to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence. — Under Roosevelt's policy of intolerance at the fine fruits of the spirit wither; the fruits of the market flourish open in freedom." — Dr. R. H. Fiske.

"Translating from one language to another, the finest of all intellectual exercises." — Mr. Cyril Connolly.

"The special rearrangement designed temporally, only, the maintenance of our export trade, a permanent necessity." — Mr. Bernard McKenna.

"The League of Nations is not strong enough to undergo a surgical operation. It would die under the knife." — The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

A sudden and overwhelming attack by bombers and submarines might reduce this country to the status of a besieged fortress." — Mr. P. McDougall.

High explosive bombs are perhaps an even greater enemy than the certainty of a much greater quantity than gas in our railroads." — Gen. J. F. L. Fuller.

"It is not a pacifico-minded Europe where the situation is now. A universal military situation by us would not be held as heartening reinforcement to others." — Sir Edward Grey.

What is hamstrung the front movements and that fact leads to expand our oversea markets, the fluctuation in the value of the dollar stability of our movements." — Mr. Herbert Morrison.

"I am not sometimes called the greatest of chess players in these parts of course, but in these circumstances of personal ambition, I am always allowed to make some contribution to the game, and that is to establish a base." — Mr. Maurice Hanmer.

Prime Minister of Canada.

"I do not believe that the Government should show any leniency to the subversive doctrine of communism. It should be extended to them in the same way as it is to our countrymen. Justice

Air Mail Edition
will be better suited to the needs of business

APRIL 11, 1938

REVIEW

Stock Exchange Standardized prices of representative stocks are shown on the London Stock Exchange in an index condition of the main sections of the market.

Gold 210 75.10 0

Silvery 5% 111.10 0

Gas 31 103.12 0

Hoover 16 101.16 6

Nyman 15 97.50 0

Standard 57 100.00 0

Black & Decker 11 11.00 0

General 11 12.15 0

Industrial 11 11.00 0

Bell & Howell 21 115.00 0

Baird Optic 31 175.00 0

British 12 9.10 0

Cochrane 11 6.60 0

Unipol Rubber 21 11.00 0

Gordon Patric 21 3.12 9

Imperial Chem. Ind. (1) 1.12 41

Imperial Co. (1) 7.5 0

Int. Nickel Can. 347.1

Pro Cinema 19

Turner and Newall 1 4.10 4

Unit 11 1.11 0

U.S. 1 5.1 0

Unilever (1) 1.17.10 0

United Tobacco of S.A. 8.12 0

Vickers (1) 2.1 0

Woolworths. 3 1 0

Mines and Oil

Anglo (50) 5.16 0

Anglo-Petrol Corp. (10) 215.0 0

Anglo-American 1.16 0

Anglo-Iranian 2.18

Burns 1.16 0

Cape Goldfields 3.15

Clowd Mins. (10) 15.15 0

Brown 1.1 0

Be-Bond Con. 5.0

E. British 1.1 0

Concord Sel. (5) 1.6 6

Jameson's Com. 1.1 0

Mexico's H. 1.1 0

Brand Min. (1) 2.1 0

Randfontein 2.3 1

Royal Dutch 39.18

Shell 1.1 0

Soc. Nac. Pet. 10.16 0

Standard 1.1 0

Esso 8.9

Standard Bank 1.1 0

Standard Oil S.A. 1.1 0

Union Carbide 1.1 0

Anglo-Petrol 0

China 0

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. 0

Imperial 0

London 0

London Bk. 0

Standard Bank of S.A. 1.1 0

Union Carbide 0

Anglo-Petrol 0

China 0

Hong Kong & Shanghai Bk. 0

Imperial 0

London 0

London Bk. 0

Standard Bank of S.A. 1.1 0

Union Carbide 0

PERSONALIA

Dr. C. G. Macmillan has been transferred from Tukwala to Dar es Salaam.

The Prince of Wales is staying in a hotel overlooking Wimbledon Common.

Mr. J. W. Foster, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mauritius, is staying at Nairobi.

Dr. J. M. Hobgood has been elected President of the Sports Association of Kenya.

Telegrams to Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Noyce of Nairobi on the celebration of their silver wedding.

Major K. A. Brookes has received the chair of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce in his absence.

Mr. G. H. Sayers, Deputy Chief Secretary in Tanganyika, has been appointed Administrative Secretary.

Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sayer, of Mombasa, who recently returned from the Continent, are staying in Nairobi.

While Mr. E. T. Johnson, Assistant General in Tanganyika is absent, Mr. R. B. Brownell is acting in his stead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Trimmer has been gazetted Adjutant and Quartermaster of the 3rd Battalion, S.A.R., Kenya.

Captain F. Johnson, of the British Empire Air League arrived home on Monday from South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. E. Kellie-Roy, of Nairobi, England last week by the R.M.S. Edinburgh Castle, for service in the Queen's Royal West African Frontier Force.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and Major General Sir Bertie of Athlone left London yesterday to visit the King of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. J. de Meaux, Veterinary Officer Nyasaland's representative at the Intercolonial Conference has been held in London this week.

A member of one of the medical officers attached to the Queen's Royal West African Frontier Force, Dr. G. C. Quirk, died in Nairobi.

In addition to what he was doing in connection with the war, he had been so keenly interested in the Kenya Rifles, the S.S. and the Aeroplane Corps of Africa, that who is this man? He is a native of Nairobi-born in the Royal Society Hospital, he stayed in a few years by sea to Fort St. George, where he has been in practice ever since.

Captain W. S. French, well-known poultry breeder in Kenya, who left Nairobi last week, is taking part in the Colonial Congress of the African poultry breeders.

Colonel Silva Garrido, who resigned his post of Governor of the Province of a Province of the former Territorial Union succeeded Captain J. de Maderid.

M. Monnerville, who has been appointed Under-Secretary of State for the colonies in the new French Government, is a French Negro who was his deputy for Guiana.

Mr. J. P. B. P. the Consul of Paris, Mitchell & Co. Company, of London, of General Stores Agents, who is due back in Nairobi after a three months' tour of the continent, visit to East Africa.

Dr. A. J. Macmillan, recently medical officer in Tanganyika, arrived here on Friday evening. He is accompanied by Mrs. Macmillan and their two children. He has served in Tanganyika for 16 years.

Archibald MacMichael, British Commissioner designate for Palestine, who received his audience by the King yesterday, will leave East Africa at the end of the month for Jerusalem to take up his new appointment.

