

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

HERE NEVER WAS A FAIR when it was so encouraging to the British manufacturer to concentrate consciously on his export trade upon E.A., as the Chairman of our great banks have recently emphasized with pointed

Buy British, unanimity, depends the maintenance of a general high standard of living; when it was so vital for the British merchant in our Eastern African Dependencies to exert himself consciously and consistently to sell British goods in a market where competition from other nations is keen; and when it was so important for every Briton in East Africa and the Rhodesias, whether Government official or a non-official, to buy British goods on every possible occasion and to do his utmost to persuade others to follow that deliberate policy. The British Industries Fair, Great Britain's shop-window, is, unfortunately from the standpoint of tropical trade, dressed at a time of the year when weather conditions are apt to deter buyers from the tropics from coming to England, and we have therefore sought to examine the Olympia, Earl's Court and Birmingham sections of the Fair with special regard to lists in this issue many articles likely to be of particular use in our territories.

The British Royal Family has always shown great interest in the Fair, and this year the King, the Queen, Queen Mary and the Duke of Kent have made repeated visits to the different sections, security interests and the Royal Family being the most important, and canals and the like. The Royal Family's note connects with the interest shown by a number of persons in the development of our colonies, particularly those in the more remote and undeveloped areas.

Very first of the record number of visitors to enter the Fair's Court section on the opening day, and it was to the official stands of the Dominions and Colonies that she at once made her way; at the East African display Her Majesty spoke again of the excellence of Kenya coffee, which is in use in the Royal Household. The great practical value of these Royal visits is now well established and they are demonstrably a vital factor in the commercial success of the Fair.

Our great appeal year by year, that manufacturers able to cater for East African and Rhodesian trade should, as the late Lord Salisbury so wisely advised, "study large

Great Scope in maps," and gain from them East Africa and some notion of the vast distances The Rhodesias involved in African travel, and

of the consequent need for adequate agency arrangements, has lost none of its force with these days of the annihilation of space by the motor-car and the aeroplane, but to it is added the pressing problem of the contracting markets of the world, from many of which British manufacturers and merchants are being steadily squeezed out, though they have long done a very good business in them, as they must necessarily go elsewhere. Those who think of the future better will turn their attention to our Eastern African Dependencies, which are in full the greatest source of their development, especially with regard to the waste lands in Rhodesia, which are still far from sufficiently exploited. One of the great disappointments of the Birmingham section of the Fair, I think, was the small total income of the participants from Rhodesia, and

that brand is a highly specialised one, and needs, if success is to be achieved, intensive and judicious study. His idea of the Native buyer is a "man of the world, a man of culture, a man of peculiarity, a curious and original type of the man of the world." He said she is a discriminating buyer, knowing what he wants, and demands value for money, as was being strikingly shown by the success of the British-made bicycles over very much cheaper Japanese ones. The result of the Native buyers' visits in the various countries will be cheap, to accord with his restricted powers; he need make no gain and still have ample amusement, his singular taste and his personal idiosyncrasies. Fashion, for example, is as elusive and vagrant among Native women as in Europe; a certain pattern of cotton cloth will sell like the proverbial hot cakes at one time and to one district, only to be left on the shopkeeper's hands at another time and in another city. Then there are "local peculiarities" — one can work well with a sheath-knife, which the Natives itself can still wield the axe—and these rules cannot be reversed. The curious way in which the Native uses a saw implies that for him size is a useless short and stout, just as his axes must be of the right Native shape.

All this means that the Native markets should be worked by British agents with local knowledge, keen on selling British goods, and thoroughly in touch with Native manufacturers.

Stressing the Good Side. Stressing the British Note, note, and backed by manufacturers of resilience and enterprise.

A cheap market but none the less desirable for that, as is amply proved by the huge success in England of cheap emporiums—which incidentally buy a surprising proportion of their stock from English factories which can evidently produce the right article when convinced that a profitable outlet exists. The problem, then, is to persuade them to explore and exploit their immense opportunities in British East and Central Africa. The Queen and Queen Mary deliberately bought "cheap" things at the Fair—men's pocket-wallets at 3s. 6d. each, hand-bags, equally inexpensive, and dress-stuffs at 1s. 6d. and 1s. a yard—a "common touch" that Royalty performs with such dignity. It was an excellent and inspiring example, which British manufacturers would be wise to follow in their export trade.

WHITE ADDRESS ON COLOONIES by Mr. Edward Barnes, the African part of which is summarised on another page of this issue, deserves the attention of our readers as typical of a propaganda which, spread from

Misrepresenting stories of ploughs and gardens in the Colonies, Britain is calculating to make the world know as a wise and good nation, the incarnation of which this paper has been so diverse a dissembler.

It is true every thing unto me seems to indicate

that, however, in the opinion for regarding it as such heavily, that there has been in the African colonies a difference and that to know the history of African and Central Africa, and of its peoples, is merely to become better informed in its alleged nativeness, blazoned with pride, and notable chiefly for its cold hatred of the British Colonial Empire as it presents itself.

It would be a waste of time and space to controvert Mr. Barnes's statements specifically, but we may take the impression given of the African colonies as a sketch of primitive African life, as it was a sketch of primitive Indian life, **Distorting**, which Great Britain was exploiting the East—the Native—for social profit, and bringing disease and ruin in their train; he could even blame her on the high death-mortality, for the spread of hookworm and malaria, and for the slow growth of Native population. We wonder whether he and other lecturers like the speaker of the Basanda is of outstanding example, and to raise their standard of life, health, and culture. Certainly there is no evidence that these lectures have any knowledge of the backgrounds of British East and Central African administration and settlement.

It is not only abroad that persistent anti-British propaganda needs to be combated. There is also too much of it at Home. Speeches similar to that of Mr. Barnes are being delivered all over the country to audiences utterly ignorant of our Colonies and our colonial methods; and harmless as such extravagant speeches might be to those who know the facts, they are sufficiently subversive to others. If a Chairman prefers the word to the uninitiated to full exposure, "Freedom of speech is a British tradition to be preserved at all costs," but both sides should take full advantage of it. An unfortunate apathy checks the urgently necessary counter-propaganda. At long last the Imperial Government has realised its importance in non-British countries, and has entrusted the chairmanship of a new organisation created for this specific purpose to Mr. R. G. Hinde, M.P., and Mr. W. H. Smith, the Secretary. This is the Imperial Colonies Advisory Committee, as fully representative of the British Colonies and the Empire, as it is that the Queen's Imperial Advisory Council will do for the mother country. General Assembly and tends to clearing the British public of the true nature of Great Britain to her Colonies, which would not be a diversion, but a complement to the ostensible merits of the British Colonial Empire. Public opinion throughout the British Empire, if won to more exact knowledge of the words which the speaker used, would be compelled to think

It is evident last week that opposition to the native languages should be strongest in European schools. In this connection the Food Standards Committee which had since reached a definite two-thirds of opinion in favour of abolition passed a course of action requiring a course of many years. The opponents have expressed distinct opposition in a Native language school, and admissions have accepted that view, not because they think it sound, but because proficiency in an African language will not entitle a pupil to pass the English examinations which are appropriate as they may be for most youths in East or Central Africa; conditions are still regarded as necessary of desirability.

Frankly, such arguments fail completely to impress us.

The acquisition of my language can be nothing but a gain to anyone. If our proposal were adopted the European schools would naturally instruct their pupils in the chief native tongue of their particular area of country, whether Swahili or Kikuyu should be taught in Nairobi, for instance, would obviously be a matter for local decision. But the principle would be clear that it is advisable and practicable to teach the rising generation of young Europeans at least one native language well, partly because it will enable them to play their part more efficiently in the development of the countries in which they are to live, partly because mastery of a Native tongue is

essential to the proper functioning of the state, and partly because instruction in these languages is admittedly a valuable service in itself. To the man of African blood the introduction of a sound knowledge of such a language without regard to its use in his native African language would probably be incomparably more valuable in life than the bit on the horse-shoe that the want of perspective among the mass majority who can speak fluent English to the natives. And when he is in close contact with them he will be more likely to give due weight to their Native opinion in deciding any matter.

We are and will remain friends and work together for the progress of Eastern Africa, and that progress can be best effected only on the basis of mutual understanding. That,

Adaptation to the ~~to~~ **without saying must be progressive**, need by the ability of Europeans, whatever their calling in life, to learn the native ways first hand. In other words, our suggestion resolves no more than the adaptation to the conditions of African life of an European curriculum which is still largely, most probably, too largely, framed in European models. Lord Dufferin's Commission which recently reported on education in Eastern Africa was emphatic that adaptations must be made to bring education more closely into line with the needs of the country, and that that is true of Native pupils, it can be no less true of European scholars.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Major Dutton's Promotion

AFTER TWENTY YEARS in East and Central Africa, Major E. A. T. Dutton is to become Colonial Secretary of Bechuanaland, which is to be reorganized by securing the services of suitable existing and new commissioners. It is to be noted that this will not be the long absent from British Central Africa, the problems of which have so deeply engaged his interest. He is to be succeeded by Mr. W. H. Venner, a London-trained government official and Kew-trained successor to Sir Edward Morris during his governorship of Kenya from 1928 to 1930. Major Dutton, on the personal esteem of the non-official and other constituents in his tact, good humour, broad-mindedness, ability and acceptability, and the deep sympathy of his supporters, in these difficulties and aspirations, he was easily able to exert an excellent influence in both official and non-official quarters, at times of special

Beautiful Lucia

THE young African girl who has been found to be the most beautiful in the whole of Central Africa has just now returned home having been the recipient of a sumptuous beauty prize. At the new year's ball in Nairobi, almost all

his little leisure has been given to laying out the avenues and gardens, to raising a wonderful mural for the first distribution of trees, shrubs and plants, and to encouraging a high standard of general craftsmanship among his colleagues in the service. In more than a few cases a newcomer to Nairobi has indeed found a delightful corner surrounding his newly-built house, there being Major Dutton's mark of encouragement to maintain the standard or has unexpectedly informed.

The Native As Letter Writer

THE MULTILINGUAL Native newspaper of Northern Rhodesia recently offered prizes for the best letter written by a Native applying for work as a chef-cook. A great many entries were received, and by the way, only two asked for a cook's place. The winning letter, which I have the monopoly of reproducing, is as follows:—
The branches of the department of the State Clerk and controller of posts, and the postmaster, will hear from you, if you are interested, whether there is any acquaintance of mine, shall assist you to make myself acquainted with the post office, the branch of which she is in charge. I am a widow, and I have a son, whom I prize very highly, and I am desirous of finding a position to offer myself as a candidate, which has about it some degree of responsibility. Government disposed to the secretary of state, and to the other offices, but failing to find any suitable position, I have applied to the post office, and as there difficult service, I have not yet been able to obtain a place. I am a widow, and I have a son, whom I prize very highly, and I am desirous of finding a position to offer myself as a candidate, which has about it some degree of responsibility. Government disposed to the secretary of state, and to the other offices, but failing to find any suitable position, I have applied to the post office, and as there difficult service, I have not yet been able to obtain a place.

ASISTING YOU IN THE BRITISH FAIR

ALL SECTIONS OF THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR

Specially Arranged from the Standpoint
of East Africa and the Rhodesias

NEW LINES FOR OUR MARKETS

THIS YEAR'S BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR is bigger and better than ever before. It contains the finest annual exhibition of British goods in the world, full justice being done throughout to all the countries of the Empire. We have selected a few pages in this number to give every section of the exhibition by far the most important to examination. In the exhibits from the pure East African and Rhodesian point of view nothing is practical which is British-made or can be made to suit our needs, and to importers and manufacturers of the products in British East Africa and Rhodesia. Some of the articles exhibited were of a general nature, and many were highly creditable to the individuals concerned, and to the industries to which they belonged. The such displays as the East African section in these parts, because they were not general, nor specific from the standpoint of our readers—goods which sell best in the market in Camden Town and Kenya, in Reading and others, have likewise gone unmentioned. They are mentioned in passing, so as to keep them from being overlooked.

What the *African and Rhodesian* was intended to do is to describe the Fair in a manner which will make it easier for the reader to tell between the South in the north and Southern Rhodesia in the south. It is to "Buy British," and to encourage buyers, dealers, wholesalers and retailers in those territories to play a more active part in encouraging the public in that practice, and in the quest much more of a general policy.

The East African and Rhodesian Exhibitors

The Primary Section of the Great Hall is a bright and happy showing of the flora and fauna of East Africa stands, which are on each other of the two halves of the visitors' entrance building. It is a striking comparison with the first-hand exhibits displayed by Major J. G.other Ward, Secretary and Exhibition Officer to H.M.'s Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Mombasa, who was in charge of the East African stand, more than concerned with the position allotted and with the time of the first week's opening, which may have been of potential importance were there to be an early show of which the sales of tea, coffee, tobacco, sugar and cigarettes suffered in the previous weeks of the Fair. Unfortunately, this was not the case.

It may easily be appreciated that the nature of the stand is to be found in the picture which follows. At the top are animals, while beneath the centre is a small galaham tree, surrounded by a number of smaller, or other attractive groups, by Messrs. F. T. Hartill & Sons, who, ever since the first year of the Empire's exhibition at Wembley, have been anxious to co-operate with the Colony in this way.

Almost every product of East Africa went to us, and some from Uganda and the Rhodesias in the same way. The products of the individual countries, or instances where similar units had been brought together, and divided up into various sections, were and

there was coffee, cotton, sisal and mangano, and kikuyu tea, flax, sisal and mangano, and shirazi cotton, and the same old territories, and very effective cases illustrating the economy of Northern Rhodesia and Tanganyika, this last territory also being put for the first time. Captain Verity also had a fine collection of skins to be seen, and the essential oil-burners of which were to be seen. The Kenya butter-milk and the cassava and yams known by the cooperative trading companies, and the production of the gendaroo, the most prominent on the counter, where they attract the notice of the King. In the West, the country was shown in which, when once established, the figures for the example of the coffee colony on the London Stock, of the Coffee Board, which had capitalised the opportunity of using a snowball scheme, and more.

Erythrina flowers were safely undergoing this time—for no less a man than the Director, who had recently visited here, if visitors be found to be cheerfully chewing what he took to be new kind of gum, yet to his surprise, the staff assured him that he was taking most reasonable steps to restrain internal proceedings. It would have been difficult to make of a commodity export from the Dutch colonies which was not to be seen.

Major Hartill should be added that Captain J. V. Holland, M.V.O., who is well remembered in Kenya, where he was engaged in coffee growing after the war, was a member of the staff of reception officers at the Overseas Buyers' Club at Olympia. In 1914, he was in the Argentine, where he had the first rail branch and the railway first ever built for England, and which, called in 1914, the "Great" obtained a commission in the Guards Regiment in February, 1915, and was twice the Victoria Cross for gallantry, and in having an attack at a camp of 1,000 mounted enemies, on September 3 of the following year. He was serving in County Clare, Ireland, commanding an educational Liverpool Company, where he was a Sub-Lieutenant in Veterinary Services, and under the well-known Indian Army, he came to East Africa.

The British and Indian Coffee

On the opening day Her Majesty the Queen was invited to a reception, and, in accordance with the custom, she was shown round the African, where Sir George Alexander, Governor of the Colony, and Major Cope, and the Kavaya coffee, the tea, and the Buckminster coffee, were shown. The Queen was most pleased to visit the stands, after which she had a quiet personal talk with Hon. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., chairman of the Commission for Southern Rhodesia, that he was particularly interested by the large-scale model of the Bush Telegraph Bantu, and that Queen Victoria's exhibit of mangles, which like all good things when young.

The South African stand was a small, attractive group of exhibits, such as the famous Cape grape-vine, and the like. The arrangements of the available land, and

duction of the Colony, trade in naturally-pronounced, I.N.C.T. (International) Engineering and other trading towns and settlers was placed at the disposal of passengers, most of whom had joined themselves to the numerous organizations and associations.

To view the two stands from which it is to be struck by their similarity in these matters, and to be convinced yet again that East Africa and Rhodesia are both going in the right direction.

Birmingham and Cairo Conference.

It is the Birmingham section of the Fair which holds most interest for younger territories of the Empire, but the fact that many firms from Africa interested in business in the U.K. have been well advised to allow agents from their time in the Midland city, and to have busier men between Wadi Hafid and the Suez Canal, is a bright note for the guidance of the future. In the world, however, something different where there is but little interest in furniture, for instance, he could hardly profit from two or three craft guilds making valuations from him on any other part of his great financial ability.

At Earl's Court, Mr. A. H. Harrison, managing director of Messrs. Gomber & Co., Aylesbury, reported that their East African and Rhodesian business代理 was on the up-grade. Their publicized was introduced to the Kenya cedar industry by Messrs. D. Chambers & Company of Stafford who had on sale pencils on which the heraldic devices of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Caprivi, Somaliland and Nyasaland were printed in four colours, while to assure that the pencils would not wear off, they were covered by several coats of cellulose. The manufacturers of Prescot, the well-known wood preservative, were also represented at Earl's Court.

A noticeable new invention was a louring bed ideal for safari use and guaranteed to withstand the rough handling of the average Native. Weighing less than 20 lbs., the bed frame of tubular steel with anti-rust ends, was made up in short sections, which when taken to pieces, pack into an attractive case. The space was no more than that of the ordinary wooden camp-bed, and altogether the lime appears to be one which should prove extremely popular if properly marketed. Thousands have been sold in other overseas markets in recent months, particulars can be obtained by anyone interested in the same. Reference is made to page 10.

A More Comfortable Louring Bed.—A more comfortable louring bed has been estimated to weigh only 14 lbs. It is made of 1" x 1" x 1/8" in. wire. A Home Economics piece of the unit is £1.00 per man's month. In this case comfort is given by the springs, while its strength is shown by a team of men lifting it up and down upon it.

An interesting portable table set has been suggested all in one piece, and is now being produced in many Colonial markets, but has not yet been exploited. East Africa does Rhodesia. Made from pressed steel, it is strong and light, and can be packed away in a small bag. An interesting feature is the fact that the table set is entirely rectangular. It is unaffected by potholes. The table top measures 3' 6" x 2' 6" and the legs are 2' 6" high.

A more durable and comfortable table has been made of leaded wax composition, which is very strong and may be the initial priority for the machine is so what might be an indication for each country's custom to vary about a failure. There should be scope for someone who would like to have a table which would catch house-fallen, would be useful in some of the native lands; it could, of course, do away with the difficulties contained in

the present tables, and engineering aids rather than the usual shifting lumber is still the best way to go. The cost of the materials, however, is quite moderate.

The firm was showing many illustrations of the latest developments in the field of engineering and machinery, and was also displaying a large number of wireless sets.

Fence Machine and Equipment.

Under high-speed field fence machines for improved lengths of all types (Ref. 1), the most attractive exhibits of another firm with the experience of the requirements of Canada. These machinery means that all classes of wire fencing can be turned out in East Africa even as high as required, and would greatly prevent the invasions of wild game into all parts of Africa. The machine of the actual fencing and stretching and tying of the wire would greatly reduce costs owing to reduced labour.

The makers state that one of their single-width machines made 650 tons of wire 30 ft. long by 1/2 gauge during 1930. Here was opportunity for someone.

Wire driving is never an enviable job, but a practical solution by two men with a "Driver" (Ref. 1) showed a square-headed post being driven through a concrete pavement and then driven into the ground in less than 20 seconds. On account of the cohesiveness of the post, it was declared that two men could drive a threaded hole 37 ft. into the ground in 25 minutes. The driver, which is apparently fool-proof, and therefore easily handled by the average Native, ought to have scope in the Dependencies. The selling price is reasonable.

The same firm supplies an extremely simple post extractor (Ref. 6) which can extract a post up to 7 inches square.

Another company made a feature of excellent small trucks of all kinds, including those for porters, labour, shop fittings, in large warehouses and factories.

A Utility Van.

The facility of a whole workshop on the back of a truck, which was a notable feature of the exhibition. Particulars of sheet metal work, rod and cable cutting, sheet metal punching, pipe bending, cable stripping, and all classes of riveting and tiling, screwing, making, and all kinds of mechanical work (Ref. 1), which was a remarkable and definite feature.

The building bracketry is simple in design, but efficient in workmanship, were either exhibits (Ref. 1) which should be of great use to builders and others.

Welding machinery is of great need, and the colonies and East on view, as far as spot welding is concerned, is very interesting.

One exhibit was a butt-welder (Ref. 1) with a welding capacity up to 2" x 2" in. section by 1/8" gauge welding, and a range of 1/2" and 1" sq. in. sections.

A heavy-duty gas welding rig to 1/2" gauge, a heavy-duty steel bar, gas-work and engineering gas, also a great exhibition and most attractive exhibits.

There were many exhibits of general stores, such as a chemist's, hardware, and a valuable attempt at a shop fitting for a native market.

A tank for the storage of oil, which is interesting, as it is built in the form of a hollow cylinder, and is built to stand on a flat surface.

houses of the white and are so numerous the names and number houses with cost of building per acre, record, without representing in any detail the cost of building per acre.

Stretching Transmission Belts

"Rubplastic" belt, made by Messrs. Galed & Roberts, the East African agents, is a most slender and improved transmission belt for which a large demand is anticipated by the manufacturer, since it is practically stretchless. It also explores pivot belt claimed to keep any belt always at the right tension. This should be of great value to the many smaller firms using driving machinery which has not been sunk to the best advantage, and who consequently suffer from the slipping which necessitates expense.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., displayed their rubber-faced belting, which requires no lubrication.

Many other manufacturers were represented by various types of transmission belting, among them being the Texrope, "drive up to 2,000 h.p." for all industries (Ref. 1). It requires no oil, greatly lessening vibration or shock, and consists of three thicknesses of rubberised fabric ropes running over solid pulleys.

Belting treatment was elsewhere on exhibition (Ref. 2) which claimed to fill up the spaces with pure suction of lubricant, setting up a suction action which allows a belt to work without constantly keeping it greased and water-free.

The serviceable "Rawplugs" made a great showing, although this is an extremely simple idea. Many thousands of pounds have been spent in experimental work to bring it to its present perfection.

Electrical Accessories

An electric water-heater capable of supplying running hot water in 20 seconds should be a boon to householders in townships where electricity is available. The selling price of £12. 10s. it can be fitted in a cupboard, and it can be connected to a 24-volt, 15-watt, 125-lb. incandescent lamp. Two lamps of similar power are recommended, but the tester of one noticed could not find, but the tester of the other noticed the exhibition consisted of both incandescent lamps and two 24-volt, 15-watt, 125-lb. incandescent lamps. The 24-volt, 15-watt, 125-lb. incandescent lamp is extremely inefficient in power, but it burns for a long time, and is very safe (Ref. 3).

A new type of lamp, the "New Vacuum Lamp," is also shown. It is a 24-volt, 15-watt, 125-lb. incandescent lamp, but it is separated from the glass bulb by a thin metal foil. The new lamp costs 15s. each, a two-years guarantee is given, and it is represented in parts of the territories, has to be paid attention to the following stipulations, which should be of great interest:

The new vacuum lamp would be no more than half the size of the ordinary incandescent lamp, for it is light in weight, and it is designed to meet the needs of certain electrical factors, a roughly constant and associated lamp, which gives the greatest possible light output at the smallest possible weight. But, of the wet battery type, it is easily rechargeable (Ref. 4).

Gas-driven Lighting Plant

One of the leading firms in the industry met the requirements of farmers and others out of town, now with a gas-driven lighting plant, which is ideal for the lighting of small buildings in remote situations. The initial cost is low, the fuel is cheap, coal, and the plant is simple, the fittings are minimum of attention will keep it running for years.

On the first day new types of gas-driven lighting system were exhibited, and all details of form shape and colour were clearly marked in natural colours, so that the user has a better idea of the increase in wattage.

Another British Company, not yet represented in East Africa, Rhodesia, but famous for electrical apparatus, desire to enter those markets.

Their exhibits were attractive (Ref. 5). The Muntz Clocks, represented in London, the Muntz Clocks, had on exhibition a four-wheel passenger carriage, which is self-moving, it is easy to start and will run for six hours. It is built in the shape of a four and fifteen passenger carriage, and will run the Native cycle cars. The same company is also exploring a mechanical car, to handle its great advantages, that the car is started with the spindle and is stopped by the wheel with the device that the driver does not revolve with the turning of the spindle.

Another interesting exhibit was the "Muntz

Electric Clock," which is the latest invention, aated especially for the home, kitchen and other uses. The Muntz Clocks, had on exhibition a special slate insulation device, which was a special exhibit, and was described as resembling a Native cycle car. The same company is also exploring a mechanical car, to handle its great advantages, that the car is started with the spindle and is stopped by the wheel with the device that the driver does not revolve with the turning of the spindle.

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How to Sell to Africans

Unwise Distribution of Catalogues

A NATIVE CLERK, a Native trader, or a Native industrial in Africa receives a good many catalogues from England in East Africa, and these are usually mailed direct to him by post. While these used to consist mostly of catalogues sent to them by British firms at their cost,

nowadays ever catalogues sent to them through agents or to native people are in bad taste. Wastage of catalogues due to carelessness or the mischief had been great. Doubtless some of those firms, if not all, will gradually learn better lessons than at present.

Native hunting, by the way, is not done in a wild, savage state. There is some order in the social life which has been attributed to the relative few who have a smattering of education—clerks, instructors, teachers, and so forth, more keeping and filing.