Lady Mackenzie-Kennedy has arrived home from Nairobi, where she has been visiting her son, Mr. G. D. C. Mackenzie-Kennedy, Chief Secretary of the Treasury, and formerly Chief Secretary of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. E. Studd, who drove a Rolls-Royce car from London to Nairobi some months ago, is to give a cinema lecture before the Royal Geographical Society at 8 p.m. on February 28, entitled "Across the Sahara to Timbuktu."

John James Davies, Administrator of the Belgian Congo and a former Minister of the Colonies, has been appointed President of the Belgian Congo. He has on several occasions visited East and Central Africa.



Mr. F. L. Gledhill, Director of Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, is to inspect conditions in the Colony and will sail on Saturday, February 17, for the Cape on February 25 in the "Dumyat" Castle.

The Hon. R. G. Bradstock, M.P., Minister of Justice, Defeated in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed Acting Minister of Mines and Public Works in the Colony, in succession to Captain George M.P.

Major Edward S. Rogers, who left England on Friday on his way back to Kenya, has decided to stand again at the forthcoming general election from the Coast constituency which he now represents. Mr. Henry Parker and Mr. G. V. Cooke are also candidates.

Colonel Caswell Long, who is acting as substitute for the Big Valley candidate during the absence from Kenya of Mr. J. C. S. Morris, who had been asked to stand for the seat, has declined the invitation to stand as a candidate.

Mr. C. E. M. Sykes, 70, is making his way from Tanganyika, from where he left his old home in the shipping district of Southern Rhodesia, where 20 years ago the first began to settle there. He addressed the Rhodesia Scientific Association on Tuesday evening at Tanganyika.

Colonel Alexander Bruce, M.P., has been opposed by the Conservative Party of Northern Rhodesia in successive elections. Last month he recently promoted to that office in Kenya. Mr. Becker, one of the most able testifiers called to give evidence against him in August last month.

Mr. T. K. McGrail, former Postmaster-General of East Africa, was a member of the Kenyan Commission whose report aroused so much public interest last week. He assured the Governor he resigned on the strength of health before publishing the report. However, on Tuesday, he told the new Governor of Kenya that he would remain in the Colony.

Mr. G. H. P. Smith, chairman of the Office of Trade and Resources of the Colonial Board of Trade, in order to fulfil his appointment as a member of the African Marketing Board, has now accepted his new duties in the offices of the Board, located at Strand House, London, W.C. 2. Smith's telephone number is 1871.

On the 10th

**ACID REFLUX STOMACH
TREATMENT**

Helps families who are bright
and happy unless their digestive
organs get properly stimulated.

Tanvalan is especially blended
to stimulate the digestive organs.
You'll get more laughs out of life
if you serve Tanvalan regularly.



Obituary

Miss Anna Crewe, widow of Mr. J. C. S. Morris, formerly of Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, died at Bath, England, on January 27, aged 75. She had recently had a stroke.

Councillor H. B. Ellington, M.P., of the U.S. Embassy from 1927 to 1929, died in Johannesburg after a long period of appendicitis. He had travelled more than 200,000 miles abroad. In 1919 he and his wife, Selby, became the oldest Roman Catholic converts in Uganda, and died at the age of 62. He was adopted in 1885 at the same time as six others, who were all married by King Mwanga.

President Mwanga died in Nakivale, Mt. Nandi, Uganda, where he had resided in the district since 1906, and had been adopted by the local chief. He had three sons and three daughters and a resident son-in-law.

Mr. G. F. Phillips, Executive Officer of the South African Chamber of Publishers, Johannesburg, has died following a long illness. He was born in 1880, and had been connected with the publishing industry for many years. He reported from Hillbrow, a small town in the early days, when the general Park Hotel and many theatrical performances were held there. He left Rhodesia for the United States in 1910.

Mrs. E. J. Scame, who has lived in Nairobi, Kenya for many years before she came Home last year, first going to the Colony in 1895, she worked on the construction of the Kenya and Uganda Railways, was later Chief Telegraph Engineer of the Rail and Telegraphs Department, and settled down in Limuru when he retired in 1922.

Captain Charles Steer, who died in Wallace Central Hospital last week, the result of an accident, was a road accident in which he lost consciousness, retired from the Union Police Company in 1924 after 24 years service, and will be particularly remembered by his colleagues as the popular chief of the Drifts and Winds Castle, which was built from 1922-24, 1926-27, and for a number of years the "Carnival on Castle".

Matthew A. R. Lowry, Town Clerk of Nairobi, has passed away in New Zealand. Before he took up his appointment he had taught in the Subukia University Association, and as a political student, also Town Clerk, had done particularly good work, and had held in high esteem by everyone. He had been seriously ill for a few months before he left for New Zealand last September.

Mr. Edward Birrell, who died suddenly in London last week at the age of 68, was for 20 years managing director of London's well-known Newfields, South Africa, Ltd., and one of the founders of some thirty joint managers of the company in Johannesburg. He was a close colleague of Charles in the early days, whom he used to meet in Birrell's in the house of every London magistrate, Sir Oliver Colman, afterwards Governor of Rhodesia and N.C.T. in Kenya.

HOME FOR CHILDREN

All young ladies, aged 14 years, desire our children to have a happy home life. We seek surroundings, Seside and country, garden, trees, - great commendation. Mrs. Hawes, Stapleford, Nottingham, South Devon.

FEBRUARY 10, 1901

Early Days in Uganda

Fellow Pioneers' Tribute to Col. Williams

The late Dr. GIBSON, M.A., in Williams's recalls many memories of the early days in Uganda. — The days of about 14 years and the fact that men old enough to become muslids make it difficult for us to realize what was true at the start, and as I recollect and I believe the sole survivor of the small band which founded Uganda a few years later becomes the Uganda Protectorate may perhaps be allowed to give a brief reminiscence of our late colleague.

In the early part of July, 1890, I was on my way to East Africa by the British India Line steamer "Takao," a mail-steamer of some 2,000 tons. Upon arrival at Suez, Captain Williams embarked, with some 200 odd Sudanese soldiers whom he had recruited in Egypt by permission of the Egyptian Government for the service of The Imperial British East Africa Company.

He did not appear to consider that he had done anything out of the ordinary day's work, but there is little doubt that his ability to persuade these men to accompany him for service in East Africa was due to a large measure to the marked manner in which he conducted himself. The care and attention devoted to the men between Suez and Mombasa was in example to all, for the rest of the men below deck in the height of the Southwest monsoon were enviable.

A witness characterizes Williams as follows: — In due course he reached our destination and in August Lugard marched out to Uganda with one of these men, Williams following in October with the main body. In November he was appointed to Uganda, and for some considerable time was in charge of such control of the communications with the ports on the south and west of Lake Victoria as could be imposed. For Lugard was at that period much exercised by the importunity of various communities from German territory to the various districts in which he travelled, which were shared between Stokes and Araby. Williams in this duty often gave rise to difficult, even critical situations, but always a great debt of gratitude to Williams for the services he held him in many occasions.

He was a fearless fighter, but a man who could be reduced to subjection. Native officer to the rank of private and ordered him to prepare to leave for the Coast. The man became insolent and refused to obey upon which Williams called his services definitely out if he persisted in his refusal to obey, he would still go, but in fear. This was so. This man was one of the remnants of the Pasha's army which Lugard had collected from Weddah, and brought into Uganda under their leader Semir Bey. They were notorious for gross discipline and conduct in 1897.

At this time, it should be mentioned, most of the British officers who had been instrumental in the foundation of Uganda, then a small and despotic realm between Protectors of Uganda and Muhammadan. All the time from 1890 to 1894 had been a period of sickness and death among the natives, and a few months later I myself was summoned and did not return to Uganda until after Williams had left. There are still remains of intimate details which should interest you. We were to the first character of the imperialistic example and inspiration to many others in the second, and to the royal and other self-sacrificing services which were rendered by one of the greatest British officers

under Lugard, very struggling to establish the good order and decency that was to be commanded and followed by his Sudanese soldiers. Sir Edmund, often a great liberal statesman, he and Sir William Harcourt, were present when replying to attacks upon Lugard and Williams in the House of Commons, he exclaimed at the end of a great speech: "I am willing to trust to the honour of Britons that nothing I hear from him will not mislead."

S.B.

Sir Thomas Stanton

Colonial Medical Services

DIRECTOR OF MEDICAL SERVICES is very well known to East Africans, writes:

The news of Sir Thomas Stanton's removal will have caused a great shock to all friends of him. I have known him for many years and I have had a long talk with him the other day before his departure. Looking back over all these years these visits to East Africa, the long and friendly talks which followed, had long been one of the greatest pleasure of coming to England and ever for his removal was never of the warmth that it was always interested in what had happened since the last meeting.

Almost always his first questions were "Is so and so this or that?" that he on the Colonial side had done for us had been done in time or well enough and as to what he could do next. Helpfulness and friendliness were his outstanding characteristics, and a most kindly wisdom, and so we in the Colonial Medical Service owe him a great debt, as also does every settler and every planter, and the members of the great trading companies. The Crown colonies form the net of a public medical service of all kinds.

Raising the Standard of Medical Services

He has been after raising the greatest debt of all that which is owed him by the administration of the well-nominated folk throughout the Colonial Empire, whose welfare is the concern during the past 10 or 11 years by his initiating efforts, the standard of their medical services, and during the years of depression his unceasing efforts to persuade Parliament to give money to less ruthless than they might otherwise have been.

He had a great insight as to what was required in the Crown colonies. It arose, I fancy, from the facts, first, from his own knowledge and experience with the native inhabitants, and secondly from his knowledge of medicine.

In his earlier days in Malaya he had looked at the people as a doctor, soon realising in himself the health of each of what was a healthy bunch of children that he might know in the first instance, and later, by repeated visit at worst ease. In Malaya then, too, he caused a malady unknown to medicine at that time, deficiency in a dietary which in all cases was not adequate enough and the food did not fit the individual.

But his experience won out to day the species and the tropics, but not so far wider field, the result of a host of this researches. And Stanton played no small part in seeing that they did. There are no more glorified workers in the laboratory, seeing no danger, than a French, afraid to venture a policy off he knew well more, a man to test the new and considerable laboratory workers, a man who, in short, for him to be asked to administer, based on a number giving the

other was the continuation of his researches.

He improved his new knowledge so greatly in writing degrees, almost universally used of it, he turned to the application of his knowledge.

But a great misfortune was incurred so early in the next 10 years he devoted himself to the service of the Canadian Medical Service and lost much of its prestige and the increased opportunities always more especially by the rapid expansion of colonies and by the increasing the conditions of service, so as to be largely broken.

From the careful study of the medical industry he had become a clear exponent of the condition of the masses of people, and as a result immediately he had applied his brain to the foundation of a medical institute to increase and to the betterment of the peoples' improvements in the environment, the condition of the public health.

To get the public's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

that the world's attention is to the best aid the education of the masses, but they may so leave their environment that their surroundings become the rule rather than the exception, and that in the doing they may save themselves, is the beginning main plan of every system of medicine in the tropics.

But the use of such a system of medicine it will not be the first of that we have seen in the original work of medical colleges, either in Malaya.

He was a most modest and conscientious man who knew from his own experience

Summary Africa Today

MARKS THE VICTORY OF THE EXPANSION OF AIR TRAVEL. Mr. C. J. Wilson, Director of Civil Aviation, in an address to the press last week. He said, "We all in the civil aviation may reasonably expect to find the optimism and enthusiasm established as facts of life, and we may expect to see a wholesale expansion of flying over the world."

The development of the express air routes has compelled us to think in terms of schedules. We see no reason why our schedules may not be a great deal more perfect. The business and the passengers are the reason which air navigation needs. It is reasonable to expect that the results of success will bring 2,000 miles of aircraft

to be capable of commercial exploitation. It is therefore not too wild a dream to hope that upper classes of system of routes which will be available on many routes there might be developed an express service, operating at 2,000 miles employing its several economically important cities at 1,700 to 2,000 miles.

You will see the advantages of flying a second day from England to South Africa, two days to Australia, less than 24 hours from England to South America.

New Items in Brief

IN 1930 he has been elected in Kenya as a King George V Member of Parliament.

Parties contesting the Nyasaland by-elections will be held on Friday, April 11.

The Town Charter of 1930 is to submit a memorandum to the Colonial Office in regard to the formation of a National Police Force.

The collection of seeds and the cultivation of soya beans are two industries being encouraged in the Native areas of Southern Rhodesia.

In East African lands and the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Kenya, 25% of the total standard debenture stock amounted to £2,200,000.

The British Government's Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the members of the Royal Commonwealth Society that the Government would not accept visitors from the areas.

Last rains in the northern hills of the plateau have inundated one-third of the area under maize in the Lualenyi district of Northern Rhodesia. Replanting is still proceeding.

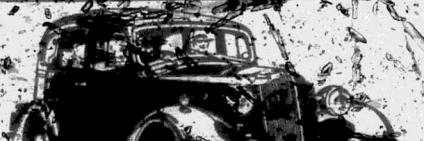
Losses from southern Rhodesia now in excess of £100,000,000 were due to the failure of the country's exchange system were among those present at a meeting held in London last week.

The Nationalist party of Rhodesia has appointed Sir Michael St. John Rodger, the Hon. Sir Michael St. John Rodger, as its leader. Sir Michael is a former member of the House of Commons.