Many of them dress in European clothing, perhaps one of each garment at a time, and hang unstrung tests beneath an outer splendour. They assume importance among their fellows when they weekly mail catalogues them bit by bit, crammed with catalogues and moving pictures. Catalogues of shoes, shirts, and sealing waxes, of haberdashery and rings, are pored over in rapturous lists with never a thought intent to purchase.

All over the world such folly must be receiving streams of catalogues from the industrial centres of our own and other countries, and there are few areas in East Africa where an aggregate of natives are just beginning their education, many of whom may become British subjects in due course of time.

Solving the Catalogue Difficulty

No manufacturer really knows the African would attempt to advertise his goods by showering catalogues upon impetuous and irresponsible people living off a handful of rice or a plateful of meal, meal in the wide open spaces of the earth. Yet this mistaken policy is followed daily by many, and I argue that it may be due to the want of knowledge and a desire that it may bring in a little money. In fact, the importance to differentiate between the man of means and the man of straw, would, however, make it be wiser to supply catalogues to our representative shopkeepers and distribution to customers.

There are schemes associations, and clubs to which catalogues might be supplied, the prudent executives of which might agree to distribute them to visiting competitors. Teachers in industrial or agricultural schools would find excellent material in many catalogues for use in class, for the African needs education in how to use the article he is beginning to earn by increased production of exports.

Government officials may institute to take an individual interest in those "Home" industries because we are advised to do so in an Association of particular, but the local trade and information Bureaux, too, so limited in their scope, might be encouraged to examine difficulties in the particular.

British industry co-operates in a strong body against the Indian and German industries. Various industries would supply catalogues were requested, so that the public could see what was available, and the public could then buy what they wanted, not an article in itself, but a catalogue of the same, printed in the language of the country who

wants to import it, so that the distribution of them catalogues to those native artisans and cultivators

Laying Down Rules

It is certain that branded products in East Africa have been given a native name and a distinctive label of good average quality. It is not generally sold to Africans because it is specially made up for them in small ten cent pieces. This is not the case, however, as Natives do not drink tea, but the use of tea drinking is now becoming widespread among them largely because they now have and of their own in small pieces, which are sold them generally restrictedly.

Natives eat fish, venison, and like corned beef, but they do not buy it within their means, and the best way to overcome this instinctive repugnance is to teach the men in which the meat is cooked. Again, Natives do not like the idea of a dinner tray might begin with the name of ham, but only the name of ham for sale in a little packet with an apt and descriptive label.

The people would like to taste and swallows, and many other things they know what to buy. The fine black fat is greatly liked, a spoon would be a good implement likely to attract inquiry than a knife, and the fat of a white boar or even a ravenous monkey, not tickle. Native vanity is not useful to shopkeepers. For alternative displays. Millions of our black skins are now shown in certain displayed shops containing certain

parts of animals, which are too large and expensive for most persons, moreover, the coverings are not attractive or the labels, summaries or descriptive. Nobody seems to have thought of dividing heads or screws in small packets, and because such things are often sold by weight or by count, without noting to show whether they are of Belgian, German, or Japanese manufacture.

Union Jack Labels

Very soon a label must be very simple and plain to enable natives to recognize what it means. If an African can get a photograph or a picture paper, it will facilitate study, it would do so. Hence a label of salmon with a picture of a salmon upon the label, and the very nothing else, under the words "Salmon" in the Swahili language, may be encouraging.

The British Government has issued a very simple label object taught in the first instance. Native subject knows it, and goes to the Union Jack without its bright and distinctive colours, for no colour used on the labels of other goods, though held your arts being made to persuade the natives in their own country of the goods and to buy them. The British Standard Mark, and our industries might well propaganda throughout our empire similarly in misty lands.

The Japanese do not describe their goods in English, nor Native trade in their own language. The labels are only printed in English, and might be seen in the hands of both English and Native, who can see the official language in certain cases, if not in the case of good old India, or West Africa.

Modern methods of advertising are not so good and attractive in Europe, and it is to be hoped that the people of Africa, and such vast numbers of children, will come with those who may enter into the business of the requirements of the market.

Native Education in East Africa

The Development of Native Administration Schools

THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS were first established in 1914. At that date the education policy decided upon by the German rulers was to allow native children to study at the primary and secondary schools, but with very limited motives.

The German Government founded a State system of education under their own control, and where they exercised the responsibility for education, have been too complacent to provide agencies, either because of the attitude of indifference revealed in the state of superfluous equipment according to the particular view that may be held.

Public education in German East Africa was vested to the establishment and running of Government schools only, the religious societies, in the absence of State aid, retaining their attention almost exclusively to their missions. A Government primary school became established throughout the territory with special centres for higher education, the training of teachers and training industries, both with its position in 1914. During the war education practically ceased.

The Establishment of British Administration

With the establishment of British administration and under the supervision of administrative officers, the former Government secondary schools were converted, wherever possible, throughout the territory, into secondary schools, and in the course of an Education Department, the present system of training African teachers was taken in hand. A number of Government schools therefore became available, and staff was made available. In 1914, the State allowed open schools to be opened, and the State system of schools was thus maintained. For education were sole. In these schools, as in German days, African children, whose factors of war-reachings influence were introduced.

The first was the inauguration of the system of indirect rule, the second was the decision to seek co-operation of the missionary societies and third came assistance from the funds. It is from this date that a number of Government schools gradually passed into the category of Native administrative schools.

In the following years it had been the custom of the Native Fund "sabols," often by means of tribute or from people who had given an agreement to do so, and superstitious as Government institutions. There was no real basis for this, and there had been no trial schools.

It is now known that the educational system of the Native Fund "sabols" was not based on any educational principle, but rather on the idea of extracting money from the people, and in the course of time, the system by匍匐ing, the teachers departing obtain and in consequence the payment for meals to be payment of goods. It is however the fact that the schools were able to attract an interest among Native people, and the Native Fund "sabols" was established in order to meet the expenses of the schools upon those who contributed a sum of money.

During the war, when the Native Fund "sabols" was closed, the Native Fund "sabols" was closed by the

Government extension to the Native Fund "sabols" industrial equipment, and the Native Fund "sabols" agriculture forcing some medical centre. Work of the district officer then consulted. Local education officer, and any other departmental officer concerned, and reports may be made to the proper authority.

It is important to remember that when a request is expressed for a mission school, the request is treated with like consideration as for a Native Administration school.

It is the duty of the local education officer generally of these matters, and particularly to see that there will be no overlapping between the two services, to ascertain whether such a proposal is carried, and state whether supervision is required. Proposals and estimates then go to the Provincial Commissioner, who considers them in the light of provincial development as a whole, before forwarding the total Native Treasury estimate to the Government. When these reach the Central Government the views and advice of the Director of Education are required before action is finally taken. There is, therefore, considerable scrutiny of Native Administration schemes before expenditure is incurred.

The Division of Responsibilities

Obligations in connection with Native schools between Native authorities and the Central Government are shared as follows:

Native Administration undertake:

- (1) To build all Native schools, houses, & other buildings, and repair the fabric of such.
- (2) To maintain and develop those Native schools, and to consider the nature of the power given to the Native Government to arrange the maintenance of these schools.
- (3) To provide furniture and industrial equipment.
- (4) To pay school fees of pupils in special circumstances, particularly for those who are poor, and undertake to enter Native Administration schools.
- (5) To pay salaries of teachers.

The Central Government may take:

- (1) To hire and provide the teachers.
- (2) To provide books, library and school materials.
- (3) To meet the general expenses.
- (4) To make grants for construction and supervision.
- (5) To instruct, and to inspect, assess, and audit Government funds in the form of grants and Native Treasury Bills. The Central Government may meet the educational expenses of the Native schools.

It is the opinion of the Native Fund "sabols" that the Native Fund "sabols" is the assumption of the Native Fund "sabols" responsibility for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, and it is also assumed that the Native Fund "sabols" which does not have sufficient to cover the cost of the teachers, will be paid by the Native Fund "sabols". A grant-in-aid will be made by Government to the Native Fund "sabols" to meet the cost of the teachers.

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EDUCATION IN THE SERVICE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF UGANDA
WHO WOULD BE ASKED TO TAKE CARE OF NATIVE EDUCATION
TODAY? THE ANSWER IS: WHICH A GENERATION THAT
HAS BEEN BORN AND HAS GROWN UP TO TAKE THE PLACE
OF THE NATIVE SCHOLARS OF TO-DAY. IT IS THE ADMINISTRATION,
BY THE WAY, THAT IS ENTITLED TO CONSIDER THE DUTIES OF THE NATIVE
ADMINISTRATORS. ONE MUST SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT SO MUCH
A MATTER OF FORMAL PROCEDURE AS THEY ARE IN THE
WORK OF A MODEST AND HUMBLE PERSON.

AT THE SAME TIME, AUTHORITIES CAN INITIATE PROGRAMMES FOR
THE INCREASE OF LOCAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION IN THEIR TERRITORIES; IN OTHER WORDS, LOCAL PUBLIC
OPINION WORKS WITH REGARD TO LOCAL NEEDS, AND AS
TO THE MEASURING OF ITS OWN NEEDS, IT CAN PROVIDE FOR THEM.
ENHANCING NATIVE AUTHORITY'S OWN RESPONSIBILITY
FOR MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS REGARDING LOCAL
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS; IS COULD BE OF IMPORTANCE IN
THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL CULTURE, AND THERE ARE
DISTINCT ADVANTAGES IN THEIR RESPONSIBILITY FOR
LOCAL EDUCATION. FOR ONE THING, IT MEANS THAT THEY SPEND
THEIR OWN MONEY, AND IT IS NECESSARY
FOR THEM TO COORDINATE A PROGRAMME FOR THIS;
THE MORE FREEDOM AND RESPONSIBILITY THEY CAN
BE DELEGATED TO THEM, THE BETTER.

WHAT IS CONSIDERED AS A GOOD PLAN DEPENDS ON
THE AUTHORITIES OF THE TERRITORY AND APPEAL
NOT ONLY TO THEM IN THESE PARTICULARS, BUT ALSO
SUBSEQUENTLY IN THE ADVICE THEY CAN CONNECTED

WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PLANS. THIS IS
INEVITABLE, AND IN MANY CASES NOT INCOMPATIBLE
WITH THE SHAPE ASSUMED BY CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN
A CERTAIN NUMBER OF TERRITORIES. THE TRAINING SYSTEM, THE
PROVISION OF TECHNICAL AND SUPERVISION REMAIN
UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY, WHICH
PROVIDES THE BULK OF THE RECURRENT EXPENDITURE. THIS
DOES NOT MEAN THAT IT IS GIVEN THE BUDGETARY
POWER, BUT THAT THE PROPER USE IS MADE
OF THE SPENT BY GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THAT
THAT SPENT BY THE NATIVE AUTHORITIES.

IS IT SO KNOWN WHETHER THESE
TERRITORIES ARE IN A POSITION TO TAKE
THE LEAD IN THE EDUCATION OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITIES? OR
IS IT THAT, WITH RESPECT TO THE QUESTION OF

The Nature of Education

First, they are primary schools, and then
secondary. In the first place, there is
a primary school, which is usually to denote
England's educational system.

It is not so much that it is
designed to avoid dis-

ability to improve craft techniques.

From the point of view of
various reasons, the primary school
is designed to do the following:
or the education on what can be done
in the community.

It is not so much that it is
designed to do the following:

it is not so much that it is
designed to do the following:
or the education on what can be done
in the community.

EDUCATION AND IT IS ONLY CAPABLE OF BEING COMPLETED
BY THE COMMUNITY EDUCATION.

WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE OF THESE NATIVE
EDUCATION SCHOOLS, AND COULD INDEED THE EDUCATION
BE LEFT TO THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES? THE ANSWER
IS THE TERRITORIES ARE HAVING A POPULATION OF 10 MILLION,
INCLUDING UGANDA. OF THESE, THE LARGEST
SECTIONS ARE ALMOST HALF MILLION CHILDREN, OR
THREE MILLION CHILDREN, WHO ATTEND THESE SCHOOLS AND CATECHETICAL CENTRES OF VARIOUS

KINDS, THE GRADUATES OF WHICH IN THE LATTER PERIOD
IS THE POSITION OF THE CHURCHES, WHICH ARE 10 MILLION
SIX MILLION SOULS. THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONS ARE
OBVIOUSLY NOT IN A POSITION TO TAKE CARE OF THE
EDUCATION OF THIS VAST NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

PERSONALLY, I DON'T THINK SO. THE
ANGLOPHILY THAT ALSO IS POPULAR IN THE
STATES WITH MUSLIM INFLUENCE, IS OF NO
SIGNIFICANCE, AND TO AN EXTENT, IN THE
REMOTE COUNTRIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST, IN
THE STATE, AND WITH SUCH LARGE POPULATIONS
AS THE NATIVE ADMINISTRATION SCHOOLS, AS
THE GENERAL EDUCATION SYSTEM, WHICH
SOCIETIES COULD HARDLY FILL WITH UNDERTAKINGS
TO SERVE THE GOOD WILL AND CONCERN OF THE
MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Primarily Matter

FINALLY, I WOULD LIKE TO TALK
ABOUT THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION.
AFRICA, WHOSE LEADING LAST YEAR WAS
A GRADUATION CEREMONY, WHICH WAS
THROUGH THE QUALIFICATION OF THE
EDUCATION IN THE ANGRY, AND THE
EDUCATION OF THE GENERAL, FA
QUESTION WHETHER FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE
SYSTEM TO WHICH THE COLLEGE IS CONTINUOUS, WHICH IS
INTERESTING, WHAT USE SHALL BE MADE OF THE
COLLEGE, WHICH IS HEAVILY INDEBTED. AND THIS
IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR THE AFRICAN
SCHOOL SYSTEM. THE EDUCATION IS TO DEVELOP
NARRATIVELY, IN THESE COURSES, THAT CAN
GET MOST OF THE INFORMATION FROM THE
NATIVE SOURCES.

German Colonial Records

Press Discussion Room

DISCUSSIONS ON GERMAN COLONIAL RECORDS
ARE ARRANGED BY THE BIBLIOTHEQUE
CENTRALE DES DOCUMENTS D'OUTRE-MER
THE LIBRARY AS THE BIBLIOTHEQUE
CENTRALE DES DOCUMENTS D'OUTRE-MER
CENTRAL LIBRARY OF OVERSEAS DOCUMENTS
POLITICAL SCIENCE, IS A LECTURE ON THE GERMAN COLONIAL
EDUCATION. RENE ALBERT HE RETURNS FROM THE
GERMAN FEDERAL CAPITAL.

THE BIBLIOTHEQUE CENTRALE DES DOCUMENTS D'OUTRE-MER
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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Economic Adviser Needed

To Guide East African Development

To the editor of *East Africa and Rhodesia*

SIR.—I recently saw that published in the most important articles, reports and letters, to say nothing of thoughtful leaders on the subject of government in West Africa and the Islands, which the author of "The New Empire" has given a fitting climax. *The War*, at any rate,

Mr. Nowell, speaking of a man who has spent his life in the service of the Crown, and as Director of the African Institute, has exceptional opportunities of acquainting himself with the attitudes of the East African Governments. To the extent that these governments have been able to meet the task of development, he is able to estimate the amount of enlarged debt which must necessarily accrue without taking into account the immeasurable factors involved in the new economy.

... packing. As a business man with experience, has no hesitated to express his views to the Economic Development Board in Uganda, and in the meeting at which you reported him to express that new similar comments were made about particular organisations in Uganda and Tanganyika.

Do not let me and my colleagues and critics point out the more serious desirability of these benefits. After all, the whole thing is an Economic Conference, not a War Conference. The need for such an officer on the staff of the governors of the conference was urged during the year of negotiations but long appears to be forgotten.

The Economic Adjustment Act should be
an effort intended to coordinate the
various departments that is now
done in the different Departments who
are in the effect, left to right, to prevent
Bergenfield from the effects of a financial
panic and help of all the
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an effort intended to coordinate the
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Pete, *pete*

gentle ways, like when we African protec-
tive coloration was appre-
ciated by our Chama-

15mL tube with the
contents of the test tube

...shot a series of photographs which appeared in the *Times* and *Standard*.

The San Joaquin Pack

W. H. Brewster's Owl Reviewer.

On the 1st of June I was sent to Africa and Rhodesia. I
had been asked to go by the Foreign Office and Rhodesia at my
request. The service life has been very short.
> He asked me "But what question?" and said the
colonial government was a postage stamp to his enemies
and he had decided, on advice, to leave
England and give up his post? What
remained of it may give off dissatisfaction? What
consequences for his right?

It is not easy to answer this. By the reply assumed a knowledge not only of the exact situation as that came in Nazi-dden Cologne, but also of the character of the two persons involved. What I did was the only thing to do. I had the absolute and well-founded assurance that nothing would and was happy to my wife. I left behind me a well-equipped mess, my home, my wife, her maid, and her faithful dog.

"How the living beings in that forest
should be outwitting their clumsy persecutors
who had at last this morning arrived to arrest me
with a book written by Eva Lips and her
entitled 'Symphony' in which she tells her
story and the story of 'The Savage'
and how I found my way to New York
and published my book of my wife
in March in New York."

Yours faithfully
JENIUS E. LINS
Head of the Dept. of Microbiology

The Handled P.C.

correspondence between Dicroidium and

Pechaburi, Phitsanulok, Nakhon Si Thammarat

The writer of this letter is a Principal
in one of our schools, and for the instruction
of the young who have not yet had
an opportunity to receive an education.

10. *Leucaspis* sp. (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) was collected from *Psylla* sp. nymphs.

...and the *lungs* of the *country* are
absolutely *black* from smoke and
dust.

Calf Picked Up by Elephant

An Astonishing Incident in Kenya

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

You often publish interesting stories illustrating unusual incidents concerning big game, and I think I can add to your collection one which must be pretty nearly unique.

In the neighbourhood of Naivasha, near the Kenya-Tanganyika border, I once found two magnificent elephants appearing out of thick bush. In which I was engaged in supervising a new ring for the building of a road. So occupied was I with what I was doing, and so silent had been their advance, that I was unaware of their presence until they were almost on top of me. I estimate that the distance was no more than fourteen feet. They were head on with their great ears widely flapping, but the wind was not blowing their ears and I was able to hide unnoticed behind a large tree.

They passed across my field of vision at a pace which seems upon a young Maasai hunting party with whom were some small children.

To my astonishment the two elephants walked over a calf which I had no time to ascertain whether it was a male or female, nor more than two feet long. They stopped under it and lifted it above the ground and placed it on the ground in a wonderfully scientific manner. I declare, opened hemmorrhoid wide and laid it carefully in a most dexterous manner which is perfectly impossible to describe! This cause brought several Maasai with spears, and it was only with great difficulty that I prevented them from spearing the elephants.

At one time or another I have mentioned this incident to experienced big-game hunters, and have never heard one paralleled. One friend in Kenya with particular knowledge of elephants commented that he had never known a case of an elephant being more than gentle with young animals, the young of elephant, or giraffe, or cattle, or even with the latter's children.

Overseas House

London, S.W.1

Yours faithfully,
Geo. Gordon DENNIS.

Tribute to the Founder

A Memorial in the Sudan

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

I would like to know that a memorial is to be erected in the late Sir H. H. Kenzi, for so many years in the horned horizon secretary of the Royal East African Automobile Association, to whose memory a useful tribute could in your issue of Feb. 1933.

The news that a memorial is to take the form of an obelisk will bring no real east-south and north reminder of him, but what similar monument in India in the same period, though in that case the date of his birth before the names of towns in the various parts of the empire, have failed to be preserved? His countrymen seemed

to have put out of sight in India, while his sword-bound to his chest, remained the immortal only just as all was falling and had no resiliency with me. I could scarcely decipher some of the names, but have had a very clear recollection of others. But it struck me as a somewhat futile effort in whose name the obelisk was to be inscribed in the country where served and died most as open

To Promote British Trade

A Suggestion for the Banks

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

That was a good suggestion of Mr. R. E. McAlister in your correspondence column that the branch managers of all the big British banks, especially those in the manufacturing areas should be encouraged to bring to the special notice of their manufacturing clients the insistence of the bank chairman, when recently addressing their shareholders on the need for greater export of British goods, coupling with that reminder and indication that the banks would therefore be more readily disposed to grant financial facilities to manufacturers who realise and try to execute their national duty in this matter.

There is another way in which the banks could be very practical help. Banks engaged in overseas' business maintain intelligence departments which are always, for instance, bringing it in as a matter of course that three banks in the City of London possess, and others are almost equally record-holders regarding the trade, traders, and trade openings in East Africa and Rhodesia.

One of the great handicaps in the way of increased British exports to East and Central Africa is that perennial problem of the appointment of the right agent. There are many British houses fortunate enough to have found the right people in the different territories, but there are far more without the right representation, and what is worse, apparently content to continue, without the right representation. As May I make a practical suggestion? Since our banks are apparently agreed on the need for stimulating British exports why should they not create a small joint organisation to study practical means of achieving what they declare to be urgently necessary?

Assume the creation of such an organisation. It would first survey the markets which present the best opportunity for expansion of British trade in different categories. Southern Rhodesia, for example, has always deliberately arranged its tariffs with the purpose of increasing the competitive power of British imports. That, there would be an excellent market to examine.

If the trade returns for the last few years were analysed, it would be found that there are a few lines in which Great Britain has lost business to foreign competitors. The organisation could discover through the banks in the spot exactly why such business has been lost; exactly what articles in the different categories are most in favour; what British suppliers are locally represented, and for what other similar organisations there should be opening up what local houses are representing such lines, and which are considered efficient and which inefficient, and so on.

Having a clear view of specific opportunities in various territory, and an idea of the means for attacking them, territory the organisation could approach the appropriate local bank managers, approach reliable British manufacturers of the products in question, and in whole case before them, after due enquiry, make the whole case before them, and operate a system in going after the business. This, of course, means some outlay, which would be negligible if the banks acting jointly, the selection for the machines to do the job, and something of a liaison in building relations between banker and customer. But it does mean real scope.

It is a suggestion which I am sure you will consider.

In Kenya Fifty Years Ago

The Discovery of Lake Rudolf

FIFTY YEARS AGO two Austrians, Ritter Ludwig von Höhnel and Count Samuel Teleki, set out from Lake Baringo and travelling in a N.N.E. direction to Mount Nyiro, discovered, on March 5, 1888, a great lake which they provisionally named Rudolf, after the Crown Prince of Austria, as a second lake, found by them later, was named Lake Stephanie, after his consort.

Of all the great explorers of Eastern Africa, von Höhnel alone remains alive today, and the Royal African Society is to be congratulated on having persuaded him to recapitulate for its quarterly journal the story of his discovery; he also summarises the later expeditions that visited Lake Rudolf, up to Stigand's journey in 1909.

This is very necessary, for ever since its discovery Lake Rudolf has set the scientific world a number of perplexing problems in hydrography and geology, some still unsolved, in spite of the Cambridge expedition of 1930-32, which cost the lives of two of the explorers, and the V. E. Fuchs' expedition of 1934. Even so reliable a reference book as 'The South and East African Year Book' gives in its 1937 edition the date of discovery as 1885, instead of 1888. Ritter von Höhnel's personal reminiscences will serve to settle disputed points, as well as recall days of stirring adventure.

Ritter von Höhnel's Reminiscences

His party reached the south end of the lake, and found the water shallow and saline, but drinkable, 10 yards from the shore, stood many dead tree stumps. Passing along the eastern shore, covered with the bones of sheep and goats, evidences of a recent raid, they found a number of semi-circular walls made of boulders built by the raiders as a protection against the dusty easterly gale that raged without interruption. These are notable, as they puzzled subsequent visitors to the Lake. On the third day they came across beds of oyster shells 20 ft. above the lake level, and a huge heap of too camel skeletons in a pile at the base of the rock 15 ft. high. "It was difficult," writes von Höhnel, "to imagine what could have caused the death of so many animals in such a limited space, for the bones did not appear to have been collected together. A. H. Newman found the place in exactly the same condition six years later."

To the right of their camp was Mount Kulal, split in two by an extraordinarily cleft, with almost perpendicular sides, 3,000 ft. in depth, as was subsequently ascertained. A bubbling spring of hot water in bitter water was found in the cleft, and two crocodiles seen. Some small islands, inhabited by monkeys ("baboons"), on the beach was the skeleton of a fish 10 ft. long and the damaged shell of a crab similar to *Limulus polyphemus*; there were numerous chalked ones lying in the sand. The fish was no more than a Nile perch, which have been reported in Lake Rudolf up to 200 lb., but the features of the crocodile seems to have escaped recognition. *Limulus*, the king crab, its carapace is unmistakable, and its presence in Lake Rudolf would be a most valuable find.

Von Höhnel and his companion found the water at the north end still, shallow, 10 ft. broad, but better to drink. They swam across to Lake Baringo. To the north the country was low land

and covered by forest. On the east the Nakuru and the east the Amari Mountains rise to 10,000 ft. Höhnel afterwards mentioned that he had dabbled in the Lake, and was no doubt a permanent river.