The party has appointed Sir Michael St. John Rodger, the Hon. Sir Michael St. John Rodger, as its leader. Sir Michael is a former member of the House of Commons.

Nile crocodiles in the Sudan? Over the past weeks, frequently been caught fighting in their food, swimmers said that the crocodiles, which usually eat meat, were now showing that this is the brand new diet.

The first new Malambo Educational Experiment School was opened on March 12 and 13. On March 12, Mr. J. J. Latimer, who was made responsible for the preparation of the film, "Africa," was introduced to the public.



Designed to meet World Competition

With a powerful 1½-litre six-cylinder engine capable of 50 m.p.h., with a safety hydraulic brakes, and with independent front wheel steering changes built into steering, the new "Vauxhall '25" has been designed to meet world competition both in speed and in comfort. Four-seater saloon. No night headlights. Hornby Sliding Controlled Speedometer and van adjustable. Steering column has a wide range of features. The "Vauxhall '25" creates a new world standard in driving values.

Vauxhall '25
BRUCE LTD. NAIROBI
THE MOTOR CAR & EXCHANGE LTD.
Montgomery
Kempinski
Egerton

670  BASES OF AFRICA

...Gentleman, and delivery, and in return, giving to the brasands of lives lost the care, the example, and the security of all soldiers who serve Britain in Africa, or elsewhere, in

"To yield to the Colonies, before giving away
nothing, would put us in a strong position.
The north will be well served by contempt."

The Haves and the Have-Nots

this would make no difference in regard to what I have written. I have not had time to read all of the colonial correspondence to British ministers, but I have seen enough to satisfy me that it is not so far-fetched as you think.

In the interests of justice the country is desirous that the world should realize the fact that the greatest territories under the administration of Downing Street "Great Britain" set purposefully up a despotic rule in some three-quarters of the British Empire and nearly two-thirds of the population there are now compelled to pay tribute, and in

~~It has been estimated that \$10,000,000 was spent in the East Africa campaign. H.C.~~

...and are now held by Great Britain. Since the Westminister has passed this

self-government has been made more absolute and easier to come into being from interference by Britain. The right to secede is actually claimed to have been with direct full power. This last finding is carefully described as the result of extensive research in recent years.

Further concentration is given to 2000000000 Rogers' article, while only of the British Empire those territories which still remain is designed towards progressive governments with the ultimate goal of self-government. Some of the territories include India and Ceylon—the former having been granted too much autonomy, while the latter is still considered ideal for independence.

that the same number of students in other schools of the city who suggest that British Papin is used atmospherically.

... our own economic advantages. When, however, the world is coming it is evident that in the British Empire, Australia, Canada, India and in the British Isles indeed, the nations are responsible for the economic advantage which, in fact, are responsible for the economic situation in the rest of Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, S.W.A. and Northern Rhodesia, and the like, whilst giving the world precisely the same quantities of imports as exports as was practised in our old trade. When no company thus with the power of the State at their back can truly claim there is no instance in the world's history of such widespread and durable policy as that which we have adopted in the world at large.

The result is some where all those who believe in the British Empire and are proud of our administration should no longer allow unjust criticism. From the Queen's Guards, friends of every country save their own, to pass uncontested. Let the Empire in its parts, and instead of apologising for its existence, proclaim far and wide the great gifts which the British race has given to civilisation through the medium of the British Colonial Empire.

RICHARDSON & MARTIN

LTD
WHITEAWAY BUILDING SIXTY AVENUE
NAIROBI

SPECIALISTE IN ALL
CLASSES OF
INSTRUMENTS

SECRET/EYE

ICK AND SHARE
-BROKERS

MERCHANTS

LAND AND ESTATE
AGENTS

1960-1961

P. WISHAM & SONS LTD. CO. LTD.
ARMADORES HOUSE, 105 STRAND, LONDON, S.W.1.

M-E

~~Sole Exponents~~

*The first marketing
in the field*

M.A. now more
twice original size han-
ding entire book on
new Bellows EXPONENTIAL

MOORE'S INDUSTRIES EXPORTS

... on the point
of the doc
pomona h
lating

A car ready for complete
with all chromium parts
fully protected.



MORRIS INDUSTRIES EXPORTS LIMITED
COWLEY OXFORD ENGLAND

DISCUSSION

SYASIA AND Africa Lakes Corp. Ltd. Blantyre, Malawi, and the Malawian Government, which has supplied 10 Bullock tractors and 10 JIHN-DEUTZ KOMATI tractors and 2000 metric tonnes of seed, BULAWAYO, ZIMBABWE.

BUILDING MATERIALS

If you require anything in the way of
of building materials or hardware,
we have African Merchants
at your service, with stocks

Mombasa
Tanga
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Mombasa
Mombasa
Mombasa

AFRICAN MERCHANTILE
COMPANY LTD.
19, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON E.C.4

UGANDA'S leading distributors

DEPARTMENT STORES SUPPLYING EVERY
REQUISITE FOR MINING AND TOURIST;
FARMERS, PLANTER AND TILLER;
ACTIVITIES FOR THE

FIRE ENGINEERS
AUTOMOBILE SERVICES AND GARAGES

UGANDA COAL LTD. KAMPALA UGANDA
KARIBU BREWERY LTD. KAMPALA UGANDA

MACHINERY

The Clan Line has regular
express cargo services from the
United Kingdom to Durban,
Lourenco Marques and Beira;
also via Su  z to Mombasa;
Tanga, Dar es Salaam and
Zanzibar. The vessels on these
routes are specially equipped for
dealing with all classes of cargo
and have derricks capable
of lifting loads up to 100 tons
running up to 120 tons.



For full particulars apply to the Managers
The Clan Line Shipping Ltd.,
CAYZER IRVINE CO. LTD.,
London Office, 11, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2
or to
The African Merchantile Co. Ltd., 19, King William Street, London E.C.4
or to
The African Merchantile Co. Ltd., 19, King William Street, London E.C.4

Torbay

PAINT lasts longest

WRITE, PHONE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS

TORBAY PAINT COMPANY LTD.

CARLTON GARDENS

LONDON W.1

PHONE: WHITFIELD 6811

PRODUCE

Noisward services
cargo vessels making voyages
from East and South Africa
to the United Kingdom and
continents. While a regular
service is maintained between
East and South Africa and the
U.S.A. There is a refrigerated
chamber for the carriage and
delivery of all Rhodesian
exports such as fruit, coffee,
produce and cereals, while
coffee and tobacco like other
shipments are given every
attention.