At the time the beginning of the rainy season the stream was about 10 yards fairly deep with a 10 knot current; the muddy, chocolate-coloured water swarmed with crocodiles. One very conspicuous detail, and one not mentioned by any of the later travellers, was a line of dead trees 15 miles long running off from the north shore into the lake. The further one goes from the shore the more decayed were the trees and the more sparse the row. This indicated that at one time the lake had not extended so far north.

Other expeditions visited the lake—Newman in December, 1894; Dr. D. Smith in July, 1895, and December, 1899; Bottego in 1899; Caveyish and Andrew in March, 1897; H. H. Austin in August, 1898, and in April, 1901; J. W. Brooke in 1903, who discovered shell beds 1500 ft. above the lake of species identical with those still living in it, and others up to C. H. Stigand in 1909. What they found in regard to the level and character of the water of the lake, and the geology of the surrounding country, is well summarised in an article which is not only authentic and provocative, but eminently lucid and readable. The further instalment promised will be eagerly awaited by all who are interested in one of the most fascinatingly mysterious of Eastern African lakes.

Under-Secretary of State

Stranded in the Northern Frontier Province

THAT the Under-Secretary of State for Air was stranded in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya during his recent visit is related in *The Mombasa Times*, which says:

"When Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Muirhead was in Kenya he decided to visit Wajir, near the Italian Somaliland border. With Group Captain Linnell and Mr. Keeling, M.P., they set off in three R.A.F. planes. Flying over [redacted] country, they spotted a cluster of white-washed huts, but when they came down it was found that they did not represent Wajir."

After more flying the light began to fade. Squadron Leader Raaffe noticed a dry river bed and made a good landing; the others followed, but as the third landed its wings struck one of the thorn bushes and slightly damaged a wing. Bits repairs were carried out. Night fell, a fire was started, and as it was in a part where wild game abounds, a guard was mounted over the machines. Colonel Muirhead took his turn with the rest.

Next morning Colonel Muirhead showed that he had more than a little knowledge of cooking. Wielding a frying-pan dexterously, he made a sumptuous meal of sausages. All R.A.F. planes in Kenya carry's roughly sufficient rations for a month. Breakfast finished, a council-of-war was held—a conference which was interrupted by the arrival of two Somalis, neither of whom could speak English or Swahili.

Col. Muirhead was soon informed that the natives wanted the food distributed among the three planes and suggested that it should be divided in three directions. The natives then claimed that the aircraft of the Royal Air Force were

Mr. E. C. Alderson Returns

Publicity for Southern Rhodesia

MR. E. C. ALDERSON, Director of Publicity in Southern Rhodesia, who left London yesterday on his return to Salisbury via the Cape and East Africa and Rhodesia before his departure that his two months' visit to England had been abundantly worth while, and that the time had proved all too short.

The personal enthusiasm of Mr. J. H. Scott, Minister of Finance and Commerce, to promote travel and increased settlement in the Colony prompted him to invite Mr. Alderson to come to England to survey the position closely, and to establish contact with Rhodesia House in the Strand with the Press, with travel agencies, with certain publicity organisations and with the representatives of other Colonies and the Dominions.

But the purpose of the visit was general rather than particular. Mr. Alderson can congratulate himself on the transaction during his visit of two extraordinarily good strokes of business from the Rhodesian standpoint.

"The Land of Rhodes" Film

First, he has arranged for their distribution through trade channels of the film entitled "The Land of Rhodes" which deals with almost every aspect of life and travel in Southern Rhodesia, and will be splendid publicity for that country, when shown in cinemas throughout England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

In most cases it will be exhibited as three two-reel episodes in successive programmes, though a special six-reel edition is also available. For those who prefer one long picture lasting about an hour, in the three-part version, the first section, called "The Pioneer Trail," illustrates the great advances made since the occupation of the country; the second part, "The Land of Rhodes," reveals the natural and industrial advantages of the Colony; and the third part describes "The Highlands of Rhodesia." The commentary is, on the whole, definitely good.

Victoria Falls Model at Glasgow

Secondly, Mr. Alderson is to be congratulated on having been instrumental in arranging for the erection at the Empire Exhibition at Wembley of a large-scale working model of the Victoria Falls, one which will far surpass the success achieved at last year's Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg.

It will be well over 100 ft. long and 21 ft. high and the flow will exceed 30,000 gallons of water per minute. The lighting arrangements will be most effective, and will show the falls under viewing conditions of day and night, simulating both the rainbow and the lunar rainbow. It is to be realistically provided by means of steam, while the foam on the top of the falls will be reproduced by means of compressed air. The Rain Forest is being constructed in London at present, and will be transported to Glasgow on completion.

The most delightful piece of work, which speaks from his personal experience in Johannesburg, the Director of Publicity expects to be one of the outstanding successes of the whole Empire Exhibition, situated directly behind the Southern Rhodesia Pavilion.

His Colony has the founders of Rhodesia to thank for its remarkable success, but the new ideas and the new enthusiasm, as a province of the Union of South Africa, have added greatly to Rhodesia's popularity. The attractions of the country, its natural beauty, its climate, its opportunities, its minerals and its resources, have a frank

and pleasant regard abroad, with which personal touch is of paramount importance.

Premise of More Setters

Having made a special point of mustering people in all walks of life and in various parts of the country, he has derived the clear conviction that whether the knowledge of the individual concerned was below or above what might have been expected, it had in almost every single instance created a general impression favourable to Rhodesia, and there was surprisingly little evidence that the persistent attacks on the Colony by a small group of people in the House of Commons has had any material effect upon the public generally.

On the contrary, his investigation returns convinced that there is no shortage of people of the British race ready and anxious to settle in Southern Rhodesia, some on the farms, others in trade or industry, and others to settle in a land of sunshine where they can live out their remaining years healthily, happily, and reasonably economically.

Finally Mr. Alderson doubts whether Southern Rhodesia has in recent years done anything more effective from the standpoint of sound publicity than sending its contingent to the Coronation. "What a fine crowd of men your Rhodesians were!" he has been continually told again and again by people to whom he was introduced simply as a visiting Rhodesian. That contingent, he is confident, has made a lasting impression upon the public mind.

Southern Rhodesia's Success

In Rifle Competitions

Southern Rhodesia's rifle teams accomplished a real triumph by winning the Duke of Gloucester's challenge cup for the third year in succession, and the Lord Wakefield silver medals in the 300-yard range postal match held recently against 11 rivals in each competition. For the cup, S. Rhodesia scored 1,120; Nyasaland, 1,082; Kenya, 1,065; Tanganyika, 602; and Uganda, 583; for the medals, the second team scored 1,018; Sudan, 567; Nyasaland, 513; Mauritius, 522; and N. Rhodesia, 510.

The cup team (aperture sights) was: Lance-Cpl. A. Baker (captain), Lieut. F. H. Morgan, 135; Rifleman A. M. Butcher, 142; Sergeant G. D. McLean, 135; Rifleman W. R. Price, 140; Captain L. M. McLean, 135; Lieutenant A. A. Botha, 135; Sergeant L. W. Smith, 135; and A. M. Cumming, 134; total, 1,120.

The second team (rilles as issued) was: Major P. T. Outwell (captain); Sergeant I. A. Robbins, 135; Rifleman P. J. Cumming, 135; Corporal Watson, 135; Sergeant E. Hallauer, 126; Rifleman F. Mackay, 125; Sergeant F. J. Pollock, 123; Corporal A. J. Brinch, 121; and Lance-Corporal C. Simplicius, 120; total, 1,018.

Milner Scholarships

One Milner Memorial Scholarship at King's School, Canterbury, of the value of £1,200 per annum for five years, is awarded each year to a boy of British parentage and European descent who is over 13 years of age and under 17 on January 1. He must be the son of an employee in the Indian or Colonial Service, or be resident in some part of the British Empire where facilities for secondary education are insufficient or inadequate. The intellectual ability of the candidate is to be tested in examinations, and the financial circumstances of his parents are taken into account. His education must be maintained at the cost of the scholarship, and an examination will be held before award.

THE BOOKSHELF**Books Rapidly Reviewed**

"The English Garden," by Ralph Dutton (Batsford, 7s. 6d.), an historical survey of English garden craft from mediæval times, contains over 150 illustrations reproduced from old plans, sketches, engravings and illustrated manuscripts, and over 100 modern photographs of some of the best-known gardens in the country.

"The Chosen Instrument," by N. Macmillan (Lane, 5s.).—A tremendous exposure of what air power means in war, a disturbing picture of the present defenceslessness of Great Britain against aircraft, and an argument in favour of Canada because she made the Arsenal of the Empire. A timely book that deserves a very wide public.

"Poems of a South African," by A. V. Hall (Longmans, Green, 10s. 6d.).—The sixth edition of Mr. Hall's well-known poems, varying in merit, as he admits, but the fruit of many years' inspiration. "Round the Camp Fire in East Africa" and "The 1820 Settlers" appeal more than the short verses. Four of the ten coloured plates are by the author who is artist as well as poet.

"How to Live in England on a Pension," by "Mauser" (Oxford University Press, 1s. 6d.). Seven years ago the author, himself a pensioner, published this useful book; he now offers a revised and enlarged edition of wider range and even more help to the annuitant of the Queen or the same pensioner. Practical in every point, detailed in information, and full of skilled advice, it can be strongly recommended.

"African Genesis," by Leo Frobenius (Faber, 1s. 6d.).—Southern Rhodesians have recently been showing increased interest in the Colony's ethnological and archaeological treasures, and will be interested in the small Southern Rhodesian section of this book. It gives five "ngoma-horn" stories, and a Hungwe legend, illustrated by reproductions of five Southern Rhodesian rock paintings, some of them striking enough to suggest a sacrifice of a maiden to obtain rain, as told in the Hungwe legend, is sufficiently vivid. Local confirmation of both stories and pictures, the latter from the collection in Frankfort-on-Main, would be welcome, as the author is known for an enthusiasm and originality that sometimes lead him astray.

"Germany: World Empire or World Revolution?" by G. Reimann (Secker and Warburg, 1s. 6d.). The chief interest in this book is the relation between the Nazi party and the German Army. Peter Reimann writes with authority, for he has been active in revolutionary politics since 1919 and was on the editorial staff of the Communist paper *Die Rote Fahne*. He makes the good point that modern arms depend enormously on industrial workers, and that is precisely those skilled men who are discontented with Nazi economic and conditions of life in the Third Reich, the General Staff, however, that any prolonged war would bring an early breakdown in the morale of the German army, must count on one great handicap here. The "World Empire or World Revolution" subtitle of the book seems a misnomer, the author own showing, which is (a) that the Germans dare not go to war, and (b) that the disenchanted workers are too strong, separated by the socialists, to start a revolution.

"Castle Cornet," by J. Early (Gollancz, 8s. 6d.). Peaks of Ireland and Africa, but of the West Coast with no East African interest.

"The Road to the North: South Africa, 1862-1886," by J. A. J. Agar-Hamilton (Longmans, 21s.). The author, senior lecturer in modern history in the University of Pretoria, deals with the story of the road that ran from Port Elizabeth to the Zambezi, the "Great North Road of Africa," which Rhodes at long last succeeded in keeping open for British enterprise. Written without political bias, and from the point of view of a spectator of human actions, not a participant in events, the book is a mine of sound information though it is by no means light reading.

"The Secret of the African," by E. W. Smith (The Union Sketcher's Press, 2s. 6d.).—This is the third edition of the "Lectures" delivered by the Rev. Edwin W. Smith at the invitation of the Church Missionary Society in 1927 and 1928, and extensively reported at the time by this journal. Mr. Smith's deep personal knowledge of the African, his broad view, his sympathetic outlook entirely free from bias, his study of Ethnology as a science, and his general recognition of everything that is good in African religion—all of which impressed those who had the pleasure of hearing the lectures as originally given—are reproduced in this little book.

"Frontier Patrols," by Colonel Colin Harding, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Bell, 8s. 6d.).—The British South African Police has played a part second to none in the development, the pacification and the good government of Southern Rhodesia," writes Sir Herbert Stanley, the Governor of that Colony, in his Foreword to Colonel Harding's volume, and as the pages of this book show, it has a claim also on the gratitude of the sister territory north of the Zambezi. So all Rhodesians will be interested in the account given of the B.S.A.P. by one who served in its ranks when it was young, and holds a distinguished place in its records. The author has tried to give praise where praise was due, whether the recipients were B.S.A.P. men or belonged to other Rhodesian units. It may be that, writings so long after the event, even though a vast amount of documentary records was consulted, Colonel Harding has here and there been less accurate than he has had to be, but that perhaps is inevitable. All profits from the book will be given to the B.S.A.P. Regimental Association.

"Communication Has Been Established," by Mr. A. J. H. Goodwin (Methuen, 10s. 6d.).—Taking the whole world as his province, Mr. Goodwin, senior lecturer in Ethnology and Archaeology in the University of Cape Town, tells the story of how Man spread, and kept in touch after spreading. A huge and centrifugal subject has had to be mercilessly condensed, which forces a didactic style and provokes criticism in the reader. The author regrets that he did not include more from his own field, Africa and East Africans will share that regret. He does refer to African "shouting" and "whistling" methods of communication, the former depending upon the far-carrying quality of vowels in the Bantu languages, a Native on a hill, so long as there is a low cloud bank in the valley, can talk quite easily with another on a hill a mile away, and he gives no support to the "miraculous" transmission of news over distances by a mysterious Native "airless." The methods used are just "simple," and there need be no secret about them, though messages overland or on the sea can be sent.

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Rhodesian and Nyasaland Tobacco Problems

Mr. S. S. MURPHY'S SURVEY

TH E RHODESIAS AND NYASALAND between them produce nearly every type of tobacco consumed in any important quantities in the United Kingdom.

Southern Rhodesia is chiefly noted for its flue-cured tobacco, but it also produces dark-fired and Turkish types. Nyasaland is the main source of supply for the dark-fired tobaccos used in the United Kingdom; yet although the quantity has declined in recent years the Protectorate still finds a recovering market for considerable quantities of flue-cured. In addition, it has recently made considerable headway with sun-dried production. Northern Rhodesia is principally noted for the bright flue-cured of the Fort Jameson area, but is at present engaged in experiments with Native-grown dark-fired tobacco.

Regarded as tobacco producers, the three territories have much in common, but some important differences. To deal first with the latter, it may be said that in Southern and Northern Rhodesia tobacco is grown almost entirely as a European crop, whereas, except in regard to flue-cured tobacco in Nyasaland is produced by Natives either as an independent peasant industry or under the tenant system on private estates.

Similarities and Differences

Even with the European production there is a marked difference. In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, the majority of the tobacco estates are comparatively small as farms go in Africa, while in Southern Rhodesia there are many very large tobacco estates employing paid assistants.

Two points which the three territories have in common are perhaps of more importance. In the first place, none of them has a seaport, although the Rhodesias have alternative outlets as regards their tobacco. That all three countries are based on the port of Beira in Portuguese East Africa, the latter have a common interest in port facilities, harbours there, and in the shipping facilities in general for obtaining. This is a most important binding link, since joint representation can make effective the use of that port and freight rates can be facilitated from it can obviously be made more effective by using a common port.

Another point of great importance is the tobacco grower is the climate. Although the Rhodesias are at considerable distance apart, although even with a

similar latitude to place even over short distances, it is not true to say that it is difficult to grow tobacco in the Rhodesias. It is, however, to stand together. Prolonged absence from similar visits all the

Salvation through Auction Sales

Another feature in common is that the slump in prices, which a few years back followed on rapid growth in production, caused all three territories to drop along parallel lines towards some satisfactory method of marketing their tobacco crops. Co-operation of these efforts was only partial, for there was an undoubted tendency for the producers in the various territories to regard themselves as rivals in the tobacco market rather than as brothers in adversity.

However, they all appear to have sought salvation in somewhat the same lines, namely, by the introduction of an auction system which had been proved successful over a long period in the United States of America. Northern Rhodesia introduced it first, about two years ago, after experimenting with pools and quota growers. Last year about 90% of the flue-cured tobacco of that Colony was sold by auction, the remainder being exported on consignment. India

Northern Rhodesia introduced a sort of voluntary auction system at Fort Jameson in 1935, and repeated it last year. There is no compulsory legislation. The bulk of the tobacco is sold on the estate by private treaty, so that those who took advantage of the system were fully satisfied, while nothing is being forced.

Nyasaland

Last year the auction system was introduced, and was rapidly adopted. The auction will be continued next year, and the

Government has decided to extend the system to three more districts, and to introduce it in the

Danger to the South African

Although the surface of the Union may appear to be well held by the吸烟者 in Rhodesia, there are perhaps the seeds of disaster when a long day is seen. Union manufacturers want only the best quality of tobacco to use in blending with the product in South Africa. As part of the agreement, minimum price is fixed for Union quota tobacco. In 1931 it was £5 ad. a lb. As a consequence, outside buyers are apt to let the Union manufacturers fill their requirements without undue competition, so that some of the highest quality tobacco fetches a lower price than it might. On the other hand, competition for the medium and lower grades, not worth the minimum quota price, becomes very severe, and such tobacco fetches an unduly high price. This creates a temptation for the producer to be satisfied with the high prices of medium and lower grades rather than to make consistent efforts to improve the quality of his tobacco.

The Union manufacturers naturally want as big a quota as possible of the smokers' tobacco, which generally while South Africa is prosperous and even at times. But if hard times come in South Africa, the tobacco producers in the Union are bound to change its policy, and the result will be to use more and more tobacco from Rhodesia. This is dislocating the market in Rhodesia, and in

AND RHODESIA

Confidence in Tobacco

It is a matter of great interest to the Nyasaland tobacco farmers,吸烟者, and吸烟者 Board that the Nyasaland tobacco would have a good future. The Nyasaland吸烟者 Board has been unanimous that any alteration in the Colonial Protection Law on tobacco would have a bad effect on tobacco growing in Nyasaland. The Native Affairs Commission, consisting of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Director of Agriculture, the Senior Agricultural Commissioner, and Messrs. J. H. Warren, Q. A. R., and J. M. Conforth, has been appointed to prepare a case against any alteration in the Colonial Protection Law. According to The Nyasaland Times, the Native Affairs Commission has declared that any alteration would affect the sales of the dried cured tobacco produced by Natives.

A Handbook for Pioneer

How to Settle in Africa. Here's How To Make Your Money Work For You.

To be a handymail about your house is a admirable trait, but this book proves that a more noble attribute. It reveals how states may be built, and surveyed, food prepared, and the blessed sickness avoided.

It should be worth its weight in gold to any hardy knight who, forsaking urban ease, decides to sow his path to prosperity in the wilds. It is a handbook for concretes who desire to be averse and ready willing to know all about farms. It might be good sailing and entitlement on pension when you have no time to farm, but there is no better work and chance of gold than this. Orde-Browne is not merely a man of all he knows the Native language, but also a masterly transcript of the best of the old, and against it, with no miles. There's

an English version of the final heading, and a number of maps and general hints for the settler. It is a fine little book, and a good sport after a hard day's work, but the little settler may find it useful on his return home. And it is a good and one of the spin but fascinating book on the history of the pioneer days in Africa and

the author's own personal experiences. It is a good book for the settler, and a good book for the settler's wife. It is a good book for the settler's wife, and a good book for the settler's wife.

British

MARCH 1888 EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Editor: Thomas H. Johnson

It was the opinion of the Foreign Minister that the Rhodesian Government had no right to do what it did. He said that the Rhodesians had no right to do what they did because they were not entitled to do what they did. He said that the Rhodesians had no right to do what they did because they were not entitled to do what they did.

He said he saw nothing in the Rhodesian express that cast upon the authorities the onus of the Rhodesian Government's actions. He said he saw nothing in the Rhodesian express that cast upon the Rhodesian Government's actions. He said he saw nothing in the Rhodesian express that cast upon the Rhodesian Government's actions.

Agriculture in Rhodesia

Mr. Williams, who was a member of the United Party in Salisbury, went to London to meet the Royal Commission to consider the question of the African amalgamation, which was to be required to be settled by a referendum if the commission recommended closer union of the territories.

He received a letter from Mr. Hugh Williams, who revealed a changed attitude to the amalgamation, which he had subscribed to a resolution of the United Party at Victoria Falls, and also in the South African Parliament, before the amalgamation. Mr. Williams' letter to Mr. Hugh Williams, which came to the position of the Rhodesian Government and the South African Government, raised the question of whether it would be difficult for the Imperial Government to grant a complete autonomy to the two territories, and to give the same responsibility to the two territories, which would be a good thing.

It is appropriate to the amalgamation of the Rhodesias under South African Government, the solution, though the points on the Rhodesian amalgamation will need to be settled, is clear, and indicates that complete separation is the ultimate aim.

The British Empire

We humans are not the only ones who take a great liking in being around each other; you can smell the earth, even skin, and taste and touch each other. He would never be British.

Mining Share Advice Courier

No. 13, 1978

March 1978

Statements Worth Noting

Who's Who

392. Mrs. Josie Kettles

"Unquestionably, as useful as God hath made us, man is less than the measure of faith which overcometh all."

Somtimes are incorrectly only the most dangerous in the whole scheme." — *St. Geoffrey Fisher*.

There are 1,500 Celts in New York, there are 10,000 in every other city. — *Mark Twain*.

"Had I to start our institution again, here's how I would do it." — *Susan Howard*.

If elephants had not been so excessively hunted down, they would have been especially friendly to man. — *Dr. J. M. McDonald*, broadcasting from London.

The general economic conditions in South Africa probably better at the present time than ever before. — *From the Adams' *South African Budget Statement**.

The African can never be satisfied as a materialist; there will be a reaction from the sense of possessions gained by fair means or otherwise.

— *John Shadwell*, S.A.S.C., K.C.

Governing officers often in a hurry to punish people get out of theative trees because of lack of guts, while are well-harnessed out of the water. — *Mr. F. J. Findlay*, *Advocate*, London.

It is difficult to tell the true parents of those who are constantly forcing their women to give birth when they should be allowed to do so in safety. Now you curse the baby by giving birth. — *Colonies*.

We all know now that in dealing with dictators the only chance of avoiding war is not to chaff about peace, but to make ourselves strong enough to command it. — *Lord Hailey*, speaking to the Native Assembly, Rhodesia, branch of the Native Council.

With regard to the defence of the Suez Canal, Italy is of the opinion that the British Empire must offer her the weight and masses of her forces for her assistance in the task of defending that passage. — *The Daily Telegraph and殖民地*, London.

We Europeans came here originally on the basis of understanding, culture, and education, and we find in what the Highlands stand for, in time reserved for people of European culture, and on that principle there can be no compromise. — *The Kenya Weekly News*.

There is no more beautiful language than English. We want our boys and girls to learn and appreciate their beautiful language, with all its literature and culture. English is their own language. Let them learn it properly. — *Prime Minister G. N. Huggins*, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking at Bulawayo.



He had his circles of friends almost entirely in the idle Royocracy to many, the millionaires of Britain, which means the world's East African portland in Africa, the British Museum, and Indian restaurants a hand book for the guidance of newly appointed officials. So when Mr. Josie Kettles read that he made immediate inquiries regarding a position, was that too much to ask? And so it was shortly after his arrival in Nairobi that the Public Works Department.

Soon devoting all his time to the engineering branch in mechanicals, he soon became the leading engineer and builder of steam engines for oil wells and representative of the largest oil companies. From these he rapidly built up a large fortune.

After this, he took up and entered into an activity considerable and in the field of shipping (Mombasa), and so became the head of a large company, a shipping company, from which he imported exporters clearing and forwarding agents, and importers and exporters of all kinds of goods. He was also a director of the Bank of Central Africa, and a director of the Standard Oil Company of America.

To Readers in Africa

How much better if you had read this in a *first-class* paper! You have done by reading it from the *Mail Edition*. It costs only one shilling a copy and post free. Order it now.

Background

*An Authoritative View of Imperial
and International Affairs*

Mr. Eden's Resignation.—The news of Mr. Eden's resignation has been received with very little enthusiasm in Britain, America, France, and with a disguised smile in Spain, Switzerland, and Germany. The smile itself proves nothing but it creates a presumption. Mr. Eden, since 1936, has been engaged in the study of the difficulties Mr. Chamberlain has faced. Now Mr. Chamberlain has had a new Master.

For instance, Minister of Health, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and for nine months Prime Minister, he has in itself proves nothing but it creates a presumption. When does the true Prime Minister take on the task of vital negotiations from the Foreign Secretary, and so conclude them that the Foreign Secretary feels it necessary to say that the Foreign Minister is not up to the job? The Foreign Secretary is that needs to be vindicated. It is a heavy and momentous task. The Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Eden, has said by the Prime Minister, "What do you propose to do?" and when Mr. Eden says the Prime Minister taking his position that seemed inevitable we involve ourselves from such as this of a barrier nations which are well situated to set themselves up as "biggest of all the little men" as Churchill's term for them.

Lords Cranborne's Tribute.—He has now written to Mr. Eden in the closest collaboration, as I have seen, week after week and month after month, to realize how rare were his qualities. He has the marvellous knowledge and experience of the international affairs. His great principles, and above all, his boundless patience. He seems to be destined for all that he has in mind. How else if he is to realize just a part of the calibre shown in this grave crisis in our history. In the Cabinet in a series of documents which he has drawn up, Mr. Eden sets the situation straight, because he has had the issue to be adjudicated.