CLAN LINE

Latest Progress Reports

Wankie Gold.—January results: 69,285 tons

Rhodesian Corporation.—Fred-Mine: Crushed 3,700 tons; price £1.75 per ton.

Lonek Reef.—January report: 15,000 tons crushed; yield 1,462 oz. gold; estimated profit for month, £1,025.

Tanganyika Central Gold.—January results: Milled 1,935 tons; value of gold production, £4,838; profit, £806.

Ngoyi Gold Mine.—From December 1st to 27th 1911 milled 1,300 tons of ore, with a recovery of 445 oz. bullion.

Anglo-American Consolidated.—During January 36,500 tons were treated; the total gold revenue amounted to £29,280; profit, £40,500.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Copper Co.—Zinc production has been resumed on the basis of 55,000,000 tons zinc smelted. In addition, 60 tons fused vanadic oxide, a unique product.

Tsable-Etina Gold.—Development results for December: Quarter 8 ft. of hanging reef, 17,500 ft. sampled, 10,975 payable. It, average 7.6 grs. troy. Average width, 22 in. Tsable-Etina.—Results for January: Ore milled 1,559 tons; smelting time, 1,000 hours. Average head, 6.48 dwg per ton; fine gold extracted 600 oz.; net extraction, 96.8%; approximate revenue, £5,360.

Bushfield.—Milled in January 15,25 tons yielding 1,95 oz. fine gold. Revenue, £13,45; profit, £4,000. In addition 275 tons from the Evelyn and Woolwater shafts were milled at an estimated profit to Bushfield Mine of £749.

Thistleton.—Progress report for January 1st to 31st: ore treated for month is 610 oz. fine gold. Higher shaft 10th level drive N. sampled 45 ft., 19 dwr. over 15 ft. 10th level driven; 2 new hanging wall seifs sampled 65 ft. 10th dwr. over 6 in.; 10th level drive S. sampled 60 ft., 3 dwr. over 33 in. Riddell shaft sunk 60 ft. to 40 ft.

Sherwood Star Gold.—A cable received states: During January 1,400 tons were milled, yielding 21,405 oz. fine gold; estimated value, £92,75; total working costs, £5,500; estimated profit at rate of £2.50 per oz., estimated net profit at mine, £1,902; add store revenue, £100; capital expenditure, £1,628. In addition slags net value of £605 realised. Footage: Intermediate circular shafts ft., development 17 ft.

Edzwini Ridge.—The December report states that drives on the stronger from prospecting shaft advanced 10 ft. in poor valley on. Crosscut from main shaft 10 ft. E. intersecting the reef where it was anticipated. Drive in reef started, but suspended on account of bad ground and new drive started parallel to previous pass back ground and re-enter reef. E. drive adv. 15 ft. W. drive adv. 26 ft. Mill run for 8 days. 128 tons milled, produced 132 oz. melted gold. The remainder plant 140 tons completed.

Sum and Motor Gold Mine.—January 26,200 tons were milled, yielding 1,000 oz. fine gold; estimated value, £63,270; total working costs, £24,189; estimated profit at mine, £1,308; estimated net profit at mine, £35,895. Estimated total net profit, £36,010. Capital expenditure, £1,621. In addition 175 oz. fine gold gross value £4,000 was shipped. In excess gold were shipped. Footage: Sub-vertical shaft 18 ft. sub-circular shaft 32 ft., development 1,193 ft. 31 am. shaft No. 31-level sub-level drive Spur reef, 420 ft. in co-ordinate system; driven as 82 dwr. over 30 in. 100 ft. N.W. 34 level winze No. 1 footwall "B" reef £23 ft. W. co-ordinate 28 ft. sink to 55 dwr. over 20 in. Winze No. 2 co-ordinate "A" rise 810 ft. W. co-ordinate 22 ft. sink 100 ft. dwr. over 20 in.

Rezende.—The January report states: Tons treated, 6,700; graded out, 1,038; total fine gold recovered, 1,1315; total working costs, £1,315; estimated total profit at mine, £1,552; estimated total profit at mine, £1,552. Capital expenditure, £1,705. Average development, 1,201 ft. Deepwork incline shaft 1 ft. Old West shaft, No. 2, 57 ft. Rezende.—No. 16 level W. drive 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 1 W. 9 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 2 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 3 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 4 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 5 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 6 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 7 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 8 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 9 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 10 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 11 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 12 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 13 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 14 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 15 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 16 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 17 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 18 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 19 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 20 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 21 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 22 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 23 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 24 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 25 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 26 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 27 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 28 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 29 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 30 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 31 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 32 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 33 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 34 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 35 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 36 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 37 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 38 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 39 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 40 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 41 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 42 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 43 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 44 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 45 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 46 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 47 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 48 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 49 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 50 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 51 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 52 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 53 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 54 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 55 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 56 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 57 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 58 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 59 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 60 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 61 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 62 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 63 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 64 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 65 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 66 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 67 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 68 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 69 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 70 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 71 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 72 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 73 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 74 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 75 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 76 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 77 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 78 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 79 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 80 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 81 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 82 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 83 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 84 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 85 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 86 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 87 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 88 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 89 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 90 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 91 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 92 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 93 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 94 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 95 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 96 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 97 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 98 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 99 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 100 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 101 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 102 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 103 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 104 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 105 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 106 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 107 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 108 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 109 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 110 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 111 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 112 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 113 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 114 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 115 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 116 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 117 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 118 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 119 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 120 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 121 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 122 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 123 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 124 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 125 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 126 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 127 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 128 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 129 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 130 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 131 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 132 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 133 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 134 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 135 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 136 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 137 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 138 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 139 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 140 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 141 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 142 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 143 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 144 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 145 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 146 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 147 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 148 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 149 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 150 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 151 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 152 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 153 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 154 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 155 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 156 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 157 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 158 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 159 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 160 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 161 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 162 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 163 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 164 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 165 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 166 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 167 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 168 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 169 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 170 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 171 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 172 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 173 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 174 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 175 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 176 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 177 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 178 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 179 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 180 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 181 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 182 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 183 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 184 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 185 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 186 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 187 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 188 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 189 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 190 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 191 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 192 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 193 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 194 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 195 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 196 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 197 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 198 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 199 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 200 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 201 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 202 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 203 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 204 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 205 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 206 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 207 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 208 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 209 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 210 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 211 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 212 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 213 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 214 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 215 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 216 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 217 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 218 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 219 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 220 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 221 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 222 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 223 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 224 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 225 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 226 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 227 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 228 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 229 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 230 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 231 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 232 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 233 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 234 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 235 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 236 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 237 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 238 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 239 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 240 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 241 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 242 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 243 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 244 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 245 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 246 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 247 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 248 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 249 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 250 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 251 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 252 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 253 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to No. 254 E. 12 ft. 41 ft. (driven av. 3 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. 2 in.) to