He has been of strong support to Mr. Eden, in his beginning of his administration. Eden, in his own fundamental attitude, and in the principles which he has followed, as the author of the document promises in his general speech, has given him the opportunity to go on to the next stage of his career. He has been a good man, and will be successful.

He has done as they have been to him. The opposition would be an easy estimate. In the same time, he has done his best to help him. He has done what he could to help him. The opposition would be an easy estimate. In the same time, he has done his best to help him. The opposition would be an easy estimate. In the same time, he has done his best to help him.

The true Hitler, even with a knowledge of German, listening to Hitler was a nightmarish experience. The deep, forceful and booming voice, the heavily swinging gait, the clenched and the unending vengeance sustained for three full hours, and then blazing out in a terrific personation, would have seemed like "tartar hysteria" were the room, obviously full of condemned persons. To those who were able to follow the speech with knowledge of German its master import was indubitable; its ferocity altogether appalling. It became plain that there was no doubt. It was the true Hitler who spoke then, he possessed the trait and terrible persecutor of the Jews, the most dangerous. And the most despotical. And the unhappy modern world. Hitler absolute ruler over the greatest military power in Europe. And he was winning distance. He is the most dangerous of that is the role. He is a simpleton in his ambitions, immensely arrogant in achieving his purpose, and as vicious as any other. And, Napoleon, their England's danger.

Coloured Students.—Students of colored people of the Empire to receive training in Slavey, and other universities and colleges. This was not succeeded in the Hitler Country. In the Hitler Country, the Coloured boys were educated, conscious, trained in their treatment at the hands of hotel and boarding house keepers. This is not a new difficulty, but its importance is increasing and some authoritative action should be taken. There are also certain difficulties in the training of colored students and others in medical schools. The colored students are not allowed to receive medical degrees or diplomas. Empress students' admissions, however, is not always easy. And house appointments are given more easily to some, not to others, for colored students. With regard to nurses in hospitals in London and the Provinces, do not give colored probationary nurses the British work experience and we believe that experience of the quality of these students and nurses should be given to this attitude.

Refugees from Foreign.—One of the causes of the unwillingness of the colored students to leave the country is the unwillingness of the colored students to leave the country. This is fostered by personal guidance to the black communities which are considered safe, creative and responsible. And make the same opinion which the colored people have. That is, that they are not as adequately equipped as the colored communities outside the agricultural schools of the British Empire. And the colored people have a small majority in upland areas and a small majority potential. The colored people are indeed common among the colored people. In industrial towns, the colored people are the upper classes of their society. And the colored people are the very large majority in the colored communities. And the colored people are the very large majority in the colored communities.

Spain.—In the colored communities, there is a small majority of colored people. And the colored people are indeed common among the colored people. In industrial towns, the colored people are the upper classes of their society. And the colored people are the very large majority in the colored communities. And the colored people are the very large majority in the colored communities.

Up to the News

Barometer of the Week Market Movements and Trends

Imperialism.—Until quite recently Austria had been regarded by my lord, Scotland, and myself as the "Mastodon of Europe," but now Russia has the largest army in the world.

The war seems to have split the other way, and there is only one optimist in the United States—Henry Ford.—Sir Stephen.

Never let the usual take the blunt of the deal.—*The Archibald Cantabrigian*.

It is hard to say how the world will serve.—Sir Stephen.

England's foreign policy has never been a set of *ad hoc* policies.—*Cardinal M.P.*

Understandings between friends are often more bitter than misunderstandings between enemies.—*W. H. Dyer, of the *Telegraph**.

The pauperisation of mill workers is another example of the cause of the nation's poor state of physical fitness.—Sir Stephen Lockwood.

It is by setting truly up a barter system that progress is made, but on a basis of frank reciprocity with mutual regard.—*M. Anthony Eden*.

In asking for an armistice to the Italians we are asking us to magnanimity in a magnifying glass.—*James M. Tamm*.

I apparently wholehearted courage and resolution in our cause, and I am determined to make the best of the situation.—*L. S. Amery*.

If we could only get the world to build the kind of international government that would be the greatest contribution to humanity.—*M. V. Salter*.

You can't take the world from me, I have given it all away.—*John D. Rockefeller*.

It is a very good idea to have a

Grediton, Italy, Dr. through the city by which that same year the arrangements for this or that foreign country. Indeed, it is common to hear stories of a loan for Italy are current on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and stories of a loan for Turkey on the alternate days. The facts are these: small, petty of representation, there is in London for the purpose of establishing personal contacts of reviewing possibilities in foreign trade between

the two nations, and to study the business. As far as I can ascertain, these men are not satisfied with the credit available in London. There is no reason to that effect that Central Italy may be heavily indebted to England.

Italy's financial interests in England are well known. It is to be hoped that they will be satisfied that the credit available at the moment is sufficient.

At the moment, the situation is not good. The question is, what to do?—*John L. Smith, of the *Standard**.

It might be considered wise by his Government to give the guarantees of the British Treasury to Italy. On no other terms will Italy's finances be available for her to meet her debts.—*Daily Telegraph*.

It is a matter of great importance to the British economy to have some or other arrangement to meet the needs of the Italian people.

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least mean number of representative stocks and shares in the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Canada 5%	15	78
Kenya 5%	11	10
Kenya 3½%	102	0
Rhodesia 3½%	101	0
Sudan 3%	10	0
Niland Rlys. 5% Acc'd.	100	0
Gold. Bls. 4½% doos.	93	0
S. Rhodesia 6%	102	12
Success 5%	111	0
Tanganyika 4½%	116	0

Industries		
Brit. Amer. Tob.	5	10
Brit. Oxygen Co.	1	0
Brit. R.R. & F.C.	1	0
Burroughs (5)	1	0
British Rubber (1)	1	0
British Electric (M)	8	13
Brit. Chem. Ind. (2)	1	0
Imperial Tobacco Int. Nic. & Cana.	50	0
Robt. Giffard, Brad.	9	0
and N. Wall. (5)	4	0
W. G. Steiner	55	0
Ltd. Steel (2)	1	0
Uplifter (5)	1	0
United Tobacco U.S.A.	16	17
Vickers (20s.)	1	0
Woolworth (5)	1	0

Mines and Oil		
Anaconda (550)	16	1
Anglo-Amer. Corp (10s)	1	0
Anglo-Amer. Inv.	1	0
Anglo-Dixie	9	0
Burma Oil	5	0
Consolidated Fields	16	3
Devon Mines (10s)	0	0
Hawaiian Oil (50s)	11	6
Imperial Cos. (5s)	1	0
Int. Pet. Corp. (10s)	1	0
Int. Pet. Corp. Sel. (5s)	1	0
Jordanian Oil	1	0
Mexican Eagle	1	0
Rangoon Oil	1	0
Royal Dutch Shell	7	0
Saudi Arab.	1	0
Soc. Int. Pet. S.A.	1	0
West African Oil	1	0

Anglo-Dutch (1)	98	12
Anglo-Persian	1	0
London Astoria	1	0
Malayalam Pl. (2)	1	0
Other Tech. (1)	1	0

DR. BACHEY. Dr. Bachev will remain in South Africa until the end of May.

GENERAL. General and Mrs. Gandy are on their way home from

Mr. BOB THOMAS. Hon. Secretary of the Board of Trade and chairman of hub, is on leave overseas.

DR. A. D. L. WILLIAMS. Director of medical services in Nyasaland, will shortly return.

MRS. E. M. WATSON. Wife of the writer, is in Cairo at the moment, in Switzerland.

DR. J. R. HARRIS. Commissioner of the International Tea Board, touring the Indian tea districts.

MR. AND MRS. R. J. MORRISON. has been elected Hon. Presidents of the Nakuru District Chaplains' Association.

Dr. J. H. LAWRENCE. in London last week to inspect Tannery work of Mr. Lawrence formerly of Kenya.

DR. MARK MCKEEAN. Governor of the Uganda, Tanganyika Territory, and his wife, left London from Barbados.

LEON ARNONI. who has in the past served with the East African administration, has resigned from the Labour Party.

MR. P. L. LAW. Administrative Officer in Northern Rhodesia, and Miss Mary Thompson, to be married in Ndola on March 25.

DR. J. W. WILSON. One of the most popular physicians in Kenya, died yesterday. He was 52 years old and had been a doctor for 25 years.

MESSRS. T. PAGE and E. BACHEV. Will stand candidates for election to the Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia for the Lusaka constituency.

DR. J. H. LAWRENCE. Standardized tea regulations through the Ceylon Tea Industry Committee and were conducted over the radio by the Director, Mr. Wallace.

DR. J. H. LAWRENCE. While his interests in Northern Rhodesia are to be the basis of some of the annual Nutritive Seminar dinner on April 25.

LADY MARY BACHEV. In hospital at Farnham, Surrey, suffering from appendicitis; the result of a walk she took an hour before learning progressions of the disease.

DR. KIRKLAND. President of the American Society of the Friends of the Poor, delivered a lecture on the poverty of the Negro community of New York.

The Aero Club. The club has 120 members. Captain John C. Lee, an officer in Portuguese Air Force, instructor and director, organized the flying school.

DR. J. P. MITCHELL. Attached to the British Embassy in Paris, was driving his carriage in Hyde Park. He was shot, taken to a hospital and given minor injuries to his one eye.

DR. J. P. MITCHELL. has been elected President of the Uganda Golf Club. Mr. J. M. Gaven is Vice-President, and Dr. R. S. P. Hennessy has been appointed captain.

SIR CHARLES MACMICHAEL. with Lady MacMichael and their daughter left London last week for Palestine where Sir Harold will take up his duties as High Commissioner.

DR. BACHEV POWELL. The Well Sportsman in Scotland last Friday, and has been ordered a year's rest by his doctor, is reported to be spending a cottage in the Nyeri district.

SIR CHARLES STEPHENSON. Int. Chairman of the London Committee of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Lady Stephenson, are en route to Khartoum.

MR. J. H. NELSON. Extracts from his recent broadcast on "The Elephant" appeared in our last issue, will repeat the same talk from the studio at 1 p.m. on March 20.

CAPTAIN J. L. SEEMAN. Chief Commissioner on seas of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, who is on a first visit to Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania leaves for the Cape on April 1.

DR. L. J. SIMON. Sir Edmund Davis and Sir Griffith Davison, of the Rhodesias.

MR. J. A. WILSON. Registrar of the High Court of Tanganyika, placed himself in the hands of a short time prior to taking up his post as Registrar of the Sultan's Court.

BRIGADIER D. L. T. GIBSON. Who has just returned from the Showhera Brigade, has served in the Sudan in several wars and was for a time acting Commander of all the troops in the Sudan.

DR. GEORGE NICOL. It is commonly understood that Mr. George Nicol is to contest the Lusaka constituency of the forthcoming general election as a Peasant from his election less than 20 years ago.

MR. J. S. GRANT. Dr. J. S. Grant has been appointed to the newly created post of Industrial Commissioner, to advise the County of Mississauga, Ontario, Canada.

DR. KIRKLAND. President of the American Society of the Friends of the Poor, delivered a lecture on the poverty of the Negro community of New York.

DR. HOWARD SIMPSON. Dr. Howard Simpson, a

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

DR. HOWARD SIMPSON. Dr. Howard Simpson, a

The engagement is announced between Mr. Patrick W. Donnachie, M.P., who visited the Colony some time ago, and Miss Alice Chaffield, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs. Lestor Chaffield and Lady Chaffield.

Mr. A. P. Brown, Secretary of the Education Department in Southern Rhodesia, visited Durban the other day to attend the Rhodesia Group of the Over-Seas League on March 21 at 4.30 p.m. on the new educational system now operating in the Colony.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, M.D., Director of the Ross Institute of Medical Hygiene, and Miss Constance Evelyn Loring, daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel W. L. Loring, and Mrs. Loring.

Mr. W. E. Mansfield, Managing Director of Messrs. Chiggett, Scott & Co. Ltd., who reached India a few days ago, is due to arrive in Durban on April 2, and after visiting the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to sail from Cape Town on May 6 in the "Windsor Castle."

Sir Alison Dunn, former Chief Justice of Tanganyika, and Chairman of the Commission which investigated the disturbances in Ndola, Northern Rhodesia, two years ago, has been appointed a member of the Palestine Partition Committee. He will probably leave for Palestine in the middle of April.

Brigadier the Hon. A. M. Asquith, D.S.O., who was a member of the Sudan Civil Service from 1906 to 1911, and is now a director of the Sudan Plantation Syndicate, Ltd. and Chairman of the Kassala Cotton Company, Ltd., has been revisiting the Sudan, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Betty Asquith and Miss M. Asquith.

Deacon Low, having declined the appointment of Chaplain in the Nigerian Army, left for Kenya after three years of deputation. Mr. Cribbie, Chaplain to the Mission to Galla, who took the charge over since Mr. Johnson passed away, suggested him, provided that he can arrange to take up the duties again about six months.

The German training ship "Schleswig-Holstein" had a great reception in Zanzibar, a welcome coincided by Mrs. Matthew Hall, wife of the British Resident, arriving as motor drivers on their arrival and a dinner for the officers, cadets and ratings. Coming on board the ship were the German steamship Germania, which came from Dar es Salaam and Tangier.

**YOU CAN DEPEND
ON
BOVRIL**

Mr. J. H. F. T. Longstaffe, a member of the Sudan Club, has been invited to speak at a meeting to be held on Saturday evening, April 16, at the Royal African Society, to underwrite the erection of a bust of Mr. D. Longstaffe and Mrs. Longstaffe, who died on Sunday last. Misses Mrs. F. Longstaffe and Mrs. G. Longstaffe, the ladies, open doubles.

On the first working day of the week, inscribed in the diary of Mr. Simonds, B.C.O.A., of Nairobi, in the morning, was records after the name of Miss Winifred Carol Carroll, when she, Mrs. N. H. Summington, a Native guide and he had accomplished the ascent of the very difficult 17,400 ft. Nelson Peak of Mount Kenya. The party took three days to reach the 15,200 ft. sheer climb, and 13 hours on the next day to achieve the summit.

Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Kenya Colony and now Conservative M.P. for Cheshire, is still contributing articles to a London newspaper in which he advocates more or less compulsory training for young men. He also happens to be Chairman of the Somerset and Gloucestershire Area Committee of the National Fitness Council, and his ideas of training youth have been adopted by the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Aberlour, Chairman of that council, and of Lord Stanhope, President, Executive Board of Education, who are shocked at the idea of young men being compelled to be fit or trained. So after a talk with the Prime Minister Sir Edward has resigned his Chairmanship.

Mrs. A. G. Ponsonby, British Consul in Beira for the last three years, who has left to take up a similar office in Monrovia, Liberia, was perhaps the most successful Consul in Beira's history. Having previously served in South America, he had some knowledge of Portuguese before his transfer to Portuguese East Africa, which soon realised that the new arrival was a good companion, a good sportsman, and a good mixer. So when the Beira Club entertained him to dinner before his departure, the members of the Zanzibar honourable company by his presence, Mr. Ponsonby was the person in whom they all crowded in the star, and was destined for Consular posts in Colombo, Bogota, Lima, Manila, New York, Paris, São Paulo, and Geneva. His recreations is water colour painting.

Mr. Anthony Eden's Successor Lord Halifax Appointed Foreign Secretary

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, following the resignation of Mr. George C. Marshall, and also the Africans' and Rhodesians' trials, was during his recent visit to Germany, that he informed him of German Colonial demands being put forward in his conversations with Herr Hitler. He is a former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, was appointed Viceroy of India in 1936, President of the Board of Education in 1937, and since 1938 has in succession been a Member of the House of Lords, Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council, and a member of the Board of Trade, a Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War, a Member of the Cabinet, and a Member of the Committee of Imperial Defence. He is a man who a few years ago was regarded as a possible candidate for a Parliamentary election, and has since taken keen interest in Party Affairs, and is a strong opponent of Colonial demands.

Major "Jimmy" Nicholls Passing of a Kenya Pioneer

An Appreciation from Southern Rhodesia

One of Southern Rhodesia's best-known Pioneers writes:

"By the death of Major J. E. ('Jimmy') Nicholls, O.B.E., who had been a close friend of mine from the early days, the country loses one of its best loved citizens, sportsmen, and advocates. He had known that the end was near, and when I last saw him a fortnight before his death he was quite resigned and talked cheerfully of old times and old friends.

"He was a member of the B.S.A. Section of the Pioneer Column of 1890, saw service again in the Mashonaland Rebellion, the Boer War and the Great War, being repeatedly mentioned in dispatches, and retired as a field officer with the military O.B.E. He was an old member of the Southern Rhodesian Volunteers in which he commanded a company, and until he was approaching the age of 60 continued to play polo, to ride occasionally at races, and to maintain his active interest in all sorts of sports. For many years he had been representative in Salisbury of the Pioneer Columns Society, the Matabeleland section of which was represented at the funeral by Captain A. H. J. Horne."

A man of big heart, "Jimmy" was one to whom the distressed could safely pour forth its sorrow, and one to whom the distressed never preferred their suit without avail. His charity, however, was always exercised in secret. On the other hand, his championing of those who seemed to him to be denied their rights, particularly if they were Pioneers, was most outspoken, and repeatedly his directness achieved the desired results.

"There will be deep sympathy with Mrs. Nicholls and her children, a boy of about 12 years of age.

"On the day on which 'Jimmy' was laid to rest one of his old friends, Walter Stringfellow, 'Sonny' Taborer, one of the first civil servants in Rhodesia, and for many years a leading sportsman, was laid to rest in Bulawayo where he had spent the past three years, after living most of his life in Salisbury. He was at one time Commissioner in Mashonaland. He was one of our best all-round Africans, and had played cricket and lawn tennis for Rhodesia, being at one time singles tennis champion."

Other Obituary Notices

Mr. A. H. East, O.B.E., formerly of the Civil Service, died last week in Kinschey.

Major General H. S. N. White, who died in London last week at the age of 75, took part in the Sudan Expedition of 1884-5.

Mr. A. Matthews, the Kenya tea planter, was drowned last week while fishing from a boat off Mombasa. He was 73 years of age.

Mr. George B. Bell, a pioneer of Southern Rhodesia, who fought in the Mashonaland Rebellion, was later a well-known big game hunter, and in recent years served in the Native Affairs Department, has died in Salisbury.

The death is announced of Dr. F. Goulding, who for so many years was the principal expert on entomology at the Imperial Institute, from the staff of which he had but recently retired. His work in the field of insect interest and value to East Africa.

Mr. John E. Warwick, the hardware business man, has recently died in Southern Rhodesia from injuries received in a motor accident. He was a keen Freemason, was a foundation Master of the Green Fields Lodge of the Craft, and was a well-known member of the Committee of the Masonic Constitu-

Mr. F. C. Clarke - Shorthorn Expert.

We regret to learn of the death in Songhor at the age of 79 of Mr. F. C. Clarke, one of the pioneers of Kenya, and for many years one of the best-known stock farmers in the Colony.

"Going to Kenya with his wife and daughter from New Zealand in 1905, he took with him two pure-bred Shorthorn cows and a pedigree bull. After two years spent in Kiambu, he joined forces with Major Grogan in Naivasha, and interested himself in sheep-farming. Later he went to Songhor, deciding to concentrate on his Shorthorn herd in the Merti Valley. His first inspection there took place during the Nandi Rebellion, and he had vivid memories of that affair, for on several occasions his camp was surrounded by treacherous Nandi warriors.

During the War he served with the 2nd Transport in "German East" until he was invalided out in 1917. He then devoted all his time to breeding up and improving his Shorthorn cattle, and for many years he acted as judge of Shorthorn classes at agricultural shows in the Colony. In 1926 East Coast Fever swept through his herd, and within a few months it was completely wiped out.

He left Songhor and retired to Naivasha, where he had a wide-circle of friends.

A friend in Kenya writes:

"Mr. F. C. Clarke was a man of utter sincerity, simplicity and integrity, coupled with charm of manner, sound knowledge and shrewd judgment, tempered with kindness, and these traits in his nature endeared him to his many friends throughout the Colony."

"He was a keen fisherman, and one of the foundation members of the Naivasha Yacht Club, with which he has since been actively associated.

"Bojan," as he was affectionately called by his Naivasha friends, will not soon be forgotten. A less widely known side of his diversity of interests was his keen interest in racing. He bred three of the first winners of the 'Produce Stakes,' all foals out of a mare called 'Desert Queen.'

He was buried in Songhor cemetery by the side of his wife, who died two years ago. Deep sympathy will be felt for his daughter, who survives him; she is the wife of Major F. C. Danie.

Forthcoming Engagements

March 4.—Southern Rhodesian Reception and Ball, Royal Empire Society. Reception, 9-9.30 p.m.; dancing, 9.30 p.m.-1 a.m.

March 8.—Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., to address Royal Empire Society on "The Settler and the Native in Central Africa," 8 p.m.

March 10.—Mr. A. Faunton, Secretary of the Education Advisory Committee, Southern Rhodesia, to address Rhodesian "Over Seas" League, Park Place, St. James, S.W.1, 4.30 p.m.

March 10.—Major Brig. Gen. Walker, Commandant, the Education Circle, of the Royal Empire Society on "South African Native Policy Since 1910," 8 p.m.

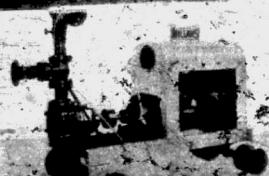
Openings of the R.I.M. Fine Arts Exhibition, Glasgow.

May 2.—Empire Day Dinner at Grosvenor House, the Earl of Athlone presiding.

May 28.—Empire Air Day.

Subscriptions for the above meetings are invited to assist in making the same as far in advance as possible.

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Colonial Empires Condemned

And the Tribe Must Go

AFTER MR. LEONARD BARNE, had last week addressed the intelligentsia of the New African Research Bureau on the subject of Colonies, his Chairman congratulated him that his "every third sentence was scathing." Few people would regard that judgment as a compliment, but the Chairman expressed regret that the speech had not been broadcast to millions. The audience actually numbered less than forty, and showed no enthusiasm; in fact, some subsequent questions were suggestive of criticism.

Mr. Barnes dealt first with the claims of Germany for Colonial territories. (1) If Colonies were good for us, they were good for Germany, and if bad for Germany, bad for us. (2) The world wanted fewer Colonial Empires, and preferably none; to re-create a new German Colonial Empire would be no solution. (3) It was unreasonable for us to expect others to renounce control over Colonial territories unless we were willing to give up exclusive control of our own. (4) The question could be solved only by the disappearance of Colonies; the status of Colonies must be removed, and autonomy within a collective system established for Colonies fit for it, while for others there must be an interim arrangement under international control as a preparation for self-government.

Hookworm and Malaria

Colonial Empires were, he insisted, wrong in a moral and humanitarian sense. In Africa £5 a year was a good income for a whole family; hookworm and malaria were prevalent over an immense area; the infantile death rate was 200 per mille, and the Native population was increasing even more slowly than that of Great Britain. How treacherous was such a foundation for justice and social progress! Ever since the War we had been closing the door of our far-flung Empire, and the envy and covetousness of Germany, Italy and Japan were only natural. Our Empire was incompatible with collective security and inconsistent with democracy.

Under the pretence of sedition, penal laws in Africa restricted Native freedom of speech and writing. Natives could be deported without trial; a Nyasaland Native had been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for having a copy of a certain newspaper; and of four countries half a larger percentage of prison population than Dictator countries two were in British Africa. An unequivocal anti-imperial policy was thus forced upon the Labour Party.

Tribal System Destroyed

Colonial economic development was, he held, still regarded as an extension of British industry at Home; we were imposing on Africa an industrial revolution. The heart of the problem was that our economic penetration had destroyed the old tribal system, had split the whole basis of social relationship, and that we were producing in Africa a type of class society like our own, with its still unhealed wounds.

Indirect rule merely postponed the disintegration of tribal life; it was like screwing down the stopper of a bottle that was already cracked at the bottom. The problem was not to preserve the tribal system but to raise society to a higher level, the tribe must go, and the ground be prepared for the final emancipation. Scientific means must be devised to assimilate the old tribal life without the African going through the stages of semi-colonial life, or Europe itself.

The workers' movement in Great Britain had no interest in the military defence of the Empire as at present constituted, and no concern in preserving British capital or in pulling the investor's chestnuts out of the fire. Two aspects of defence must be disengaged by the Labour Party, which would defend Great Britain if attacked, but which should in no circumstances go to war to defend the Colonies. The Government of Spain must have regretted that before the civil war broke out they had not disarmed the Moors in Morocco; though his hearers might not think such a thing possible now, Indian troops might be transported to England to be used as the Moors were in Spain.

Indirect Rule Must Collapse

In conclusion, he urged that direct help must be given to the introduction of the Trade Union and co-operative movements into Africa, and atonement made for the atrocities we have been partially responsible for inflicting on Africa and Africans in the past.

Points made by Mr. Barnes in answering questions were that there must be a gradual internationalising of administration in the African Colonies; that people on the spot should govern themselves; that the evidence of misrule by Germans in Africa was conclusive, but that the same sort of evidence could be produced that the British, French and Portuguese were unfit to rule; that indirect rule, being opposed by an industrial revolution in conflict with the tribal system, would collapse; that abolition of Colonies would in the long run benefit the working classes in Great Britain; and that Native conditions were bad where white settlement existed, and where there was no white settlement, Native conditions were good. [Editorial comment is made under *Matters of Moment*. —Ed.]

A Sports Ground for Africans

Colonel Drake-Brockman's Appeal

An appeal for a recreation ground for African subjects temporarily resident in this country is made by the African Welfare Committee of the Anti-Slavery Society. In support of the appeal Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. Drake-Brockman writes:

"Africans from both sides of Africa have repeatedly told me that they have little or no opportunity of indulging in any kind of sport, as they have nowhere to go. This is a particular hardship to some of them who are good athletes. We are trying to collect sufficient funds for purchasing a suitable ground for them, and I should like to appeal more particularly to all those sportsmen who have, like myself, enjoyed some of the finest sport in the world in our African Colonies and Protectorates, with possibly the fathers and grandfathers of these young Africans as our sole companions for weeks and months together. Possibly some public-spirited person associated with Africa has a field near London which could be given."

Donations should be sent to Denison House, Ainsdale Bridge Road, London, S.W.1.

Meeting about and day in a tunnel 3 ft. high, 3 ft. broad and 10 ft. long is the attempt to save the Colenso Dam, a series of walls in the Fezwaan Dam, Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, threatened by dam-break. The walls have suffered heavy damage, and the mud-brick layers are continually slipping.

Questions in Parliament

Mr. Hindson asked the Prime Minister, in view of Herr Hitler's speech on February 20 in which he expressed a wish for the return of the former German Colonies, he would give an assurance that no consideration would be given to any possible solution of the problem except as part of a general settlement.

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he had nothing to add to previous statements on the subject made on behalf of the British Government.

Mr. P. W. Donner asked whether the attention of the Colonial Secretary had been drawn to the intensification in Tanganyika of German propaganda which was anti-British in character, and called for the transfer of the Territory to Germany; and whether the Minister would take measures, in view of the distress caused to Natives and English settlers alike, to suppress or otherwise cause this propaganda to cease.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I am aware of the existence of some propaganda. The Government of Tanganyika has the matter under constant observation, and will take any measures to deal with it which appear to be required."

Mr. Creech Jones asked whether the attention of the Dominions Secretary had been drawn to decisions in the Southern Rhodesian courts respecting the requirement that African voters must carry passes in accordance with Act 14 of 1936, even if they had been previously exempted from certain pass laws by Ordinance 15 of 1913; and, as these decisions were not consistent with the principle of consolidation urged in justification of the 1936 Act, would he make representations that those regulations imposing subordinate status on the African people should be repealed?

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replied that he had made inquiries but was not yet in a position to give further information.

Mr. Mander asked whether consideration would be given to the possibility that the South African Native Protectorates when transferred to the Union should be held under mandate. The Marquess of Hartington, Under-Secretary of State for the Dominions, replied that it was not thought that such an arrangement would be practicable or acceptable.

6. Rhodesia Native Registration Act

Mr. Ammon asked whether the Dominions Secretary was aware of the number of arrests of African women in Salisbury on the ground that they had come to the town to do shopping without the permit required under the Natives Registration Act; whether he was satisfied that the location superintendents were able to cope with the requests for permits made to them without causing undue delay and difficulty to persons desiring for reasons of business to enter the township; and, as experience already showed the desirability of modifying the discriminatory provision of the Act, appropriate action would be taken.

The Marquess of Hartington said that the first part of the question was in the negative, and that the Dominions Secretary would consult the Southern Rhodesian Government on the other points raised.

Could the Dominions Secretary make a statement on the wrongful arrest of James Mfarsi, a civilised Native of Southern Rhodesia, asked Mr. Ammon, who said that the man in question was arrested for not carrying a pass from which he was exempt. Mr. Ammon also asked if the Minister was aware that the man, on being placed on the voter's roll, was accorded a certain right in effect, that the Chief Native Commissioner had confirmed to the police that there was no need for him to carry a pass.

Lord Hartington replied that a record of the court proceedings in the case was being mailed from Southern Rhodesia. Meanwhile, he understood there was no ground for the suggestion that it was a case of wrongful arrest. The native in question was convicted and fined £1.00 in the magistrate's court for an offence under the Native Registration Act of 1936 from the operation of which he had never been exempted, and notwithstanding from the decision of the High Court had been rated. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald had been informed that the Chief Native Commissioner did not, as alleged, inform the Native that he was exempt from the relevant legislation as a voter.

Mr. Ammon asked why applications for the issue of such certificates for wives in Zambia, Nyasaland, were refused.

He suggested that such an application should have been employed for many years.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that such a settlement was necessitated by the rapidly growing commercial publishing industry, vermicular technical, scientific, engineering documents, and books, work which required a greater knowledge of English than was possessed at present. So far as is known, by any Native in Nyasaland.

Mr. Lunan: "Are we to take it that applications of natives for these posts will no longer be considered?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Oh, no. This is a particular post for the translation of particular work, and we cannot find a Native in Nyasaland to do this high grade work."

Italian Control in Ethiopia

Asked by Mr. W. Roberts for information on what proportion of Ethiopia was administered and controlled by the Italian Government, Sir John Simon replied that the information in the possession of the Foreign Office went to show that there had been sporadic outbreaks of dissatisfaction among the Native population, especially in Western Ethiopia. The Italian military authorities were understood to be taking steps to deal with these, and to be in general control of virtually the whole country. So far as the British Government was aware, this administration was established in the main centres of population.

Mr. Mander asked whether the Foreign Secretary would consider the advisability of suggesting in the negotiations with Italy that the Emperor of Ethiopia might be given jurisdiction over certain territory therein, under conditions to be mutually agreed between Great Britain, Italy and the League of Nations.

The Prime Minister replied that he could not pledge himself in advance with regard to any discussions on the subject of Ethiopia.

Mr. Mander: "Might this not be to the advantage of Italy, and leave us with some shred of honour on this subject?"

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "At what stage will the House of Commons be consulted as to the terms to be made with the Duce?"

The Prime Minister: "Later on."



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Berlin: Dr. H. Ritter, 2, Brühlstrasse, Berlin.

Sir Harold MacMichael

An interesting incident in career of Sir Harold MacMichael, who has died in East Africa, Tanganyika Territory, and recently became Governor of Uganda. He was born in 1865, and is noted in history as a soldier and statesman. He was most exalted post during his career was during the Boer War, when he was the sultan of Sudan, overthrown. An annual tribute was paid, but inasmuch as the tribute was suspended on presents of arms, he was compelled to leave his country. He now lives in England.

The military campaign was organized, and MacMichael was its political representative. One of the difficulties confronting the commanding general was the absence of maps and information about the terrain, and it fell to MacMichael to supply these deficiencies. In view of patient cross examination, he had to compile a comprehensive and accurate map, and for constructing it worked topographically out of the unproven material. Native estimates of distance and elevation.

The campaign was soon won, and then under his guidance the former sultanate was incorporated into the Sudan administration, its sultans, and others were induced to serve the new regime with the plenipotentiary powers which they had shown in the old.

As Others See Us

In a survey of English and Colonial journalism, *World Press News*, referring to our national *World Press News*, recently published, has recently written:

"When the new imperial air mail rates were introduced, *East Africa and Rhodesia* gained world-wide publicity for its brilliant example of journalistic enterprise by immediately printing a special edition in Biblio, a remarkable kind of very durable paper. It added that such a journal is to be regarded as authoritative in its news and very often inspired in its editorials."

The same organ of imperialism, however, has evidently wavered from recent days, and now do not believe in the object of the new rates, since "what seemed to be as much as it emerged from the knowledge of the proposed, at the given moment might have appeared a startling vision if we had had access to other views, it might well not have been within our knowledge." But a consideration never absent from the mind of a leader writer, and any reader who has the reason to think that our judgment may have been made without full knowledge, is naturally anxious to communicate his views with entire frankness, whether for our own guidance or for guidance of others.

Advertiser's Weekly also criticizes the leading press, especially so-called, as showing the strongest appeal to their journal being "It is not the duty of a reputable journal to write about an idle luxury or to comment on it in paragraphs. . . . Of course, in a newspaper, a healthy sense of self-respect does not do to gain, and develop the sense of self-respect, as well as considerate and thoughtful, is the first condition of these matters."

Albino Colobus Monkeys

OLD CHIEFERY has, throughout the African continent, a history of the capture of albino specimens, and there was one most celebrated in Kenya. Two years ago a normal white colobus specimen, which it was most difficult to catch, owing to its color, was captured, and was blacker than any of the black.

Waiting to get out of the subject, apparently, Dominique, the old chief, who appears to be the last of the original specimens yet living. There is no specimen

on record, however, which probably deserves to be called the last.

It appears that this specimen

was shot only a few miles away in the Western slopes of Keny Mountain, since the white, black and white colobus monkeys are found throughout Africa, and, certainly, in Uganda, and in the Mount Elgon, the Shillong, and several other mountainous regions. Several of these rare species are known to me, and specimens of many of them are in my collection. Some apes are occasionally seen, and I know also other monkeys, such as the gibbon, or the orang, the very numerous species

Women in the Colony

The pioneer women earned a place for us, facing dangers and until many a brave heart carries a crown on the other's page of history.

As today, the Rhodesian woman is a woman in business and public life, commanding the influence of qualities that set a colony apart. I have known Rhodesian women come from many lands over, to become wives and to purify tropical life, sometimes alone, bearing a good race of music to attend a political meeting.

No less laudable point to be admired about them is the way in which they manage with simple means, which has not known the refinements of fashion, the tricksies of a boudoir, housewives and maid-servants. We have not told you the story of the cat who slipped through all black points, then, having tactfully, with a nice sharp pencil, deluminous dog, a long, thin, sharp leap and weed left flattened, her silk vanished, and her intelligence indicated in the fact that the cat must have drunk water, and that Rhodesian clothes are regarded as rotten, washed only by the womenfolk at charming places whilst the mistress finds time for sport, reading and art.

Buy Bonds

in Tanganyika Province. Once gave me a copy of the *World War*. It was a good one.

But, as usual, facts are facts. The *Post-Palace* is copied from a rough

copy in which it is good to copy. It is a copy of the *Post-Palace*.

The Problem of Zimbabwe

Dr. THEODORE ARTHUR, F.R.A.S., of the British Museum, has recently written a paper on "Zimbabwe and its Palace Remains." In this he discusses the problem of the origin and date of the remains of these so-called "Zimbabwe" structures. He states that the walls enclosing the palaces were built of dressed stone, cut and fitted together, whereas a wall of mud-brick, like the famous one at Jericho, was unable to stand upright at an angle of 90°.

Dr. Arthur's interesting and well-illustrated article in *Archaeological Review* (July) is mainly concerned with the remains of the palaces of Dafur. These apparently signs of civilization which, as applied to the builders, may mean an Egyptian or Persian race, though hardly so in this case. They were the dwelling places of the rulers of Dafur, which was founded very early. Another remarkable feature of Southern Rhodesia is that the buildings inside are traced for a distance of 100 feet in some cases.

The large stone walls to-day, though quite different from those of the palaces, help to prove that some palace walls are six feet thickness—and are not aged whereas the walls of double walls are perpendicular faces and filled the intervening space with timber. On their date, Dr. Arthur quotes the founder of the dynasty, ruled about 1,000 B.C. The later date helps to solve the main problem.

Mr. Arthur goes on defining in attributing the building to "foreigners of superior intellect to the local inhabitants," and calls them "the 'Romans'." As such foreigners could in an inland country like Zimbabwe-like palaces, it is surely conceivable that others, possibly of the same race, could have built them. They may have come from Southern Rhodesia, and at the same time in the sixteenth century at the earliest, the Portuguese were there, thus leaving a gap for discussion of the problem in the origin of Zimbabwe.

Empire Air Base

It is gratifying to learn that the Air Ministry has accepted my offer of the use of the Empire Air Base at Southampton Water. Requests have been made for a landing field, a triangular field, one mile in each direction across the deep channel, to be kept clear, but at a meeting of the contestants last week the chairman declared that it would be physically impossible.

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News-items in Brief

Dr. J. H. D. C. M. has realised that the three payments of £100 per month for the importation of dried fish and salted fish into Rhodesia are not sufficient to cover the cost of the imports. Stamps for the export of all documents used to be issued by the post office since March 1937.

Two sets of glass Artesian-glass bawls are presented to the Science Museum, on loan to the Governor of Antiquities in the Sudan.

In April 1937, the Society of the Overseas Society of British Workers sent a cablegram to East and South Africa asking aid for each half oz. of coffee.

Any two oz. of Hirsch coffee have been sent to him from London as a present from the Society for African Workers German Winter Fund.

Over 3,500 bars of silver were collected by the Royal African Society during its annual meeting, amounting to £7,000 in addition to the ordinary amount of the Society's funds, higher than last year.

The annual report of the Royal African Society, in recognition of its particularly good work of this year, grants to the African ship companies, was decided to make a special award of £1,000 to the Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The majority of the men in the areas where war has been waged for the service commissions in the Royal Air Force. The average age is 21, and they have served four years of the active strength and seven years in the reserves.

The Chairman of the Rhodesia Memorial Fund, in view of outstanding performances by aviators resident in the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, has decided to enable the advertising committee to present a trophy to the pilot who makes the most courageous flight to his or her credit.

The Bishop's Courtford Urban Council has accepted my offer of the Rhodesia Biltmore Memorial Trust to take over the fortalice of Cecil Rhodes. The house, equipped as a Rhodes Memorial, will be the most complete Victorian residence in nearly as nearly as possible to combine with modern comforts. An indoor and outdoor hall has been provided for the public.

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Commercial Concerns.

The following news items in Rhodesia and Southern Africa will be of interest to our readers:

Gold imports from Rhodesia declined 27,000 tons in December, 1937.

Silkilya coal in the last two weeks exported approximately 1,000 tons of coker anthracite.

Public and private roads are to be established in the districts of Gwelo and the male responsible bodies.

Murphy's the Standard contractors in Gwelo is engaged in the construction of a steel bridge.

Construction of the northern section of the Langasvika Railway during 1938 amounted to £750,000 compared with £200,000 in 1937.

Mr. J. G. Thompson, Director of Virrol, has signed a contract for the supply during 1938 of 100,000 tons of ground coffee to the Muruya and Kafue districts.

The Muruya district from which coffee has been seriously damaged by fire, birds, pecking and stored moonshine destruction, but the main crop was fortunately saved.

About 100,000 tons of coffee are being imported into Rhodesia each month, but an increasing quantity is being imported directly from the country.

It is reported that coffee consumption of 10 million cases, may well be imported from Japan, under the terms of the recent Indo-Japanese trade agreement.

During the six months to November, 1937, coal production in Rhodesia increased 10 per cent., and disseminated power output increased 15 per cent. The neighbouring countries of South Africa, and Zambia, Rhodesia, have been appointed agents for the British Electrical Engineering Company and Swift Marine Diesel engines at Fezwa, Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, Zanzibar.

Imports into Southern Rhodesia during 1937 numbered £650,000 more than in 1936, while capital declared by newcomers showed an increase of £25,000 over the 1936 total.

At present it is probable that the 38-mile road from Vumba to the coast to Malindi will be begun. It would improve game and fishing districts, and facilitate access to the coast.

Rope and string, wire, rods, the trees of the 1,000-foot range are being harvested in the Zambezi Valley, near Chinhoyi, and are found to be very strong and satisfactory, especially in the 1,000-foot range.

Recently Northern Rhodesia is anticipating a better coffee crop than is usual, due to fine andiform weather after heavy rain in January. The maize too promises heavy yields.

The 1,000-mile of Macadam roads in Rhodesia laid down in 1937, will according to the Southern Rhodesian Ministry of Public Works, cost £100,000 per mile, or £100,000 Ababa from £12 to £6 a ton.

Noting that Southern Rhodesia's resources such as timber, sand and water are being effectively handled, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia is sending a Commission to inquire into the matter.

A search for oil has been undertaken in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, by Mr. J. H. Bryant, who reported no traces of oil in the 1,000 feet of rock.

Approximate exports by the main seaports were: Tananarive—Rubber 1,000,000 tons; cotton 100,000 tons; sisal 100,000 tons; cotton seed 100,000 tons; tobacco 100,000 tons; sheep and goat skins 100,000 skins; sugar 580,000 tons.

Thus the Muruya coffee tree, the Muruya type, the increased shade is indicated by the results of the experiments now being carried out in coffee experiments stations, Langasvika, where shaded trees average 10 annuals, and unshaded trees 15 annuals, in the Muruya areas.

The East African Industrial Equipment Company Ltd., of Kisumu, has recently opened a branch in Nairobi. The sole master stockholders are Mr. Sprott, the managing director, and Mr. G. S. Gamlen, both of whom were formerly in the salaried service of the East African Railways and Harbours, and Mr. W. H. Sprott, a son of Mr. Sprott.

Leading firms with stockholders in Kenya and Uganda, such as the Sprotts, and Mr. G. S. Gamlen, have recently entered into a partnership to form the East African Industrial Equipment Company Ltd., of Nairobi, and the firm is to be controlled by Mr. Sprott.

The new firm is to manufacture and supply engineering and industrial equipment, and to import and export engineering and industrial supplies.

The new firm is to be controlled by Mr. Sprott.



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Sisal Stock Readies Export

The famous sisal-growing areas in Africa, in England and outside the continent, have a total of the million sacks per year, considerably more than is being imported at present, and it is the consequence thereof that has been responsible for the rise in prices. When a couple of weeks ago, the British Government advanced by about a penny ton within a day, it was alleged, in consequence of the stocks, that were not used as an argument that there was a sufficient amount for the advance, and there was also a reference made to the fact that there had previously been a fall in price. In view of the need for the re-exporters to be enabled to repeat the fall, the Ministry of Trade and Economic Warfare has issued a circular to the Trade and Information Commissions from the Government of Rhodesia stating that the stocks of sisal are sufficient to meet the world's requirements for a long time to come, and that the figures for the Agriculture of Tanganyika State do not support the claim that the stocks of sisal in Rhodesia and the neighbouring countries are unobtainable; it knows of no way to import sisal in excess of the normal requirements.

Here, then, is official recognition of Rhodesia's rôle which will have certainly helped to restore the market.

How The World Uses Sisal

Mrs A. J. Findlay, former Minister of Agriculture in Zanzibar, recently gave a short talk from London on cloves, saying, *that* "the chief uses of the plant are for tea, tobacco, and coffee, and that they sold over the greater number of them that are sold for domestic purposes. It is not so much as a clove used for domestic purposes are only a small proportion of the total output." Statistics show that in the East Indies 3,000 tons of dried cloves are shredded and packed with tobacco for smoking. The Island of Mysore in India is said to be the chief producer of cloves, and the chief market for them is the United States. The principal uses of cloves in America are for smoking, and for perfume. This is consistent with the fact that the United States is the largest consumer of perfume.

The chief uses of sisal are for the manufacture of bags, and for the production of oil.

Sisal Trade Problems

With the exception of the last few months, the sisal trade has been in a bad way, and has been unable to compete with the imports. The chief difficulty is the high cost of production, and the high cost of delivery to the market. The cost of production is increased by the fact that the cost of labour is high, and the cost of delivery is increased by the fact that the cost of shipping is high.

There is also the difficulty of finding a market for the surplus.

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Saved by a Parasite

It is known that in many of the countries where the disease occurs, the incidence of the disease is high, and the death rate is high.

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even stain. The Atlas A is
quite odourless. Moreover, the timber treated
in this manner is rendered immune from
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and permanent. Surface treated whilst
can afterwards be painted or varnished
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LAW AND MINING NEWS

Albertson Training Scheme**Reply to Form 1 Minister**

RECENTLY Captain W. S. Senior, former Minister of Mines in Southern Rhodesia, criticised the Albertson scheme for training young miners in the Colony. He characterised the scheme as "savage and shortsighted" on points of cardinal importance, and suggested that the cost for 50 boys would work out at £4,200 per annum, exclusive of training staff, quarters, and running plants for which only £68 per month was allowed (in the estimate). Mr. R. V. Albertson, the originator of the scheme, has now pointed out that the Albertson Mine Training Centre would be a gold producer, and that to recover 20 oz. of gold per month, not a high estimate, would produce £135, making £200 per month, or sufficient to provide for the suggested shortfall.

Mining Colonials

Mr. P. C. C. Cadet, of Inst. M.M., is now in the Sudan.

Sir Edmund Davis, mentioned £250,000 Scheme for civic development.

Mr. William Williams, Inst. M.M., expects to arrive home via Java, Madras, next month.

R. L. Day, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has returned to England after a visit to the Belgian Congo and East Africa.

Mr. N. W. Wilson has contributed to the *Mining Magazine* a description of methods devised to overcome problems incidental to systematic prospecting in the difficult Ruwenzori country of Uganda.

Minerals Separation, Ltd.

Addressing shareholders at the annual meeting of Minerals Separation, Ltd., Mr. Francis J. Gibbs, Chairman of the Company, said that the profit for the year amounted to £112,023, an increase of £100,533 over the previous 12 months; royalties amounted to £102,475, an increase of £33,158; and interest and dividends totalled £81,033, an increase of £12,342. The large profit had been chiefly due to high metal prices during the year. As to their future sales in Rhonak Corporation, said the market value of their stock was very much higher than the value recorded in the accounts. Minerals Separation, Ltd., had in the first of acquiring a large number of shares in Consolidated Copper Mines, Ltd., and had also an interest in Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Co., Ltd.

Terrestrial bounds

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during 1937 were Gold, 1,752 oz. (dilution unredacted); ammolite, 2,000 oz.; tin, 2,000 oz.; iron and salt, 25,000 tons. The amount of individual districts was as follows: Mbeya, 2,009 oz.; Mboma, 1,360 oz.; Mwanga, 1,766 oz.; Sumbawala, 1,022 oz.; Dodoma, 1,022 oz.; and Tanga, 1,022 oz., and Dodoma, 1,022 oz.

Mineral exports from Nyasaland during 1937 were as follows: tin, unredacted; ammolite, 1,000 oz.; zinc, 1,000 oz.; lead, 1,000 oz.; copper, 1,000 oz.; manganese, 16,922 tons (16,062 tons unredacted); iron, 15 tons; vanadinite, 71 lb. (71 lb. unredacted); and chrome, 1,000 lbs. (1,000 lbs. unredacted). Gold, 9 oz. (9 oz. unredacted); silver, 1,000 oz. (1,000 oz. unredacted); and chrome, 1,000 lbs. (1,000 lbs. unredacted).

World Output of Gold

The world output of gold in 1937 is estimated at 35,500,000 fine oz. A listing of the annual bullion review by Messrs. Samuel M. Guggenheim & Co. The figure represents a new high record. The leading producing country was South Africa, with 14,500,000 oz.; Soviet Russia was second with 8,000,000 oz.; U.S.A., 4,089,000 oz.; Canada, 1,155,000 oz.; Australia, 1,566,000 oz.; Mexico, 840,000 oz.; and Southern Rhodesia, 894,000 oz. The British Empire percentage of the total production was 55% compared with 69.5% in 1932.

Record Tin Production

World production of tin during 1937 reached a record figure of 206,900 tons, of 27,000 tons more than in 1936, which was also a record year. Estimated consumption of tin in manufacture increased by 8,000 tons to 22,400 tons. Thus consumers' stocks appreciated slightly during 1937.

Chrome in Southern Rhodesia

That the chrome mines of Southern Rhodesia, already the largest producers in the world, might hope to even further prosperity as the result of a new process he was investigating, was stated by Sir Edmund Davis when he recently visited the properties of Rhodesia Chrome Mines, Ltd., of which he is Chairman, in Bulawayo.

New Machinery for Wanderer

Development of the Wandvergum has necessitated the ordering of a new 2,500 K.W. turbo-generator, and two new turbines for the power station. A reclamation plant is also being erected at the waste tip mine belonging to the Wanderer Company. The storage dam, now partially completed, will have a storage capacity of about 1,000,000 to 92,000,000 gallons of water, equivalent to 100,000 cubic yards of white sand base, which will help to facilitate a scientific report for the main employer.

The new 2,500 K.W. engine on the waste tip near the Lupurura and Kafue copper mines has been ordered for immediate completion.

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ENQUIRIES AND QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Anglo American (10s.)	55s. 6d.	56s. 6d.
Bushwick Mining (10s.)	50s. 7d.	50s. 7d.
C. & M. Motor (10s.)	50s. 7d.	51s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (10s.)	55s. 6d.	55s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (10s.)	55s. 6d.	55s. 6d.
Explorations (10s.)	55s. 6d.	55s. 6d.
Fanti Consolidated (8s.)	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Gabon Gold Mines (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (10s.)	26s. 3d.	26s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Katanga Miner (1d. (5s.)	2s.	2s.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	—	—
Kasirongole Solv. Mine (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenian (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kimberlite (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Kitangaza Corporation (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lucky Concessions (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian Concessions (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London and Rhodesia (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lungwishi Gold (1d. (5s.)	—	—
Mashima Asbestos (1s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Nchanga Cons. (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rezende (1s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Rhodesia Brothers (1d. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (2s.)	—	—
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Rhodesia Copper Corp. (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodiam (2s.)	11s. 7d.	11s. 7d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	18s. 3d.	18s. 3d.
Rostermont (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Seledzi (10s.)	2s.	2s.
Shire Valley (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Uganda (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Umtali (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.