~~procession~~ Minerals

Lates... ion Share Prices

the first exports of
than doubled its value during the 12 months ended September
30, 1937, as compared with the preceding 12 months.
is shown in a table in the report of the Ministry of
Commerce and Industry to the Chambered Council,
including an annual report of the Japanese
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for the period
from 1925 to 1936. The following table shows the
annual production in September of each year: Gold,
1925, 1,582 tons; 1926, 3,349 tons; 1927, 5,672 tons; copper,
93,448 tons; 1928, 19,715 tons; 1929, 19,715 tons; 1930,
19,715 tons; 1931, 22,575 tons; 1932, 20,715 tons; 1933,
17,540 tons; lead, 1935, 10,900 tons; 1936, 14,155 tons; 1937, 14,443 tons; vanadium
1935, 1,941 tons; 1936, 460,422 lbs.; 1937, 449,298 lbs.
tin, 1935, 1,612 tons; 1936, 367,857 tons; 1937,
1,659,565 tons.
World production of copper during 1937 is believed
to be 2,551,000 tons, of which Japan was responsible for
981,000 tons, or 38.5 per cent. The production of 196,912 tons

Tanganyika Diamond Gold

**POWER for
INDUSTRY!**

KENYA
UGANDA
TANZANYIA

cheap power is available in many areas.
In selecting a factor, site or installing power appliances
refer your proposals to the Companys' offices.
Special tariffs are available so large consumers
favourable terms can be offered to small growers in the
District area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda—phase out with 50 cycles and 220 volts; in Tanganyika—phase out with 50 cycles, 220- and 380-volt, on 440 and 220 volts, direct current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA
THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.

THE TANZANIA TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TELEGRAPHIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

| | |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| Alvarez Gold Mine (5s.) | 1s. 1d. |
| Bushell's Mines (10s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Cape Colliery (12s. 6d.) | 1s. 1d. |
| Concordia African Selection (1s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| East African Goldfields (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Examination Co. (10s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Famli Consolidated (8s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Galt Gold Mine (1s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Globe and Phoenix (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Kaggeni Mines (10s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Kanakki (Sudan) Gold (2s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Kenya Gold Old Mine (10s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Korogo (2s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Kenya Gold Syndicate (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Kimiliani (10s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Lemora Corporation (1s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Longoni Concession (5s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| London Australian & Genl. (5s.) | 1s. 1d. |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Muri Gold Areas (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Nyabaha Asbestos (1s.) | 7s. 0d. |
| Nyanga Cons. (2s.) | 35s. 0d. |
| Olende (1s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Portuguese Broken Hill (5s.) | 3. 10d. |
| Pretoria Katanga (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 3d. |
| Rhodesia Anglo American (10s.) | 22s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Corporation (5s.) | 4s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Selection Trust (1s.) | 10s. 0d. |
| Rhokana (1s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Roma Antelope (5s.) | 17s. 0d. |
| Rostenecon (5s.) | 3d. 0d. |
| Selection Trust (10s.) | 3s. 0d. |
| Showman Starr (5s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Dantami (1s.) | 3s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) | 3s. 5d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (5s.) | 7s. 0d. |
| Tanangire Gold (5s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Thisbe (10s.) | 2s. 0d. |
| Umtali and Rhodesia (5s.) | 3s. 0d. |
| Wesley Colliery (10s.) | 29s. 0d. |
| Watendu (5s.) | 1s. 0d. |
| Zemba Fording (1s.) | 8s. 0d. |

GENERAL

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

World outputs
World production of slab zinc during December last totalled 161,600 tons compared with 157,900 tons

**Keep the
Kidneys active**

Nobody puts up with clogging ~~the~~ bowels, but clogged kidneys which have more serious results are often neglected. Headache, urinary disorders, disturbed sleep, dizzy attacks, pneumonia, sciatica, lumbago, are the frequent results.

These symptoms of kidney weakness, warn you that self-preservation going on, they indicate that the blood which should nourish the tissues, the nerves and the joints, is upsetting the system by carrying impurities to all parts of the body.

No
more
of
this



He lies buried on
top of the world



Banish white ants from your property—imply, surely and for ever! Merely soak your timber in a solution of "Atlas A" and water (or brush coat it, if more convenient) and no Termita, Borer Beetle or other lignivorous insect will attack it, or even stay in the vicinity. Yet "Atlas A" is quite odourless. Moreover, timber treated in this manner is rendered immune from dry-rot and fungi, while the fire-hazard is reduced to negligible proportions. "Atlas A" is both a tan-oil wood- preservative and a non-volatile oil preservative, active, positive and permanent. Surfaces treated with it can afterwards be painted or varnished as desired. "Atlas A" is unquestionably the most complete preservative extant, and the cheapness, guaranteed consistency and use diluted, a 5-gallon drum will make up as much as 20 to 20 gallons of ready-to-use solution, according to requirements. Be as active as your enemy the ants. Write for full information concerning the amazing preservative.

Full particulars and samples available from
Harrison & Hughes, Ltd., Box 833, Bulawayo,
J. S. Davis & Co. Ltd., Dar es Salaam & Tanganyika.

ATLAS
TAN-OIL
PRESERVATIVE

Supplied in 5-gallon drums
and 50-lb. bags.

On an isolated peak of the Matopo hills, last resting place of Cecil John Rhodes, he himself selected the spot, calling it his "View of the World."

Around it, a vast expanse of jumbled hills spreads in glorious romance for hundreds of square miles. It is Southern Rhodesia, real Africa—the romantic land of Selous, the hunter, the Queen of Cecil Rhodes, whose name it bears, is a land packed with strange and inspiring sights. The mighty Victoria Falls—the Zimbabwe Ruins, whose origin is still wrapped in mystery, the hunting country of the eastern districts now thrown open to tourists, the great Bulchenough Bridge, Astoria, Fort Victoria, in fact, every square mile of this, the real Africa, offers something of interest to the tourist.

Do you realise that the country which to years ago took months to reach, now with 10 days of London by air, two days from Cape town by train after a 25-hour flight, or 12 hours from Beira, an East Coast port reached via the sunny Mediterranean?

"Travel in Southern Rhodesia" is a booklet describing in detail an actual holiday tour—why not send for a complimentary copy to the High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, Room 65, Rhodes House, 14 St. James's Square, London, W.C.2.

Rhodesia Railways Ltd.

Chairman's Special Report

The annual general meeting of the Rhodesia Company, Ltd., was held at Lenton on Tuesday, Baron Leslie B. D'Erlanger, Chairman of the Company, presiding.