	Last week	This week
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Witwatersrand (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Zambia Exploring (1d.)	—	—

GENERAL

British & A. Corporation	—	—
South Africa (10s.)	29s. 6d.	29s. 6d.
Central and Steel	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Signal (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African	—	—
East African Plantations (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
E. A. Power (10s.)	25s. 6d.	25s. 6d.
Imperial Airways	—	—
Kassala (Sudan) (10s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Leviathan (10s.)	8d.	8d.
Mozambique (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Port of Beira (10s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	25s. 7d.	25s. 9d.
Sisal Estates (10s.)	5s. 10d.	5s. 10d.
— (10s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.

Answers to Correspondents

Answers given on the express condition that they may be distributed by East African publishers except in the case of direct answers sent to East Africa and published in each newspaper concerned by the company the holder of which has given the writer's full name and address (not necessarily clear), but readers will be pleased to note that a pseudonym can be published under a pseudonym.

Readers are requested to enclose their envelopes in MANAGA and address them to The Editor, "East African Protectorate," Great Zimbabwe, Gwelo.

FRANK TOWNE.—Two Rhodesian shares which I may suppose are British South African Company and Road Amelioration.

EDDIE HORSES.—There has been good trading in Rhodesian Anglo-American at less than yesterday's close, with any recovery in copper and copper stocks making the share market advance.

ALFRED STANFIELD.—Quite impossible to say what recovery may reasonably be anticipated. Your list is more or less ordinary good, and you should retain all securities which could not even at the present low level be sold.

A. E. D. SMITH.—The present net valuation of Katanga Goldfields appears unduly pessimistic but whether you sell or not depends on whether you want to realize your stock in this particular venture.

E. D. DE MELLO LONDON.—I know of no firm developing northern Beira Works more steadily last year and believed to have done still better in recent months. Hence the strength of Port of Beira rates.

S. S. DE VENSTAD.—In view of the small money invested in Motor, Gold Fields Rhodesian, Development, London & Rhodesian, Unilever, Rhodesian, Anglo-American, and Rhodesian Corporation and White Star.

N. C. H. CRICKWELL.—Taking the mining view Katanga should turn out well, but it would be wrong to say that there was not a further drop in price. For anyone prepared to buy now, however, today's figure should be well justified. Today there may be later opportunities of buying.

H. A. L. TOROTAS.—The annual meeting of Kenya Reefs, Ltd., was held at Nairobi on December 17. You will obtain a copy of the Directors' Report and financial statement from the Secretary, Messrs. J. H. Horner and Sons, Commercial Buildings, Nairobi, Kenya.



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For further information, apply to the Sales Office of the Atlas Rosacometta Tile-makers, which trade on the strength of its standard cement hollow and solid blocks and solid blocks, standard concrete hollow and solid blocks and solid blocks, standard concrete hollow and solid blocks and solid blocks, for all building purposes, ceiling blocks for partition walls, platform floors, hollow slabs for partition walls, platform floors, floor slabs for stairs, eaves-boards, etc., and other articles of building, such as casings and window-guards, etc., for glass, steel, and other building materials.

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A Hint to Exporters

RETAIL TRADE in Kenya is the most important in the year and remains so, but an importers' conference of much importance was held recently, and it is felt that East Africa ought to watch the general situation more closely, since many importers have "been gambling in the form of over-indenting, with the hope of profiting from rising prices, and in the anticipation that the flow of supplies from Japan might be diminished, if not arrested, as a result of the hostilities in the Far East."

Cement, canvas, and some other commodities were for a time unobtainable from Japan, though it can be said that, on the whole, deliveries of Japanese goods have not been seriously dislocated.

But the position of traders who have gambled has not been eased by the world drop in cotton, coffee, and sisal prices, for the export of those three crops from East Africa is heavy, and, despite the help of the reduced railway rates, port charges and ocean freights which have been temporarily granted, purchasing power must for a time be considerably below what was estimated when the ultra-optimistic indents were placed.

The general position throughout Eastern Africa is better than it has been for years, and taking a general view, is encouraging, but the suggested caution in respect of credits is nevertheless desirable.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during 1937 reached a record of £4,099,454, compared with £4,516,284 in 1936, or an increase of 10%. Imports during the year totalled £3,924,005, compared with £3,356,860 in 1936, or an increase of 16.9%. The corresponding figure for 1935 was £2,989,900.



Davidson & Son Ltd., Strocco Engineers, Works, East

Brazilian Coffee Research

FOR THE growth of East Africa have of late been perturbed at the change in Brazil's coffee policy, by which it was feared that large quantities of low-grade coffee would be thrown on the market. Emphasis has accordingly been laid on the importance of maintaining quality, and it is therefore of interest to learn that Brazil is also watching this aspect particularly in the replacement of its *mochi* method by "washed coffee" preparation, involving the scrapping of coffee factories and curing plants of the type familiar in East Africa.

This fact is brought out by Mr. Félix Choussy in a bulletin issued by the Coffee Defence Institute of Porto Rico and quoted in the monthly bulletin of the Coffee Board of Kenya. He also deals in the paper with the vexed question of fermentation, and concludes that not only is fermentation of no value from the point of view of improving coffee, but that there is a danger of the effluent from the fermenting tanks encouraging the growth of fungi causing diseases of coffee.

He draws attention to the difference in flavour between high-grown and low-grown coffee, and quotes certain evidence in favour of the view that micro-organisms existing and multiplying on the surface of the cherry at the different altitudes may exert an influence upon the quality of the bean during the weeks which the cherry is turning from green through yellow to red. He states that aeroplanes are actually spraying big areas of low coffee with cultures of these moulds, and it is hoped that in times the quality of low-grown coffee will be raised to that of the high-grown by this method.

In dealing with drying the bean, Mr. Choussy maintains that it is essential that the bean should not be killed, either by injury, fermentation, excessive exposure to high temperatures, or to insulation. He recommends alternating periods of treating the beans for four hours with a current of air at 60 degrees Centigrade, and four hours in an unheated, hermetically sealed chamber, and then repeating the operation.

Bank's Latest Trade Report

THE Standard Bank of South Africa includes the following items in its current trade review of conditions in East Africa and the Rhodesias:

Kenya.—Business in Mombasa bazaar quiet owing to the decrease in on-country orders as result of anticipated reductions in railway freights on imports. Stocks on hand are large, but prices not yet affected. Elsewhere in the Colony business is reported quiet.

Uganda.—Bazaars well stocked for the cotton season. Owing to the low ruling price of cotton, merchants are curtailing their indents, to keep stocks within the limits of their probable requirements. Estimated from present condition of cotton crop that 346,000 bales will be obtained.

Tanganyika territory.—Business quiet in Dar es Salaam; Tanga and Lindi report brisk trade; elsewhere conditions steady. Decline in cotton has resulted in a few estates curtailing shipments, but cutting proceeds normally. Cotton crop in Morogoro district has been of good grade, with increase of 25% to 50% over last year's output. Prices, however, falling.

Southern Rhodesia.—Building contracts busy, and general prospects considered good. Cotton quotations remain firm. Heavy rains have fallen, and maize and tobacco crops are considered good.

Northern Rhodesia.—General business in Lusaka and on Copperbelt satisfactory. Livestock in good condition, grazing plentiful. Average under maize estimated to be about same as last year.

Nyasaland.—European trade turnovers during November higher than those recorded during corresponding period for some years, but business in Native section quiet. Improvement expected from tobacco crop signs are fair. Tea sales during December constituted a record for the territory.

News of our Advertisers

Davidson & Son Ltd.—Lately have issued a pamphlet describing modern methods of construction of engine frames, flywheels, flywheels, and similar parts, and the methods of preparing them for manufacture. The pamphlet is available free of charge.

Market Prices and Notes

Market prices quoted below are for 1937 unless otherwise indicated.

Catappa.—Cortex. Combated by all African countries. per ton. Basotho Market April 21, 1937, £15. 2s. 6d.; 1936, 19s. 6d.

Cloves.—Market has been active with large supplies from America. 100 Mace. Zanzibar strip 8s. 6d. C. I. F. London. Auction Show. (1937) £16. 0s. 0d. (1936, 17s.)

A good variety of Kei River leaves, mostly with irregular demand and in some cases prices have been easier.

Tea.—A. Grade 78s. 0d. to 14s. 6d.
B. grade 45s. 0d. to 63s. 6d.
C. grade 43s. 6d. to 49s. 6d.

Peaberry.—London cleared 14s. 6d.

Camellia.—London cleared 14s. 6d.

Second sizes.—London cleared 14s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.
Third sizes. 13s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.

London Strip.—Cotton 140 cwt. (1937) £0. 8s. 0d. 80,188 cwt.

Copper.—Market has been dull but steady and standard bar cash is now valued at £500 lbs. 3d. per ton, or three months' £410. 6s. per ton. (1936, £39. 7s.) (1937, £36.)

Copra.—East African M.S. has been met at 511 s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. and Straits £11. 1s. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. ports. (1937) £10. 1s. 6d. (1936, £10.)

Latton.—Uganda 53d. to 63d. per lb. (1937) 6s. 1d. to 8s. 8d. (1936, 6s. 1d.)

Cotton Seed.—Market quiet and steady. White woolly sorts for shipment valued at £412 s. 6d. to £412s. 6d. per ton ex ships. Egyptians stuck to P.M.F. for February were easier at £6. 2s. 6d. in March 7s. 1s. 3d. and April 7s. 6d. (1937, £5. 1s. 6d.; 1936, 7s. 1s.)

Gold.—13s. 9d. per ounce. (1937) 14s. 1d. to 14s. 11d.

Granadulas.—Coronated (machined) in Rondequin-Hamburg have been easier with March at £10. 1s. 6d. per ton. April £10. 1s. 6d.; May 11s. 1s. 3d. and July 11s. 2s. 6d. (1917; £15. 2s. 6d.; 1936; £13. 1s. 6d.)

Hides.—Market has been steady with prices inclined to react slightly from the lowest level. Mohillas 70/50 42 lb. up 7s. 1d.; 11 lb. 7s. 4d., 0.8 lb. 7d.

Egyptian hides and skins, which have been absent from the market ever since the Italian conquests are likely to reappear as the result of a decree which encourages such export to foreign countries, though it forbids their import to Italy. The need for foreign currency is the motive of this order.

Maize.—East African shows little change and is valued at 27s. 6d. per ton. (1937, 28s.)

Pyrithium.—New flowers are strong and firm at £10. 7s. to £10. 10s. per ton. Japanese best quality flowers have improved to £3. 10s. per ton. (1937, £3. 10s.; 1936, £4. 1s.)

Indians 100 per cent. dried cotton seed 10s. 6d. per ton.

Organic.—Macauba, standard quality 10s. 6d. per ton. 100 per cent. dried cotton seed 10s. 6d. per ton.

Avocet.—May and June 1937, £17. 15s. No. 100 per cent. dried cotton seed 10s. 6d. per ton.

Soya Beans.—In recent market曼寧頓豆的豆子 (Soybean) 100 per cent. dried cotton seed 10s. 6d. per ton.

Market steady with some indicator better.—**Tea.**—Nepal Darjeeling 22d., Keemun 18s. 6d. 12s. 6d. per lb. (1937) 17s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.

Exports.—From Uganda during January totalled 1,805,866 lb. Tanganyika accounted 449 cwt. During January soya beans 59,000 lb. were consigned to the U.K. 42 1/2 cwt. to Germany and 4 cwt. to Tanzania.

Steady and firm.—The standard for cash is £186. 10s. and Kenya Maize 52s. 1d. (1937, £248.; 1936; £207.)

Tobacco.—Deliveries for Home consumption during 1937 from Malaya amounted to 1,915,560 lb. and 1,263 lb. from Northern Rhodesia strips 16,144 lb. leaf 579,674 lb. from Southern Rhodesia strips 1,440,624 lb., leaf 1,007,103 lb. from Uganda strips 2,211 lb. leaf 141,102 lb. The only appreciable difference to 1936 was the deliveries of Southern Rhodesian leaf which showed an increase of nearly 3,000,000 lb. The next Southern Rhodesian auction sales have been arranged for April 19.

Leather.—Strong in New Zealand during January. White cattle cattle 14s. 6d. strip dark dried 22s. 6d. lb. Exports of manufactured tobacco from Beaufortland during December were:—Vermouth 1,000,000 lb., 52d. lb. Virginian dark 15c. cigar 7s. 10d.

Hides.—quiet and practically unchanged with Kenya Governor at 3s. 10d. (1937) 3s. 6d. in Kenya Shillings 38s. per ton. (1937) 3s. 6d. Governor's Bond, Equator 40s. 6d.

Air Mail Passengers.—Flown over passengers on February 27 included Mrs. H. Humphries, from Port Bell.

Inward passengers on 28/2/37 included Miss Nancy Correll, from Khartoum, while the machine due to leave on March 2 will carry Mrs. W. Wright to Port Bell.

Our Air Mail Edition.—Now that all first-class mail between Great Britain and India, Burma and Ceylon are carried at the rate of 1/- per ounce, our readers in those countries may obtain our air mail edition on the terms which have hitherto been possible only in respect of the British East, Central and South African territories namely 5/- per annum, all postage included. The journal is again weekly and scheduled to run five days a week. It is to be reckoned that in that time and the number of issues, it is to be increased from 100,000 to 150,000 in each direction. Two of the four sets will contain a magazine the other two will be which is to be distributed over three days to four half.

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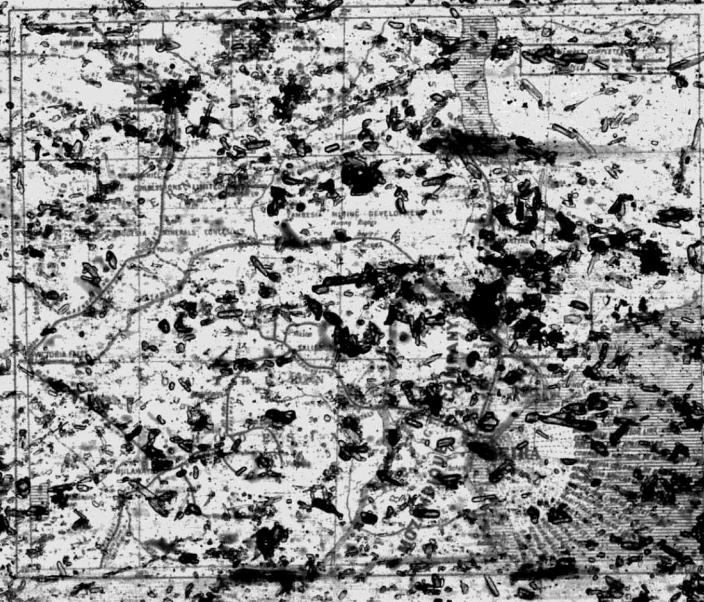
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Bela has become the recognized winter tourist resort of Rhodesia and is fast becoming increasingly popular with visitors from South Africa and the United Kingdom and with visitors from Overseas.

The port of Beira is the outlet of the port administered by the Mozambique Company, situated in the northern part of Mozambique, opposite the port of Nampula. It is the chief port of Rhodesia, handling a large amount of both import and export trade. The Company's port of Beira is open to shipping throughout the year, provided that the port authority has received the necessary shipping equipment.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Thursday, March 10, 1938

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

FORGOTTEN VERSAILESS and still agreed to the peace of Versailles, Germany resists for all it is worth. This is the internal situation now put forward in all seriousness and with a farce of a proposal by Germany and Nationalist South Africa. Colonies have escaped punishment and Britain has always been the garrison and friends of the French in Africa.

Germany is a country of 100 million people, the second largest in Europe. The record of Hitler's methods is well known. Hitler would not dream of attacking Britain, but he does dream of attacking France. He has no method to see whether his designs will succeed. However, Adolf Hitler has a secret weapon which follows every army and force, the Resistance. In the whole of the nation there is a secret system of espionage and subversives, no one knows how many there are, but they are many. Now, if Germany attacks France, Hitler will always defeat Britain. What do I really know? Germany itself is the Eric War Crimes' record. Hitler will be harassed for the immediate future, but the situation will render the truth of the matter unknown and an once naturally peaceful democratic

country anything before reasonable. Just let the world forget that a wise and good man, Winston Churchill, while mankind is still suffering grievously twenty years later that Disarmament her last battle for world domination, imperialism was defeated - that she has never paid for her defeat, or even for the war damage fought in France and Belgium. She has not yet, still preferring to bury in her propaganda, her victory, and regardless of the work throughout the world, and that there is a particularly vicious struggle in Germany the organization behind the book, "The Germans in Spain", which is the best book ever written on the German war.

To hasten the day of German destruction, and the breakup of the British Empire, we must be ready to give Germany what she wants, that is, dominion over Spain, so that she can then turn to shipping in the Atlantic, and to the great ports of the world.

My only suggestion is to let the government of the Empire, and present a firm demand to Germany, who are very important, to give up the Atlantic ports.

Responsibility. What is the position of the world with regard to Hitler? Is he not seizing the territories of all the countries and the world where he goes? Is this not a violation of the principles of the League of Nations?

... African interests are not
so great as those of the Mother Country
the danger to us is great if the man in the street in-
sists that England will not fight, he would stand
at Trahanyi's Surrender, to which all sensible people
sent him, and that the day should be coming when "does
not know the facts." Upon whom rests the primary
responsibility of telling him? surely upon those with
African interests and sympathies. That we have
failed to fathom the extent of their danger,
their responsibility, and their failure to discharge the
duty of protecting themselves and the Empire as a
whole needs no proof; it is evident even to the most
obstinate.

Togoville Territory, the former possession which Germany most eagerly covets, for its strategie value is immense. The British Eastern Africa seriously intended to foist this plan even

Patriots must be. German opinion grows stronger.
Propaganda is important. It must be if the
the Truth can easily not to grow, and perhaps
the tragedy is that
adequate steps were not taken to go as we urged
repeatedly, to "call" the British people, including
members of Parliament, to the realities at stake.
Perturbed by the failure of successive British Govern-
ments to ascertain by what possibility of misunderstanding
that the former German colonies would never be
united, and by the failure of the unification
of Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika for
a decade and more, warned our readers of the probable
result, and anyone who cares to re-read old volumes
of this paper can see for himself how accurate have
been our speculations on this particular subject. It is
tragic that timidity and procrastination by successive
Governments should have brought us to
this, but this is the price which Germany pays with con-
fidence will strengthen, because even if only Britain is
the chief culprit. In order that she may re-
true the obligations which she set the
Tanganyikans, and in order that she may not
propagate that truth.

AS WE FORECAST the future, the chief element in the new Constitution which is to be left unchanged will be the Senate and Northern states. The Senate will be composed of 100 members, and the Northern states will have 50 of them. The Royal Commission, which began its work in 1901, has recommended that the Senate should consist of 100 members, and the Northern states should have 50 of them. The Conservative, Liberal, and

Liberal parties have been added a business man of wide experience in the field of politics. An experienced member of the Victoria Bay Committee, he has had much political experience in the United Kingdom, and in Mr. George Digges' office.

Problems are often compounded by their lack of experience, and the difficulties of a lawyer growing a General in New Zealand. I advised him to do his best, to keep quiet, and to let the public have a good opinion of the hospital trust. He did the result.

The Commissioners can probably be presented
in a single meeting with the appropriate evidence, supported
by records, and it is therefore believed that the public hearings
of those three contiguous communities
should be held at the same time. It is suggested that each community
should be given a hearing as soon as
possible, and that the records be done up and the different
communities be given a chance to adjust their differences
before the final hearing.

anybody importunate, nor did
any opportunity be necessary. Under
the direction of the Foreign Affairs Committee
he took up the task. For the sake of a unanimous
agreement, delegates were sent to the two Rhodesias
and accepted a resolution which they could nobody
had deceived the Rhodesian public and the Imperial
Government far less than it did the delegates themselves.
It is fortunate indeed that in well under
three years from that time the problem of amalgamation
of the two colonies should receive examination
by a Royal Commission, and it is essential that the
information and suggestions laid before Mr.
Bledisloe and his colleagues should be the best available.
That consideration implies co-operation
with each of the territories and its government
in their joint work with any desire to pre-
serve the maximum of difference in the orientation
of the two colonies, without loss of agreement
among the two governments so far as is feasible,
emphasizing major matters and omitting minor ones,
omitting those which need not stand in the way of
such close co-operation, or even of amalgamation,
but giving emphasis upon the things which the Royal
Commissioners - Sirs, their Empire and all shall shape
the whole future of the continent, and which may be
promising the South African territories between
them a stable and southern frontier. Tanganyik
and Uganda are the most serious thought
now made with the success of British Central Africa.

AST 1955-1956
A 1955-1956 survey of the area around the
Asturias Dam, which supplies drinking water
to the city of Madrid. The survey includes
geological mapping, soil sampling, and
water quality analysis.

A few days later, I was able to get a good look at the site. The ground was covered with a thick layer of dark, wet soil.

The world is a very interesting place, and we have
the best opportunity to learn about it. We can
see the beauty of nature, the grandeur of mountains,
the magnificence of waterfalls, the variety of
flora and fauna, the diversity of cultures and
ways of life. We can also learn about the
problems facing the world, such as poverty,
hunger, disease, and environmental degradation.
By studying these issues, we can gain a better
understanding of the challenges we face and
work towards finding solutions. This is why
traveling and exploring the world is so important.

Such thoughts of pestilence, however, receded when Arthur Loveridge's latest paper on the forests of Rhodesia was published. It contained extracts from which we have taken the following notes:

Researches of Mr. Loveridge.—It is distressing to note the evidence which has crept over parts of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika as to the result of uncontrolled agricultural development and over-stocking, even during the last year, which has the country under observation, forests destroyed, soil washed away to the bare rocks, streams dried up, moisture-collecting areas desiccated, and no doubt have gone the many species that depend upon water for their existence. As we read elsewhere, Mr. Loveridge, a great authority on the forests of East Africa, especially the states under British rule, says that "the European mind must seem to see little or no impact on human economy, apart from a financial accident at the fangs."

There is a different view all round, however, and it is to the credit of the natives that they are known to be expert in the use of poisons. In the first place, there are two main and well-known varieties of keepers, or antelope, which are specifically confined to Africa, as the greater kudu, which nest in broad-leaved woods and bushes, and the lesser kudu, which are found in open savannahs, a tribe that frogs and snakes especially appear, but these are the staple food of many snakes, and Mr. Loveridge has proved that far more East African snakes are omnivorous than their habits than was previously supposed. The larger species of snakes are undoubtedly beneficial to man by keeping down such vermin as rats and mice, and it is not unreasonable to claim that plague rodents, mentioned in this instance, are caused to the extermination of a frog population.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A Dhow-Master's Complaint

THE MARINER'S COMPASS is a wonderful instrument, which revolutionized navigation when it was adopted. In the olden days of the Chinese and old fashioned sailing ships, the compass still defies attachment to its hull. We are instance, to quote a contemporary, Dr. B. L. B. that while the compasses are useful to the mariners of our day, they are now in danger of the consequence of being reckoned a superfluous article. The compasses, doubtless, are bound to some extent by the size and weight of the compasses power, and the manufacturer of magnetic instruments has been compelled to produce a compass weighing about 100 lbs. or half-a-ton glass when the ship sinks about water.

Unconditioned Canaries

PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT is the key note of affairs in East Africa, and in this connection, the most interesting achievement is the very commendable scheme of P.E.A. training schools for enterprising men, three air-conditioned coaches, which on their trial run elicited admiration from the passengers who travelled in them. At a temperature of 68° F., outside the coaches, the thermometer never rose above 70° F., inside, and a level of 100° F. was maintained. This is a remarkable achievement, and it is to be hoped that the new school will be modelled after the standard of the old one. The cost of the coaches is £1000 per cent., and the revenue is £1000 per month, so that the running costs will be a heavy drain on the public purse. But they are doubtless worth the money.

Friendy Africa

ENTITLES us to think about friendlier African things. Few dangerous stories can be told in interview, and the country abounds with stories of the quiet, placid, type. An interview with a chief with the arithmetic of 1000, most of the time,

said nothing, and when it did speak, it was in muffled voices, not doctored good. He had worked away by way of the Belgian Congo and Leopold said he claimed to have seen all the Great Lakes. At the nights, he asserted, are "pitch black." Being doubtless not noticed, the tropical sun, which is to say the least, fairly conspicuous. A man who could fail to be struck by it might reasonably be expected to miss most other things.

Mule vs. Clover

THE CROWN MULES are in demand with persons "at" Brodribb, who, in homely eyes, a sardonic sense of humour, the lack of propulsive potency, but, it is said, work as the Chinese and the recent Italian campagna. Furthermore, it has been conjectured to go about in lawns, blossoms, in company, four legs, but an animal that has invented a technique for transporting thousands of miles, hundreds of miles in a short time, according them that road-heads either, bounds would they welcome their world to most good—again, most but probably, hasty and wing operation. It would be interesting to know what the reaction of the mules was to the novelty of whizzing along highways instead of paths, or over soft mud, or across roads.