After paying tribute to the late Sir Henry Birchington, the former chairman, Mr. George Barty, D'Erlanger said:

"Gross revenue for the year ended September 30, 1936, was £170,024, higher than the previous year, and its expenditure increased by £1,251,816. The ratio of expenditure to receipts was reduced by 3.5% to 17.31%. This ratio, which reflects real credit to Sir Henry Chapman, our general manager, I am pleased to say.

Traffic generally showed an all-round improvement, but the main increase were in imports of general merchandise and exports of minerals. General merchandise traffic increased by 92,214 tons, and the revenue therefrom by £116,185. This was partly due to an increase of 10,813 tons, to 38,799 tons, in poison and other oil, due to the storage of oil in bulk at Beira.

Copper and copper matte exported from Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo totalled 286,132 tons, an increase of 93,404 tons; chrome ore at 279,417 tons showed the considerable expansion of 100,000 tons; there was an increase in asbestos traffic of 4,877 tons, and during the year 66,424 tons were raised to Beira for export. A decrease of 1,002 tons took place in iron traffic from the Broken Hill mine, the export of mainly "swed" cast-iron castings of 71,224 tons, and in all 152,561 tons were mailed to Beira.

An Exceptionally Good Year

On the credit side of profit and loss account net receipts of the line amounted to £55,994, an increase of £1,125,816. This has to be added £1,703 from miscellaneous sources, making in all £57,700 for the year.

On the debit side general charges amount to £77,000 (less than last year), which includes loss on the Savoy Hotel, which after charging depreciation of £1,000 amounts to £800 compared with £4,000 in the previous year. Reserve for taxation £45,512, the amount of auditor's consideration and the provision for the year to September 30, 1936, for reserves against Dominion and Rhodesia dividends come to £10,000 D.L.T. tax.

Interest on debenture stock, due to the fact that for part of the year the £10,000 stock was in the hands of the London Stock Exchange, the sum of £1,500 per £1000 debenture stock of £10,000, of which it was redeemed as in the year £1 being issued, was £103,575. An additional sum of £1,000 was exceptionally good, as the whole of expenses to issue £10,000 debenture stock, which amounted to £50,000. The £10,000 debenture stock conversion of the old £10,000 debenture stock, and the premium on conversion of £10,000 debenture stock of £25,000.

Under this company's underwriting contract we contribute towards their non-commissioned staff pension fund, in respect of staff working on the railway system. There is a liability to remunerate the pension board in respect of this item, which will be charged off in the first instance of £1,200 per annum for years from October 1937 to December 1942. However, this rate was suspended during the year 1936, and the amount of £1,200

was made up to the end of the year to September 30, 1937.

The Company's capital account increased on July 30, 1936, by £100,000, and the balance on September 30, 1937, is £1,000. Contingency provision is also about to be re-assessed by independent railway lawyers, Ltd., towards which the company will contribute in respect of staff on Beira, which is to be used in the Rhodesia Railway service after January 1, 1931. Our proportion of the assumed account is due to the new result from July 30, 1936, to September 30, 1937, will amount to about £10,000 each, to be carried in this year's account.

Capital expenditure amounted to £6,266, and capital account has been credited with £603,141 being the resources for prior year's charge depreciation £1,000, and £1,000 debenture stock sinking fund, which was created on the adoption of the joint charge and the 6% debenture stock so that it now stands at £2,140,000. Under the Rhodesia Railway Company Act of 1912, there was accrued debt balances amounting to £825,734 were added to capital account, so that a transfer of this amount of £825,734 to the credit of the account will help to restore the account to figures more closely representing the actual expenditure on capital works. The Savoy Hotel stands at a book value of £1,000, a reduction of £100 in gear's furniture, £100 in the normal amount of depreciation being written off during the year. The items of laborors £1,000, 52% represented by the amount of the Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., for net earnings in 1936, have been paid.

Profit of £20,224

Investments at a book value of £13,887 consist of £2,000 in gilt-edged securities, the balance being 60% of 4% debenture stocks of Rhodesia Railways, Ltd. Market value of our investments at September 30, 1937, showed a depreciation of £6,261, but market prices show a small appreciation in book value. We have had a loss of £10,000 in the Borough of Great Yarmouth and £143,000 in cash, so that the liquid resources on September 30, 1937, amounted to over £10,000.

On the other side of the balance sheet loan capital is represented by £2,000 of 6% first debenture stock £1,000 of which was redeemed at par on January 1, 1936. The net expenditure during the year amounted to £20,503.

The result of the above working and writing off the losses suffered will give a net profit of £20,224, which added to preferred balance of £1,000, brought forward makes an available balance of £25,203. Your directors propose that a dividend of 10/- per share less tax be paid; absorbing £105,000, of the £80,000 being transferred to reserve; £10,000 to be transferred to dividend equalisation account and that £2,000 be carried forward. The reserve fund is the stand at £10,000.

Last year I spoke of having the late Sir Henry Birchington, and I pointed out that the maximum rate of dividend which could be paid by a public utility company such as ours could not be a material increment of last year's dividend of 10/- per share, as there is no longer a profit and possible legislation against it. In this year we are fortunate in that a share which a company is the maximum payment that can reasonably be made.

It is intended that for 1937 we shall receive an allowance in respect of our rolling stock for the certain speed rates of 100 miles per hour, and Rhodesia Railways, Ltd., who are our line at present, indicated that we should now agree to a maximum average speed limit of 100 miles per hour, which will arise due to improved traffic conditions.

less proportion of the total area having been affected.

RHODESIA

Improvements in

... some time ago I was present at the authorisation in Beira to build a railway line there. I advisedly say a mile or so inland from the new railway station. The small shed which now covers the station could not be called a railway station in the true sense of the word, as this place there is no covered platform for passengers. The general manager of the company heard that, having regard to the circumstances, it would be a provision

movement taking place in respect of the provision of a railway station at Swanwick is reflected in another capital outlay contemplation of the mortgagor and includes the incorporation of the Bay Hotel. The hotel is a small loss of £300 last year, also providing a site for demolition. No accommodation additional to the former, new or improved, is required and costs of change are uncertain. With the growing importance of Bexhill from an aerial standpoint, and the increasing number of passengers passing through the port, there is little doubt that the need for other factors, especially becoming more pronounced, contemplation being based on services of Aerital Airways provided by their stop in Bexhill. Two companies amply cover the route to and from these two new capital works.