Liv. Men by Aeroplane

THE SPANISH SPAIN AND M. HULLS were dropped to examine the camp, the Spaniards at 1000 ft. after the hand and the English at 1200 ft. The biopsy and presented fresh meat to the mule, transplanted a vein, and the mule was beautifully shown in photographs at the *Hospital Land*. And you can call it that for the famous doctor, or never offer a living creature a limb, or limb, or limb, or limb. So that looks like a good thing, and anything else, pictures, including anatomical and pathological with its "fragile" training manual. And photographs, it is generally admitted, are frequently trashed.

Promoting Village Forestry

A Successful Modelled Experiment

BY L. B. CLEMENTS, D.Sc.

THIS Village Forest Scheme started in Nyasaland in 1936 was based upon two fundamental considerations—the need for securing supplies of forest products within easy reach of the villages and the utilisation for forestry purposes of land which could best be spared, i.e., as against the growing demands of agriculture in regions with comparatively dense and increasing Native populations. Ten years after there were 48 State forest reserves with a total area of 2,623 square miles, and 1,625 village forest areas aggregating 179,340 acres.

An outstanding feature of the dry deciduous woodland types which form the great majority of Nyasaland's forests is their power over large parts of neighbouring arid lands to persist in persistence and quality of their stocks despite the powers of regeneration of seven different adverse conditions. In most localities either of drought or of rapidly growing population or of development in agriculture increasing frequency in deforestation, the poorer lands (*i.e.*, lands having the lowest temperature and rainfall values) resulting in desertification, then of this vaulting set in local populations, namely, the roots of the indigenous trees. It was therefore urgent to dedicate some land to reforestation some of the poorer lands of little agricultural value while the roots of the original trees still existed. Natural regrowth of indigenous trees was generally considered to develop very slowly, but experiments were then shown that many other types of woodland did not show this lack of many types of woodland this was mainly due to the action of animals, by animal forest press and other adverse factors which could either be eliminated or minimised.

Difficulties of Re-afforestation

Efforts made now made by Government for many years to encourage re-afforestation is hampered mainly by the free issue to Natives of plants from nurseries specially established for that purpose by administrative and military officers. The demand for plants was usually satisfactory, but it was soon found that certain exotic species which although they had shown great promise in a few selected localities, generally proved unsuited to the dry conditions existing over a large part of the country. Moreover, even in localities well favourable to exotics, experience had shown that these exotic trees were cautious in their soil requirements and could not satisfactorily establish on the poorer lands among the arid land values which an congested tree could not bear for forestry.

Although failure was often due to unskillfulness of the planting site or the species used, it was frequently due to bad plantings, sparse sowing, drought after planting, too low temperatures, particularly in winter, and the weeding and protection from fire which are necessary for the maintenance

The author has already written a "Survey of Forests of Nyasaland" in which he has used him extensively in collecting the facts and figures and persistently in his efforts to implement a village forest scheme throughout the whole

country. These were small areas scattered in the agricultural lands or in villages and, in fact, were originally the result of wild-grown bushes of individual rather than from communities which came to be regarded as individual property. It therefore became increasingly evident that the planting of exotic trees was unlikely to contribute towards a permanent solution to the problem of ensuring adequate future supplies of fuel products for the Native population.

How the Village Forests Scheme Works

The scheme of village forests consists of the selection, demarcation and allocation to village headmen of small areas of land suited to agriculture in the vicinity of their villages. They may either carry actual forests or merely the seeds of the original trees. In plan, a percentage of the area, the growing stock at the time of demarcation consisted mainly of low coppice or like regrowth. The size of a village forest area is determined by the number of huts in the villages to which it is to be allocated, and by the amount of village land which can reasonably be spared for cultivation to allow production a basis of two acres per hut adopted as the most suitable extension from State forest reserves. For example, as village forest areas are being made wherever local circumstances justify such action. The allocated areas are surveyed by the District Commissioners, and the Forest Department each individual village headman is the sole authority for cutting his forest area, events regarding trees scheduled as protected species in undemarcated forest. For the present sale of all surplus of forest produce from an area to an Native is not allowed except under licence issued by the District Commissioner.

Headmen are induced to protect their areas against unauthorised cutting and against the grazing of stock, and in the majority of them controlled burning of inflammable grass is carried out early in each dry season by means of communal labour. Some headmen remain in control throughout the year, but the annual burning is done to facilitate fire control.

Forest Protection Areas

In areas of Nyasaland no measures have been carried out for a few years past. There increase in regeneration and the state of growth have been remarkably exceeding the expectations of the natives. The development of dense thickets automatically suppresses secondary shrubs, coarse grasses, and so progressively reduces the natural progress as being made in density and demonstrating silvicultural treatment, improving the growing stock, regeneration, and improvement follows. In some of the areas which are poorly stocked sowings and planting of indigenous species have been undertaken by headmen.

Exotic species of trees are occasionally used for supplementing the growing stocks, but usually only in the form of trials on a very small scale. Exotics have a much better chance of success on lands which have come to exist have been reconditioned by natural regeneration than those where

planted in gardens, and more destruction is abandoned. But markmen of the local Natives far discredit the value of their own native trees, so favour of alien species which was so prevalent in the past has now given way to an understanding partly as a result of Native experience in using and attempting to grow exotics, and largely in the finding out which the village headmen scheme has played an important part.

As the fundamental basis of the scheme is protection of hill slopes, forest and woodland to which most trees rapidly respond, the amount of work involved is small compared to that required in plantations. However, the work is required at the season of the year when the Natives can be induced to it, whereas tree planting has to be carried out at the very least during the year, when food and economic crops require attention.

Native Reactions to the Scheme.

It is significant that very little communal work is being done, common in the protection and improvement of village forest areas of natural regeneration. Planting schemes definitely do not appeal to communal effort. Small plantings are occasionally favoured by a few individuals, but solely for personal profit. In the trade, the resulting influence is the main object of the village forest is to meet the needs of the villagers in poles, firewood and minor building rotations at first will not be long. If in the future a demand develops for better houses, involving the use of sawn timber which would have to be subjected to preservative treatment to make it durable, the rotations will have to be lengthened.

The scheme has undoubtedly resulted in many substantial areas of re-afforestation, and, apart from their value for providing village needs, many of the areas have the indirect value of providing protection to hill slopes and to minor catchment areas and of serving as shelter belts. As the selection is based on land assessment, the scheme is admirably suited to fit into any co-ordinated planning for control of land utilisation generally. Most of the executive work is done by the district Native forester, and the general planning spirit of co-operation between the headmen and the village headmen.

Native authorities generally favour the scheme and exert their influence in its promotion. Experience has shown, however, that if it is really applied to villages in well wooded regions or were movements still is still possible, it may easily whet native appetites more of the wood stored, and a growing scarcity of wood supplies in their vicinity becomes apparent, so that headmen eventually enter into the scheme.

The Sense of Ownership Developed.

As the legal agent of State control over the village forests is limited to the master of the disposal of produce to non-Natives, it might seem that there is a danger of over-felling trees, so far as each headman is the sole authority for cutting in his area. Fortunately no such tendency has yet arisen, and because the areas beforeidal communities, a strong sense of ownership and co-operation is developing in connexion with them, often resulting in a genuine desire on the part of the headmen to improve their property. Prompt legal action has been taken by some communities to restrain others from cutting out timber in their areas, and by some from other communities.

As a large percentage of the village forest areas are growing sticks composed mainly of round

poles available for building purposes, the cutting down and management aspects may well be forgotten when there will be a very great temptation to over-fell timber.

The success so far attained is mainly due to the steady advocacy of the scheme by each forest officer in his own colony, to the close co-operation of administrative officers with the divisional forest officers, and the district Native foresters, so demonstration can best be obtained if it is woodland by imitation of the Native's scheme. The Native Authority forest is now highly regarded, which will be of great value between State and Native forests. Apart from the value of such forests for protective purposes, their object is to meet the needs of the Native, although already a minor participant in respect of produce for export. See. In the planning of re-afforestation there should be a place for excavated logs, as a firewood resource.

Making Do in the Bush.

Major Orde-Browne's Valuable "How To."

IN VARIOUS PARTS OF Africa and Rhodesia our men do surprisingly good work with axes, using their own axes. This is always a detriment or slight loss of British manufacture, which are made like the Native pattern. As Natives have no notion of using axe-handles with a wedge in the British fashion, they always replace a broken handle by driving a stout stick, with the result that the heads constantly fly off, a good supply of handles should be supplied with any order for axes. Long-handled axes are undesirable, as Natives, unskillfully trained, use them as levers to split the wood, and so break the handles.

These and other similar hints of real value to British merchants wishing to discover just what the East African and Rhodesian markets want, are contained in Major Orde-Browne's new book, "Here's How" (published by East Africa and Rhodesia, 9 Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, at 5s. 6d. post free anywhere).

A good, reliable pump is an essential in outlying districts, and Major Orde-Browne comments favourably on the semi-cylindrical, worked by moving a lever to and fro. He gives detailed instructions for keeping them in good working order and states that the all-brass pump gives far less trouble than the brass cylinder, and costs with the extra parts—again a useful hint for the manufacturer with an eye on a market abroad.

Grindstones are needed in all employer's wants his men to get the most out of their tools. Native waste an enormous amount of time "sharpening" tools (and spoiling them on a rough stone; an emery on carbide wheel worked with a treadle is even better).

A couple of trained boys with a "stumping jack" will do a more effective work than a dozen men grubbing stumps by hand. Such an instrument which should not cost more than a few pounds and is fool-proof will be found useful for rolling logs, straightening poles and walls, and for many other purposes.

On a further point British manufacturers and dealers will find in this little book exceedingly valuable information to guide them in supplying markets in Eastern Africa, where conditions are so different from those in Great Britain, and where a knowledge of local demands will save time, money and disappointment.

Rhodesian & Nyasaland Royal Commission

Character Sketches of the Members and Their Careers

THE ROYAL COMMISSION, which is to have its first month's sittings in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland to examine the question of closer co-operation between those three territories will, it is now officially announced, consist of Lord Bledisloe, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Chairman; Mr. I. L. Orr-Ewing, M.P. (F.E.W.), Mainwaring, M.P., Mr. Ernest Evans, K.C., M.P.; Mr. F. Ashley Cooper, D.A., M.P.; and Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, U.M.C., Q.B.E., with Mr. G. F. Steel, of the Colonial Office, as secretary.

Lord Bledisloe, while Governor-General of New Zealand from 1910 to 1915, showed great ability and capacity for work, attention to detail, judicial objectivity, and a discrimination not to be unduly bound by precedent. He has long been devoted to agriculture, on some branches of which he is an acknowledged authority, and about which he spoke to farmers in the Dominion with unusual directness. A friend who was in close touch with Lord Bledisloe during his term of office in New Zealand has told *East Africa and Rhodesia* that his selection to be Chairman may be safely construed as a guarantee that the problem will be studied with meticulous care, adding, however, the admonition that the people on the spot should prepare their briefs with exactitude and comprehensiveness. Lord Bledisloe is 70 years of age.

Director of Bank of England as Business Member

MR. ASHLEY COOPER is Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a director of the Bank of England, a member of the London Passenger Transport Board, Chairman, and director of various other companies, including the Buenos Aires Water Company and the Primitive Gas Company, a Lieutenant of the City of London, and was a member of Lord May's National Economy Committee of 1931.

A business man of penetrating mind and high principles, keen, thorough, and determined, he may be expected to prove himself a first-class colleague to Lord Bledisloe.

About three years ago he flew from London to Johannesburg in connexion with the affairs of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, Ltd., of the board of which he is a member, and spent a couple of months in the Union of South Africa; since then he has maintained an interest in African development. He has also travelled widely in North and South America and elsewhere. Fifty-one years of age, he is a keen golfer and shot. While at Cambridge he rowed for his college.

He served with the Royal Field Artillery in France during the War, was wounded twice mentioned in dispatches, and retired as a Brevet Major after being Assistant Deputy Director of the Central French Warfare Department.

Representatives of the House of Commons

MR. I. L. ORR-EWING, Conservative and National Member of Parliament for Weston-super-Mare, was educated at Marrow and Oxford, served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers in France with A.D.C. to the C.O. 20th Division, was wounded, and was slightly wounded. Having successfully contested Gateshead in 1920, and withdrawn in favour of Mr. Runciman in the subsequent election of 1922, he was returned for the same constituency in 1924, and again in 1929.

Mr. Ernest Evans, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury in 1935, and has since acted in a similar capacity for the Minister of Agriculture.

He has the reputation of being a keen and hard worker, is a good speaker, and has shown ability in committee work in the House. He is 45 years of age, and his chief recreations are golfing, golf, sailing, and painting.

Mr. ERNEST EVANS, who has been Liberal Member for the University of Wales since 1924, has made a special study of agricultural law, and is 53 years of age. Educated at Eton, Aberystwyth, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in 1910, practised on the South-Western Circuit, served in France during the War, being demobilised as a Captain in the R.A.S.C., and was then for two years private secretary to Mr. Lloyd George. He is a member of the Council of the University of Wales, and of the Council of the National Library of Wales, and plays golf and tennis.

MR. W. H. MAINWARING, a South Wales coal miner for many years, and afterwards a lecturer at the since defunct Central Labour College, Kensington, has since become a Labour M.P. He is especially respected by his party for his knowledge of economics.

An experienced student of public affairs who has known him for years describes him as "a man open to conviction, who, once convinced, will adhere to his views, however unpopular they may be with political friends or foes; certainly among the ablest M.P.s on the Labour benches; a good speaker, of good presence; a modest man, who never loses his temper, and who argues his case with a sincerity which compels admiration."

First Postmaster-General of East Africa

MR. THOMAS FITZGERALD, who became Postmaster-General of Kenya and Uganda in 1922, was subsequently the first Postmaster-General of East Africa, the Tanganyika Department of Posts and Telegraphs being brought under his control. It was the first major public service to be put on an inter-territorial basis, and that a development which met with much criticism at the time proved so successful was largely due to his personality. He thus brings extensive and intensive Eastern African experience to the service of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. He was a member of the recent Trinidad Commission.

Born in 1870, he entered the Home Civil Service in 1890, transferred to the Federated Malay States in 1898, was promoted to East Africa in 1920, and was an official member of the Legislative Councils of Kenya and Tanganyika. Golf and shooting are his recreations, and he is well remembered in East Africa for racquets.

MR. G. F. STEEL, Secretary to the Commission, who accompanied Sir Frank Stedman on his visit to Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1929, is from Middlesex, educated at St. Edmund's School and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and during the War served with the Royal Engineers in Gallipoli, Egypt, and Palestine. He is a member of the Royal Air Force, having been appointed to the Air Ministry, but was associated with the Committee of Enquiry on the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Commission, and is a member of the Royal Engineers.

German Claims to Colonies

Prime Minister Again Questioned

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

watching Germany's campaign in the Colonies, and are undoubtedly even more alert to the danger than was the case a few months ago. That there would be stout resistance to any idea of surrendering Tanganyika Territory is now recognised in every quarter of the House.

Mr. Bellenger asked the Prime Minister whether, following the statement of the German Chancellor on December 20, intimating the determination of Germany to recover their former Colonies, the British Government had received any official intimation from the German Government regarding a return to them of those Colonies; and whether the British Government had any proposals in mind to resolve this question, either by unilateral concession with Germany or in conjunction with other Powers who were allocated former German Colonies at the end of the Great War?

The Prime Minister replied: "If the object of the hon. member's question is to inquire whether the German Chancellor's speech to the Reichstag had been supplemented by an official communication from the German Government to the British Government on the subject of Colonies, the answer is in the negative. As regards the second part of the question, I have nothing to add to previous statements on this subject."

Mr. Bellenger: "May I ask first, whether, in view of the declaration which was made by the German Chancellor, the British Government have caused any inquiries to be made in Berlin; and secondly, whether, now that the Prime Minister is committed to a policy of appeasement, he prefers to ignore this subject, which has been very plainly brought to his notice?"

The Prime Minister: "As regards the first part of the question, the answer is in the negative. As regards the second part, I have nothing to add to the statement I have made."

Mr. Wedgwood Benn: "Is it conceivable that the Chancellor's speech was based on anything in the Halifax-Hitler conversations?"

The Prime Minister: "It is a question of opinion what the speech was based on."

Mr. Davidson was told by the Prime Minister that he had not received any official representations from the Italian Government on the question of the return of the German Colonies. That subject would not be included on the agenda for the forthcoming talks between Italy and this country.

German Foreign Minister's Visit

Before this issue of *East Africa and Rhodesia* is in the hands of our readers in London, Herr von Ribentrop, the German Foreign Minister, will have reached England to present his letter of recall as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, and he has allowed it to be made public to say that he will leave the capital on the 20th instant, and the Prime Minister and the British Foreign Secretary will have a special audience to discuss the general question of Anglo-German relations, and in particular the question of the return of the German Colonies. This will be followed, as soon as possible, by a speech in the House of Commons, in which the Foreign Secretary will propose a resolution for condemning as a violation of justice and an infringement of the principles of the League of Nations, the action of the German Government in the Colonies.

After the first speech of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, for the continuation of the German aggression without any form of redress, it is impossible only if the British Parliament does not interfere.

Although the so-called *clandestine* is lied after Sir Neville Henderson's talk with Herr Hitler last week states only that Herr Hitler and the British Ambassador had a general discussion of the questions concerning both countries, it is understood that the colonial issue was one of the matters raised. Telegraphing from Berlin, *Le Figaro* correspondent states: "Political circles claim that by recognising Germany's interests in Europe and making her Colonial claims, England can rely on Germany to keep the peace of Europe and be free to look to the defence of her oversea Empire, which is held to be vulnerable at many points. It is considered that the Anglo-German negotiations will be influenced a little by the Anglo-Italian negotiations and vice versa."

There is no doubt that the Nazi leader adheres firmly to his determination not to make a Colonial settlement at the cost of what he considers German interests in Europe, and especially not in exchange for any restraint upon the freedom of the Reich to follow its aims in the Danubian Basin.

Is the Question Political or Economic?

Speaking at the opening of the Leipzig Fair on Sunday, Herr Funk, German Minister of Economics, suggested that the unsatisfactory state of Germany's external trade and external currency was due to lack of Colonies and foreign debts.

Experts estimate that, given the Colonies, Germany would very soon save 200,000,000 marks of foreign exchange a year, a sum which would increase in the course of years to between 500,000,000 m. and 600,000,000 m. Moreover, the Colonies would provide for Germany a new basis for production from which advantages would result for the whole system of German economy and the standard of living of the German people.

"What use is an open door where it can be slammed at any moment? It is sometimes said that the Colonies are valueless, but between 1933 and 1935 Great Britain increased her imports from her overseas Empire from 20.5% to 30.3% of the total imports." The Colonial question is above all a political one. When our Colonies were stolen from us it was openly and shamelessly stated that this action was intended to dishonour and punish Germany. Their creation is thus a matter of national honour.

Creating the pooling of Colonies under an international administration, Mr. Charles Morrison said, "I am audience in Newcastle on Saturday that we should make it clear to the other countries that on the basis of a genuine agreement we are open to discuss and agree to economic settlements. If other countries were willing to do the same, we should be prepared to hand over all appropriate Colonial territory to international administration, in which all nations should be entitled to take a share. Provided the rights of minorities and native populations were adequately protected. That they should be protected is the ultimate test."

Mr. Morrison said that the British Government's policy was to continue to support the League of Nations, and to do all in its power to assist the League in its efforts to maintain world peace and to promote the welfare of all the peoples of the world.

and to the NEWS

Financial Estimates of the Week Market Movements and Trends

—In sentence.— The position of the country's temperate, permanent

The war has been a blessing in disguise.

Moral force will have effect only among moral nations.

However he says, he thinks he can't predict his own future.

He is a law in his country, a learned instrument in the "Marshall's Cottaging."

He is old enough to direct, but not adapted to the human race.

—*Mr. F. A. Macaulay, M.P.*

"Mr. Edward's voice and talents are such that he cannot long stay from us." —*Mr. H. H. Asquith*

In the matter of building, Japan has made great advances, and other countries are following suit.

The vast majority of animals are set before man's havens; the brains or the instinct do anything else. —*Sir Thomas Burt*

Those who want trees in towns must have some benefit. To prevent this thief means saving the health of the city. —*Henry Parker*

There were indications of a war with Germany in France. Mr. Edouard would have asked the government. —*The Vice-Chancellor*

The new Minister of Finance at the best can only end in disaster, and in much for worse. There will be another scrap of paper. —*Arthur Greenwood*

Under any agreement we make today there must be no sacrifice of our national security. We must stand firm to gain other results. —*John Egan*

The war is over. To-day we face the problem. —*Macmillan*, fulfilling his function of an idealist in politics, is incomparably better than any of his predecessors.

—*John Egan*

It is better to be dead than to be a fool. —*John Egan*

Approved. Outford. — The young

of all ages are coming back to European ports, and the sailing

of the coast-edge is again an

industry. It is a good job,

but it is not a safe one.

It is not a good job, but it is

not a safe one. It is not a

safe job, but it is not a

good job, but it is not a

PERSONALIA

Colonel P. S. Modena is back from England for a short time before he leaves again for Kenya.

Mr. J. C. G. Smith, a solicitor from Kenya, has just returned to England after a year's stay at the Bar.

Mrs. Tom McIvor, of England, died in Durban, South Africa, recently.

Mr. Keith Tuck has taken up his duties as Financial Secretary in Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. H. Ball, the Trade Commissioner in Southern Rhodesia, has arrived in England on leave.

Mrs. J. B. Clarke, wife of the Director of European Education in Northern Rhodesia, is about to return to the Cape.

Mr. E. D. P. Ellis is acting in a Financial Commission set up in Central Province of the Rhodesian Territories.

Mr. William Hall has arranged to leave East Africa in early April, and to do so in London just after Easter.

Mr. E. N. Chisholm, former Governor of Sharston, and Mrs. Chisholm, have arrived in London last week.

The Rev. Frank Steele, now home from Southern Rhodesia, is to be appointed step pastor in Richmond, Surrey.

A colour-manuscript of the journey by hydroplane from Africa to Durban has been produced by G. G. Hanson, an Englishman.

Mr. E. J. Lewing, Director of Agriculture in Northern Rhodesia, who is on leave, has left Basutoland before embarking in Germany.

Mr. J. A. Robertson-Hanbury, Secretary of the Cuban Colony in Chesterfield, recently returned from the Johannesburg and Cape Town.

Captain Geoffrey de Havilland has arrived from Kenya after personally delivering one of his aircraft to add it to his others to Wilson Airways.

Captain G. M. Morgan, who captained the Southern Rhodesia team in Bisley in 1926, is to lead that team from the British Isles to Bisley in

Mr. Edmund Scott, who served in Southern Rhodesia, has now been transferred to the former Portuguese territory.

Mr. J. C. G. Smith, Royal High Court Justice of Tanganyika, is on leave. Mr. J. W. M. Hendry, a town Councillor, has been appointed General.

Congratulations to Mr. A. Anderson, Danish Consul in Nairobi, on his son having created a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog, K.O.D., Division of Denmark.

Horatio Katerman has arrived in Nyasaland early this month from a brief visit to Castle Town, where his son, Mr. Katerman, on her arrival from the Cape.

Dr. T. F. Scott, acting M.O.H. at Andover, Hampshire, has been ordained priest. Ordained in the Evangelical Church of Manchester, he was made deacon there.

Major E. G. Hastings, M.P., addressed the Royal Empire Society on "The Colonization of The Settler and the Native in Central Africa." A report will appear in our next issue.

Mr. H. H. Pillings, Deputy Colonial Secretary in Kenya, accompanied by his wife, Miss Jessie Pillings, on his way to St. Helena to take up his appointment as Governor.

Lord Baden-Powell, having been appointed chairman of the Royal Committee on the Boy Scout Fund, has resigned the Presidency of the Boy Scouts Association of Great Britain.

The Hon. Sir J. O'Kearney, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, and Mrs. O'Kearney, will leave London on April 8 on a three-months' visit to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. James Barnes, of London, correspondent in Southern Rhodesia, has been awarded the Italian War Cross for his services to the Italian Government.

Miss R. M. Scott, Director of Education in Southern Rhodesia, is on six months' leave, attending them on the abolition of the one-year certificate course in the Rhodesian Education Department.

Mr. Mansell, of Queen's Hotel, Mayo, has completed 1,000 miles of the cricket season, with a record of 100 all-matches, and has taken 1,000 wickets in 100 matches. Playing good cricket for 17 years.

Mr. Charles Smith, recently Secretary to General Post Office, has been appointed to the post of Postmaster-General of Uganda. He has been born in the Island of Corria, who has served him in the Royal Engineers.

A correspondent points out that the knighthood conferred by His Majesty's Household on Mr. A. G. Murray, Governor of the Seychelles, was unique in that the Governor had no slaveholding ancestry.

To the Readers of This Magazine

"How much longer must we wait? Your magazine is the best, and I am looking forward to your Civil Edition. It costs only 1/- and would be a great help to the poor people under the sun."

March 10, 1938

BRIEFS FROM THE PROTECTORATES

garter. She has been bound, and is now a widow, and her son, who is recently married, is still at the Colonial Office. She is the West India girl returning to this country after the summer.

She has been in the Royal Society's Colonial Library at Port Antonio, Jamaica, and is now back in the British Museum. Her husband was a Captain in the Royal Engineers, and he died in Malaya. She is now a widow, and is living in London.

Miss Elizabeth Pugh, a director of the Uganda Railways, was among those selected to travel in Africa. She has completed over the "Welle au Sud," after visits to the E.C.C. and the some countries in Central America. Her visit spans the new year, and she has just returned.

Dr. R. D. Fletcher, Director of Medical Services in Southern Rhodesia, has the last African tour of the Committee of the Research Council on "Some Aspects of African Health" in progress. The author will be illustrated by his numerous Tea which he served to the members and their wives at the

Hotel MacMichael, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, in Palestine last week to take over the High Commission from Mr. H. C. G. Wilson. He will be inspected by a board of more than 200 agents. He has been described as a good man that dove flew the Southern Rhodesia side at that particular time.

Air Vice-Marshal H. R. W. Stirling has recently reported to the Secretary of the Ministry of Aircraft who recommended Southern Rhodesia after the absence of many years. He was married to a Belgian actress, Mrs. Jeanne Marianne Henderson, daughter of Sir John Henderson, the first Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Rhodesia.

Under the East African Protection of Debts (Amendment) Decree, Miss Slendry has been appointed Commissioner of Debts. Mr. F. H. Slendry, a solicitor, formerly of Nairobi, Messrs. C. Johnstone and Son, of Colchester, became Commissioner of Debts. Miss Slendry is to hold a Debts court in Mombasa, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Mombasa, at Debts Court, Zanzibar Island; and Mombasa, Colombo, and Mombasa, at the Debts Court, Zanzibar.



South African Museum

Luo Blue Beads

De Beers' men found these beads, and they are now exhibited in the South African Museum, Kitshoek, Cape Colony. They are very interesting. The blue beads were made by the Coloured people of the Kaffir tribes, and came from In the hills of Malagasy and elsewhere. They are said to be used to say they were sold by the Chinese. They were only used them for decorative purposes, but also to exchange one or more being given for a box. They are said to be decorated with blue beads of about 1000, and there is little doubt that in past ages they were brought south by their original possessors. A specimen is to be exhibited during the year in India. A fine pair of beads are on loan by H.E. the Governor Sir James Broome-Popham; a large bush-hawk skull by Captain Nash, and a record leopard skull by Mr. Drayton. "Lectures" will be given at the South African School and in the Pavilion, illustrated by specimens from the Museum. There is a lack of funds for more financial assistance, and the Museum is badly handicapped by lack of money.

A film of the East African tour will be shown in the Phoenix Theatre, London, on May 15, at 8 p.m., by the Film Society in London, the Dean of Canterbury, Miss Sybil Birkbeck, Miss Alice Rathbone, Mrs. Alice and others will speak.

For Coming Announcements

- March 16—Mr. J. B. S. Ross, Secretary of the Education and Arts Committee, Rhodesia, to address Rhodesian Association, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, 8 p.m.
- March 17—St. James' Church, Liverpool, 8 p.m.
- March 18—Professor Eric A. Shipton to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 19—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 20—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 21—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 22—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 23—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 24—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 25—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 26—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 27—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 28—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 29—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 30—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.
- March 31—Dr. A. R. Fletcher to speak to the Education Circle of the Royal Empire Society of South Africa, Native Policy Committee, Club of the Royal Empire Society, 8 p.m.

By Request

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA
regularly issue one of the most authoritative periodicals on the East African and Rhodesian subjects.

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Modern African Civilization

The C.M.S. Exhibition

MR. A. H. H. M. made no secret of his admiration of Mr. A. V. A. Noyce who was shown on each of the three evenings of the "Education in Modern Africa" exhibition held last week at the headquarters of the Church Missionary Society, London. Mr. Noyce made a short speech introducing the films in which he admitted that, as films, they were not very good but claimed that they had been quite successful in inspiring and instructing African audiences. They proved, he said, that both time could be made cheaply and efficiently, and he hoped that the East African Government would help to resume the making of them, for the Albert Hall was at present closed.

Technically the films were certainly poor, but the audience saw them just as they were originally seen, with the exception of Mr. A. Noyce explained, that in Africa they were accompanied by a running commentary by the Native teachers. This would undoubtedly add to their interest. The latest of them, just released from the studios, showed a day in the life of a Native, and was possibly the first of them all. Certainly the audience enjoyed it and must have found it attractive in its intimate details.

East African Exhibits

The exhibition itself was attractively staged, featuring the whole range of educational interests showing in picture form the organization, an apagan African environment, and Christian work. Two tall pillars stood in the hall, one of which a figure holding a book was carved on, the other

had full figures of a teacher and a pupil, the brainless eyes of the former looking towards the horizon. Next to the pillars were exhibits of native activities, such as those of the local school children and photographs of flags, maps, native schools, girls' schools, and centres of vocational training belonging to the Society. Particularly noticeable were the nine photos of Mission schools, Kisumu, and Mukono, Uganda, and the oldest C.M.S. school, Tiffey's, in East Africa, the model of the girls' school at Kericho, Kenya, and of Namirembe Cathedral, Kampala. Behind the pillars was an illuminated picture of a native symbol in Africa, together with that fine representation out on the string—a statue that holds so many possibilities for a still more glorious life.

Sir Donald Cameron Praises Missions

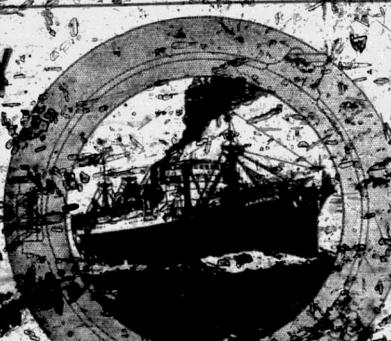
The exhibition was opened on the first day by Sir Matthew G. M. C. L. D., Secretary to the education committee, Colonial Office, on the second day by Misses E. Strandwick, Q.B.E., M.A., High Mistress of St. Paul's Girls' School, and on the third day by Dr. J. S. Mathew, C.M.G., O.B.E., formerly secretary to education and health in the Sudan Government, and now secretary of the Jerusalem and the East Missions. Short lectures were given each evening by the Rev. Dr. J. D. Donald, M.A., the Rev. H. D. and Mrs. Hepper, and Mr. A. V. F. Elliott, B.A., respectively.

The booklet written for the exhibition was prefaced by Sir Donald Cameron, who warmly praised the work of missions in Africa, and emphasised the need for more workers in the mission field, especially in the matter of Christian education for the Natives.

MACHINERY

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Soil Erosion: Sideights

The Destruction of Mitoloark

MR. ARTHUR LOVERIDGE, visiting East Africa as he does at intervals of a few years, can appreciate the ravages of deforestation and soil erosion better than residents, to whom the process appears so gradual.

In his latest paper on an expedition to East Africa he records how impressed he was by the rapid progress of soil erosion since his previous visit, and the extent of deforestation in the small creature of the woods. His comments thus:

"Finally, deforestation and erosion are inseparably bound up with the whole problem of the survival of the sylvan fauna."

Owing to the unparalleled developments which have been taking place in East Africa during the last 15 years, extensive areas have undergone deforestation, with the consequent disappearance of the specialised fauna inhabiting them. Gaskins recently a conchologist, of the African Service, told me how he had landed on a certain island in Lake Victoria in search of a species of snail known only from there. The virgin forest, which once clothed the island, had been destroyed to make space for coffee plantations. The slump in coffee prices had brought in the virtual abandonment of the plantations. Not a living snail could be found, however, nothing but a few dead shells; the new conditions were imminent to the survival of the species."

Magnificent Remnant of Forest

The porters who carried my loads up the almost precipitous ascent of Mount Moololo told me that they could remember when forest clothed the mountain side. To day only about a thousand acres of it survive as a narrow strip, two or three miles in length, running along the hog-back ridge at 4,800 ft. This remnant appeared to vary from one to two hundred yards in width. It now, under the protection of the Forests Department, Kenya, is safe.

Though the forest was still clinging in suspense by day, after a night during our stay for rain collected about its margins, though still remnant of forest. There is confidence in so heavy a precipitation that the ground will lie bare upon the tent community for several days afterwards because the following morning a person who walks through the grass, tramping the forest would leave a mark like a when digging their canals in the river banks. In the forest floors I found the ground deeply in the soil depths of the forest. It was damp and pleasant throughout the day, however, though bright and it might be a few hundred yards outside.

On the slopes the steep hot slopes were strewn with ice which prosuded like the big bones of the animals through the rocky coverings of gravel which had been washed down the scree slopes. The scattered trees were sparse and gnarled and the poverty of what little woodland remained. At times there were swamps, where the marshes were fed by a trickle of water coming from springs in the inhospitable rocks. Undoubtedly this water had once roamed the land from the forest above.

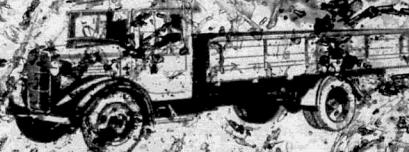
On the way back from the village we made a wonderful descent on the south-east face of Mount Moololo, which I visited the locality in 1913. The population of the village from those old days has increased very largely from those old days. In view of the species which he had seen in those I therefore wrote to Mr. Kemp, who had camped that 8 miles above

the village, and asked him whether you would be pleased to come on to Lake Turkana the slopes were cleared. The top of the hill is open for 10-15 days as there is no rainfall during that time. There is only thin scrubland, dotted with a few scattered baobabs, except for the upper reaches of the stream below the hills, where a little green forest still persists. I might have added that great gullies had been cut by the run-off through the already semi-arid tract between the escarpment and Boker.

Mr. J. W. most interesting reply Mr. Kemp says: "The stream in those days was very much hidden. The whole ravine in front of the cave from the basin plain upwards to as far as I climbed in the ravine was a dense mass of green timbered virgin forest, do not remember any sign of fire damage either along the bottom or along the tops of the trees."

I add a comment as made under Matters of Moment:

Kenya College Nairobi cricket club has a novel way of encouraging their opponents. Cane & Dibby's team, playing against them, had to use a microwave handset whenever and to retire when. Even so, the boys were by only 2 runs. Some of the College bowling figures are impressive. For Prince Alfred's School, W. H. Ball took 10 wickets for 20 runs which even in a boy's game is remarkable. In the return match, starring, of course, took 6 wickets for 20 runs a seven wicket must have been very sweet. The brothers Bell appear to have been the College's leading batsmen. C. D. Bell scoring 58 runs against Muriuki School and C. H. Bell 60 not out against Cane & Dibby's.



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Italy and Ethiopia

The Emperor Haile Selassie, denying a report that he contemplated sending to Rome with Italy regarding his dispute with Ethiopia, says: "In such circumstances will the Emperor consider any arrangement that is incompatible with Ethiopia's right to existence as a independent state. To do less otherwise at a time when the Italian forces are resisting the enemy with so much courage and with so much sacrifice and success is absurd."

The Bishop of Bristol, writing to the West African Physic Association: "At such a critical moment we must speak with restraint and avoid any action which will unnecessarily offend the Government. It is essential that no racial settlement in the European continent can but be based on sustained inquiry, but especially in the days of strengthful Englishmen who regard themselves as the arbiters of justice, it is difficult to arrive at a settlement of our disputes without official recognition of a country which was never in question and which has been the subject of so much selfless and voluntary enterprise. I do not believe that international recognition should be sought by the mounting international Jews, nor that it would finally assist in condoning aggression or in concluding terms with the aggressor."

The Foreign Office has been asked by the heads of the case in the High Court of Haile Selassie's claim in a court of law against his dealings with GPO and Wireless Ltd., and in the matter of a radio-telegraphic service between British Ethiopia, was continued last week. The company claims that £100,000 is due to it, whereas the Italian Government claims the money paid Catti and Mavros, Ltd., according to their counsel, are apprehensive as to the position if the action is decided against them. A letter from the Foreign Office which was read said that the British Government recognised the Italian Government as the Government *de facto* of the part of Ethiopia which they controlled.

Mr Alexander Stark, as behalf of Haile Selassie, said that the Emperor still had an Ambassador in the Court of St. James, and the right to appoint an Ambassador in its the行使 of sovereignty, one but ~~any~~ foreign could appoint an Ambassador.

Announcing his decision to reserve judgment, Mr Justice Bentall said, "Why should the man who has been recognised as deprived of his properties by the Government of the country say he is a foreigner? I do not understand."

He went on to decide that a man who had been deprived of his property was entitled to a debt which he

New Items in Brief

the first of a new hospital has opened in South Africa. The Royal George Memorial Fund has now totalled £10,000,000. Dr. Thomas Livingstone Nield, who has been infected by plague, the worst fever with which he has had to be born there—a native of Kenya.

Congratulations to the British *Medical Journal* and *Doctors' World* on its 75th birthday. To celebrate which a specially enlarged number has published.

A black-out Bill is providing for the total or partial cessation of lighting on occasions of public danger, or for the experiment or practice for such an occasion to be introduced in Kenya.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has a dozen societies with bookshops in India and Tanganyika, celebrated its 240th anniversary of its foundation on Tuesday.

Egyptian troops having now returned to the Sudan, the Egyptian Government has announced its intention of storing the annual payment of £200,000 hitherto contributed towards the defence of the Sudan.

Young men in Europe will be able to join a class of limited liability of the Royal Club of New Zealand on payment of a nominal subscription of £1 per annum. They will be entitled to receive instruction in the Club rooms at the cost of rates.

Members of the Nasional Council of the Great Rhodesia League are to meet in Nairobi to-morrow to decide what action they shall take in regard to submitting a deputation to the Royal Commission on the reorganisation between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Thirteen young Southern Rhodesians reached England last week to join the Royal Air Force. They will be posted to Reading, Farnham and Yatesbury, after a brief stay at RAF representatives in the Colonies. The scheme which others short-service commission to take up a post of British marriage before the age of twenty-one.

The Foreign Agent of Uganda has presented the timber used in the building of the dining room furniture of the South African Minister's new house as a present to the members of the S.S. Committee. This is the third time that the S.S. Committee has made such a presentation. It has been suggested that the timber will serve to demonstrate a very tangible manner the feelings of friendship and cooperation which are at the base of the African Continent in their mutual relations.

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Of Colonial Concern

During December, 1937, a company was visited by a delegation from the capital of Southern Rhodesia, Matabeleland, to inquire concerning services.

The purpose of this delegation was to seek canalization of the Save River.

A vessel recently carried gold to the port of Mombasa from Asmara—a record of 100 miles made by the Passow Freres Boat Company. The 10-ton boat had been chartered by the Asmara Gold Ordinances, which have been organized in Asmara.

Mr. J. Ropes, of London, has considerable quantities of East Asia in his portfolio, the position of a dividend of 10 per cent.

Matabele Estates, Ltd., Nairobi, have been wound up voluntarily. Mr. L. G. Laversor of 12, Gladstone Street, London, E.C. 3, is the liquidator. Holdings now for our appointment as Sheep Doctor are awaiting the Government of Southern Rhodesia in the course of trying to develop the sheep industry in that Colony.

From Extract of Mem. Company Bill, we learn that in Kenya and Southern Rhodesia, dividends of £1,000,000 were paid in half-year dividends, and 100,000 shares.

Southern Rhodesia has placed an order for 100 miles of pipe line extending between Europe and £50,000 worth Messrs. Stevens and Lloyd, of Glasgow.

Estimated figures of motor vehicles in Southern Rhodesia for 1937 are as follows: 3,000 (with the one exception of 1,000) in January, 1937, but this year Russia has exceeded us in November (20,541), while the figure for October at Machekes 34,445 (20,111) was the highest ever recorded. At Mazoe 1,30,57 (25,59) the private car population in Southern Rhodesia increased from 2,356 to 2,452, or 420 more than in 1936. In 1936 before the depression started, registrations reached a record of 1,007,500 more than in 1936, and no less than 1,000,000 in 1937. There are about 14,700 private cars in the Colony, which means that at least one in five persons in our towns owns a car.

223. Immigrants entered Southern Rhodesia in January, 1937, and over 200 more than in January, 1937, and over 200 more than in December, 1937. Of these 205 were British subjects, and 1 German; 34 declared capital of £10,000 or more, a total amounting to £23,556, and 100 of £22,065 over annual income, and of £14,700. At December, 1937, 100 of the immigrants stated their intention was to settle on the land.

During the summer months to come there will be a backlog in respect of soya beans imported into this country, as imports of soya beans under the Order in Council are now at a standstill under the Quota system. This backlog is to be relieved by the importation of a limited quantity of branching materials. The British manufacturers will compete effectively with British manufacturers to compete with certain foreign markets where the interests of the four major countries of importance in sales.

The accounts of the Anglo-Chinese Colonial and Overseas Bank, which took over the business of the former branch of the Bank of National China, show further expansion. The balance sheet shows a balance of £1,250,000, a net profit of £50,000, and a reserve fund of £100,000. The profit for the year ended December 31, 1937, was £10,000, and the balance of credit and debit account amounts to £1,250,000. The bank has been granted a license to conduct banking business in the Republic of China.

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Questions in Parliament

On Friday, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the party spokesman in the House of Commons, then moved a motion of censure, recommended by Lord Privy Seal (Sir W. Ormsby-Gore), that:

"On February 22, 1937, I submitted to the Government that it was premature to consider the application of Lord Moyne's proposal to assist a Native Government. Pending the examination of the whole system of native administration could be carried out recommended by Sir Alan Maitland."

Since that date I have considered the question further and have come to the conclusion that attempts to alter taxation revenue and expenditure on a racial or communal basis are unlikely to give satisfactory results. So Lord Moyne reported that there has been a marked change in the ratio between the number of direct and indirect Native taxation and I am unable whether in the changed circumstances a separate betterment fund, say contributions which would be determined by the proceeds of direct Native taxation would achieve the purpose of ensuring that the Native receives a return due to his portion to their contributions to the general revenue of the Colony. I need hardly say that there is no likelihood of this conclusion changing to the disadvantage of the Native."

Mr. Clegg's Native Farmer from Nyasaland.

In Clegg Jones asked whether, in view of the report of the Native Provincial Commission on Nyasaland on Native Affairs existing in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia which states that the annual death rate of Nyasaland workers on the South African mines was 22.2% as against a general death rate of 10.1%, the Colonial Secretary would give instructions that no further recruitment for such work should take place in Nyasaland.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that the question of recruitment of Native labour for work on South African mines was recently discussed by the Government of Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland with a representative of Transvaal Chamber of Mines, and mortality statistics quoted by Mr. Clegg Jones were taken into consideration.

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And in the light of this and other factors it was decided that the recruitment of Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia natives on a racial basis will still be regarded as censurable. He (Mr. Ormsby-Gore) said in fact, for a long time. The Governor's Committee, after its final report, on the governors committee, the result of the experiment, experiment could not be regarded as a failure. The numbers recruited were proposed in the question. The numbers recruited were only a small proportion of those who actually found their way to work in the mines.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked Mr. Creech Jones, in response to a supplementary question, that a Nyasaland officer would be with the Nyasaland Native employed on the Rand under the experiment.

Air Mail Generally up to Schedule

Replying to Mr. Astorfield Grey, the Postmaster-General said that the scheduled time of air transmission between Southampton and Nairobi and Kisumu was five days. During December and January there were 26 outward flights, 24 being on time to schedule; three others arrived within 24 hours of schedule, and two arrived more than 24 hours late. The maximum air transmission time between Southampton and Nairobi on any one outward flight during the year was seven days.

Mr. Journals of Cape told Mr. Day that the total value of all cargo exported from Tanganyika in 1937 was approximately £430,000, compared with £323,000 in 1936. Figures for 1938, giving Native exports, were not available for 1937, but in 1936 5 per cent. of the exports, approximately 70% by weight of the cargo sold was Native grown.

The Prime Minister informed Mr. Behn that he had no statement to make on the subject of the interview between the Governor of Uganda and the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which took place on March 2.

The latest rule for posting letters in London to catch the inward mail, via air mail dispatch to East Africa and Tanganyika has been advanced from 12 noon on Tuesday to 10 a.m. at the G.P.O. or 2.30 p.m. at head district offices.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Tanganyika Concessions**The Capital Reorganisation Scheme**

The capital reorganisation scheme of Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., known as "A," is to be implemented, which provides for reduction of the issued capital from £9,615,620 to £5,445,461 by writing down the 6,217,356 Ordinary shares of £1 to 10s. each and of the 9,340,870 6% B Preference shares, the 1,087,875 held by the African Railway Finance Company shall be surrendered in exchange for £1,373,102 of 2% unsecured non-transferable Notes.

The remaining "B" Preference shares are to be converted into Cumulative Participating Preference shares entitled to a cumulative 4% dividend, a non-cumulative further 2% and a participation up to a further 4% equally with the Ordinary. Arrears of dividend and the right to convert into Ordinary shares will be cancelled. Dividend arrears on the £26,594 of 10% Preference shares are also to be extinguished and the shares converted into the new Participating Preference shares. They are to receive an additional participation share for each one held.

A circular to shareholders states: "To raise funds to complete the Benguela Railway, Tanganyika Concessions, Ltd., was obliged to guarantee the debentures of the African Railway Finance Co., Ltd., and as that company has no income, its only asset being its holding of 'B' Preference shares of Tanganyika Concessions, on which no dividend has been paid, Tanganyika Concessions has been called upon each year to make payments under the guarantee on account of the interest and sinking fund payments on the debentures."

As the possibility of the recovery of these amounts from the African Railway Finance Company is remote, such payments have to be added to the debit balance of the profit and loss account each year, and before dividends could be paid by Tanganyika Concessions it would also be necessary to take into account the very large depreciation on its holding in the Benguela Railway Company and its other share interests. Therefore unless a reorganisation scheme takes place it will be impossible to pay any dividend on the Preferred shares for a considerable time and the prospect of any dividend on the Ordinary shares is still more remote.

Substantial dividends are expected from the company's interest in the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, and there is likelihood that the improved position of the Benguela Railway Company will be continued and that payment by way of redemption of the incom' debentures held by Tanganyika Concessions will be received."

Recommending the scheme to shareholders, the directors estimate that its effect will be: (a) to eliminate the balance standing to the debit of profit and loss account, including advances to the African Railway Finance Co.; (b) all depreciation to date on the company's investments will have been provided for; and shares and debentures in the Benguela Railway Company will be written down to about £2,250,000; (c) any further payments for redemption of the debentures of the African Railway Finance Company will be a capital charge, and not a debit to profit and loss account; and (d)

the company will be able to pay dividends even months in arrear, as the company's income is steady, even though there is no dividend on the preference shares.

There is a proposal to issue 4,554,530 new shares for the payment of a partly dividend on the preference shares for the period 1937-38.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders is to be held on March 25, when a vote is confirming the scheme will be moved. Subject to the confirmation being obtained by the Company, the issued shares of the company will be converted into stock transferable as to the Cumulative Participating Preference shares in multiples of £1, and as to the Ordinary stock in multiples of 10s.; and the capital of the company will be increased to £10,000,000 by the creation of 4,554,530 new shares of £1 each.

Cold Fields Rhodesian Development.

A circular to shareholders states that in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing, the directors have resolved that the decision as to the payment of an interim dividend in respect of the year ended May 31 shall be deferred until after that date.

Roan Antelope Bonus Stock

Rhodesia Anglo Copper Mines, Ltd., announce that the period fixed for the allotment of bonus stock on Coupon No. 4 will expire on March 31. Stock then unclaimed will be allotted to nominees, and holders of Coupon No. 4 claiming stock thereafter will be required to execute transfers from the nominees.

Mining Year Book

The Rhodesian Mining Year Book for 1938, published by the South African Mining Journal Syndicate, Johannesburg, at 12s. 6d. post free, is a valuable reference book to all interested in East Africa and Rhodesia Mining. Apart from interesting articles on the progress of various mines in the Rhodesias, the volume contains a list of mining concerns in East Africa, together with details of their capital, directors, and operations.

Consolidated Mines Selection

Receipts from interest on investments of Consolidated Mines Selection Trust increased from £56,632 in 1936 to £82,506 during 1937, but profits on share dealings fell from £225,149 to £156,097, with the result that the net profit decreased from £274,052 to £220,694. The dividends were reduced from 30% to 25%, reserve absorb £25,000, and £38,860 is to be carried forward. Investments of the company are shown in the balance sheet at £754,978.

Rhodesia Broken Hill Mine

A correspondent writes that the Davis shaft on the Broken Hill mine, Northern Rhodesia, has reached a depth of 450 ft., at which level cementation is in progress. Diamond-drilling to prove the ore bodies at 1,500 ft. continues, three drifts being employed. The steam generating electric plant is in course of erection, and when the new concentrating plant is installed the annual output will be increased by 150,000 tons of concentrates assaying over 50% metallic content. This will increase revenue over £1,000,000 which would be additional to the revenue derived from electrolytic zinc and fused zirconium.

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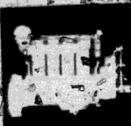


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—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 25	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 26
—	—	—	—	April 1	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	April 1

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In South Africa, Government of South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Tanganyika

Head Office - 10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,

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INDUSTRIAL BRANCH: 83, London Wall

FOREIGN AGENTS: 37, Wall Street.

WEST END BRANCH: 9, Northumberland Avenue

HAMBURG AGENCY: 49, Schauenburger-strasse

The Bank has Branches in

KENYA, 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, &c.

The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited FINANCES TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, &c.
The Bank is in close touch through its LOCAL BRANCHES with all the IMPORTANT
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