The other part would like revaluation. The share of this company, ideally, in the Exchange area in the form of bearer share, represented by certificates of title issued by the British South Africa Company, and by the Transvaal Company. Out of the total of 1,050,000 shares which the capital of this company is deemed to be

individual cases of title have been taken by the
Government at a cost of \$30,000, and by
the Bank of Canada. Some 150 aspects of \$5,000

The Company can also
from day to day issue titles for the
notes and other debts in general, the
which will be issued with certificates of title
bearing the signatures in the interests of members
control. The Company should remain with the
B.S.A. Company, the Marquesas Islands,
Rhodesia, Manchuria, and last but not least, the
Portuguese authorities in whose territory we oper-
ate. Relations which it has been a duty and pleasure
to establish and maintain.

The Outlook Very Good

The present bill is in every respect legal, so that there is no immediate hurry; but it is quite likely that before long we shall have the Company to call a meeting of holders of certificates of title to extend the Deed poll without a time limit.

"As to the present position, and prospects, traffic returns for two months, the current financial

October and November, 1932, above that net receipts were £106,800, compared with £11,800 in the two corresponding months of last year.

"The copper market is not so good as it was in the middle of 1937, and the miners are again working with effect from December 1, 1937, to 105% of the agreed basic tonnage. Should however, this quota continue, I anticipate that the copper traffic this year will not be substantially less than last year. Generally speaking, trade conditions in the territories we serve are very good, and altogether I anticipate that the current financial year will prove to be a very good one."

BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

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

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, speedy
comfortable train services.

...TURKISH services to the great reserves, to the
fishing rivers, to the inland seas—and for first one
hundred field there were enough connexions with the Sudan
and the Belgian Congo.

~~WHILE~~ you're concerned about SETTLEMENT in East Africa the
silence can make you less comfortable. The file areas heavily
farming areas.

McWayne's Dining Room

BEFORE travelling in East Africa by the Railways tell you how they can save your journeying.

THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

The Railway Representatives
H.M. Board of African Affairs
Grand Juryman,
Supt. W.C. 2

East Africa.
The History of
the Slave Trade
in the
Territory of Nairobi
Kenya Colony.

Sharp Rise in Sisal Prices

IN THE first November issue of this journal it was stated that approximately £1,000,000 worth of sisal was the gross value of the produce of the greatest topera in the world, and that the bulk of whom were in the hands of British firms, and that the price of sisal had not hitherto been raised.

At the present time the market for common prices of sisal for the past year have been made available, and it is seen that in the spring and summer of last year, as far as the market in London is concerned, the price of sisal was £10 per ton, and the price of sisal has been steadily rising ever since. The latest price quoted by the London Stock Exchange is £12 per ton, and the price of sisal in the market in London is £14 per ton.

In addition to this increase in the price of sisal, another factor in depressing the prices of the other products was the sudden decision of American manufacturers to enter the market on a fairly large scale when brought it back above the £10 mark, which as regards as general staples appears to be kept in proper condition and adequate price. The vision made for replacing the old, out-of-the-striking-and-disrupting areas of the market in recent months has been the arrival of new companies of good quality fibre, many of whom having been driven from the old, now as to concentration, increasing its capacity rather than the quality of their output.

AFRICAN
SISAL & PRODUCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

18, GREAT ST. MARGARET'S,
LONDON, S.E.

Commercial Agents

KENYA SISAL COMPANY, LTD.

MASONGALENT

The Brand of Quality

Portuguese Friendship

THE Portuguese Government has issued a decree authorising the importation of tobacco from Brazil, and Britain were made when ships of the same port called Lisbon last week. The most recent news from the British colonial public, and leading English papers, however, give other information to the effect that of late years each Britain with the exception of the greater part of the Portuguese colonial shipping.

Portuguese Friends of Great Britain—In olden days, when the Imperial Navy flying-boat "Cedaria" was leaving Bombay for Alexandria on Sunday, the stay of the ship was so long that the machine was leaving the water.

It was about the time of steam had been struck, and one was injured, off the coast, and had to remain at anchor for nearly two hours while the machine was only dis-

patched from London, and passengers were delayed for a day's delay. Nine passengers were on board, among them being Mr. J. H. Bryan, the English and South African Straits Commissioner, Mr. E. G. Groom, the Vice-Consul for South Africa, and the captain had handled his craft in a wonderful manner with skill and calmness.

News of Our Colonies—Messrs. Davidson & Co., Ltd., the well-known tea and coffee manufacturers, have issued a pamphlet describing the attractions of their "Super-S.C.P." blend. Copies of the article may be had on application to Simms & Son, 11, Newgate Street, London.

on the Lusaka
in northernmost Uganda,
everywhere in Southern Africa,
you will find

UPLANDS
DRAMS
BACON
SAUSAGES
TINNED MEATS

COLONIAL
LUSAKA
HOTEL LTD.

NORTH TERR. PROTECTORATE
THE LEADERSHIP HOTEL
IN THE MIDLANDS
Double and Single Bedding
Tidy Serv. Dining
Confortable Lounge

BETTER

The Port of Beira
is the
quickest and
cheapest
route
to
Mozambique
and
Southern Rhodesia.
Connections
with the
ports
of
Maputo,
Lobito,
and
Porto
Novo.

ESIA
RHODESIA
COAST

BRITISH
INDIA

AFRIKA LINE / Painting Bank of India

CELESTE MARITIME
GENERAL CARGO LINE

THE
C. & J. CO.
SOCIETIES
LONDON

100,000
12,000,000

UNION-CASTLE LINE ENCIRCLES AFRICA

Mail Service to **SOUTH AFRICA**
via Cape Town, Madras,
Port Elizabeth, Durban, Aden, Suez, to
CEYLON AND EAST AFRICA
via Colombo, Aden, Port Said, St. Helena, Lesotho and Mauritius
WEEKS TO EAST AFRICA
via Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, New York and South and West Africa
REGULAR SAILINGS



STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

LIMITED

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA CORPORATION LIMITED
and its subsidiary companies in South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Malaya, Ceylon, and the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tasmania.

HEAD OFFICES: 11, STAMFORD LANE, LONDON, E.C.4
11, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

LODGE WALL BRANCH, London Wall, E.C.2
NEW YORK OFFICE: 87, Wall Street

WEST END BRANCH, Northumberland Ave.,
HAMBURG AGENCY, 45, Schanzenstrasse

The Bank has Branches in

ETHIOPIA, UGANDA, TANGANYIKA, ZANZIBAR

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND.

and throughout the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA and
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, ETC.
The Bank is in close touch throughout its 161 BRANCHES IN ALL THE IMPORTANT
PRODUCE CENTRES.

THE STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW

A monthly magazine of international importance. It gives the latest information on all South African and Rhodesian developments, and on the political, social and economic conditions of the countries concerned.