

THE EAST AFRICAN RHODESIAN

Thursday, July 1928

Volume 14, No. 1 Series 1

Registered at the G.P.C. as a News

Periodical. Post Office Registered.

Air Mail Edition: £1 per year.

to British Post Central and Sub-Agencies

Founded and Editor

S. Johnson

Principal Contributors

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Editorial and Publishing Offices:

101, Great Fitchfield Street, London, W.I.

Telephone: Museum 7111

MATTERS OF MOMENT

BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE of all the governments concerned: It is a cruel in Africa to-day to use the word boundless in either territorial or political sense. Completely continental, its shape comes from the sea, of Cairo, Iron, Senegal, Ethiopia, Rhodesia, its activities are controlled, and it has encouraged over Africa as a whole, but the work demands also the intelligent co-operation of the inhabitants of the continent. They have their stage of culture, their inherited prejudices, or their religious convictions. But in correspondence in responsible organs of the Press of South Africa, we find evidence of bitter criticism of the Union's recent control. It is worse, an attitude of mind which is the very principle of finding the locusts, of their being a threat to agriculture, at least in the southern half of Africa, a theme which has been most neglected, and the partial failure of which in South Africa and Rhodesia, the scourge has come and gone in East Africa.

So far as our complaints concern the use of arsenic poisons in the destruction of locusts, we may be on the side of the respondents. We may be given to expect, in many quarters, to the following effect: distributing broad-spectrum poisons, which are much more toxic to men and animals than to insects, to 10,000,000 acres of land, in order to get rid of a certain mortality and dejection among the workers. One declares that the locusts are really necessary in the Union to maintain our insectary system, because grub worms, only

ages of internal tick parasites, and even the now fully a great extent, fails in giving the balance of life with wonderful, sometimes results no man, other than the locusts to Nature. He asserts that locust invasions have become worse, he man has tried to exterminate the insect, and this has convinced him that the anti-locust army are actually fighting against insects but against Protection, and that they cannot succeed in their aims. These opinions might be present in the south, where they can come from farmers in all parts of the country.

It is easy to say that such statements are mere sound and fury, signifying nothing, but what would be a very superficial view of the farmer in South Africa, who, great power and influence and could derive no benefit, affect the success of moral principles? Good Neighbour and financial losses, the principle violated.

Moreover, so important a sound and widely-read a journal as *The Farmer's Weekly* would give him a great space to discussions of the matter if it could be easily side-tracked. Farmers of good will know the "good neighbour" principle, which compels one man to keep down the weeds on his ground, so that neighbour's land be infected. By that analogy Southern Rhodesia will naturally be harmed if these notions of locusts as the beneficial agents of Providence are spread in a nation, and left to nature, in which the general public and the potential wealth of which the general public and the colonial authority must be warned in order that adequate steps may be taken to counteract its malignant effects. Such a declaration of locust control measures would be a warning of folly.

THE FUNCTION of a missionary society is to work for salvation, i.e., the heathen to Christianity. The digest of that portion dedicated to that activity would be completely to mislead and the

Missions and are well off the mark overseas. As a question of fact, however, societies do not consist of Europeans, as they recognise the responsibility.

It is difficult to say whether white black or brown have the greater boundary. These do not go to the missions, although the Church has always remained a great factor in education, and, so far as the time allowed, the societies working in Central Africa have always sought to advance education among the tribes, and in some cases among white children as well. In Europe also at Aruma, a boy, a member of both the C.M.S. and the Schools' Roman Catholic Mission in different territories are examples of what can be done. Hitherto the Universities' mission to Central Africa has not been very isolated, suffice it with a considerable white population, as now the appointment of the Rev. F. V. Leadbeater in charge of the "Uganda" goldfield area is a considerable assistance to the problem of the education of the children of over twenty different nationalities.

It is usually true that a number of European children in the East, some of them having reached an age of twelve years, have never been to school indeed, save temporarily, if at all. That is a situation which arises out of the **The Decay of Civilization**. Children deprived of Peer-Relationships are not being given a fair start in life, and cannot be expected to develop the qualities of character and leadership necessary in the small white minority among the black population. There is, indeed, the grave risk that they will develop the shortcomings so far as among the negroes of South Africa, and present in the whole community social forces, and other influences which are almost past solution.

It is a doctor's duty to give conditions which threaten an outbreak of disease, and it is his duty to make it clear that it is merely his duty to do this, as a Christian missionary-society which has made its

Care and Cooperation NEEDED

work in such an area as the Uganda cannot, we believe, refuse him in this matter of education because its chief business is that of evangelism. By collecting funds and educating the people the mission will be sparing nothing in its efforts to sow its seed and will certainly have no objection to the parents. But it would be difficult under the specific charter of the board to do a fool which is to be established in Mbya to fall upon the funds of the society, as is essentially the business of Government and those parents who can afford to contribute relatively little expenditure which may now be incurred. The initiative is in the hands of the European community of the goldfield, who can be little doubt will fully make their contribution. The Germans have had a boarding school in Mbeya for their children and similar facilities for British children are needed.

OUR FIRST REPORT to the Blue Book on the colonial Empires of Africa, we noted Lord Hailey's observations and assessment that "agriculture, particularly in the tropics, affects inings on the lives of the population from so many

relating to the different angles that it is necessary

Activities of the Departments—agriculture, veterinary, forests, irrigation, co-operative, medical and educational organisations in each territory will be necessary. Administration, if only to meet the requirements of the law, is necessary, and not merely noted by the record of the year. Enormous changes in the rainfall and climate, in agriculture and in the incidence of agricultural and medical plagues, would soon result. Of course a general has been drawn up for the Eastern African Dependencies. But it cannot be doubted that much still remains to be achieved, and that advantage will be the smoother of the departments march forward in step with one another.

The last Secretary of State having called the special attention of Parliament to this matter of importance, it is too much to hope that his successor will direct the new experiments to set up machinery for the

Creation of a Centralized Service is necessary.

Obsolete Ideas In most territories inter-departmental consultation and co-operation are a great hindrance to the much-needed progress. However, though Nigeria has we find especially annexed, has pioneered the way with a standing committee of the heads of the various departments. Tanganyika is now following suit. Furthermore, while everyone realises that there is a definite scope to the expansion of the activities of the departments of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the social services

cause of the term "country" is to be avoided, and the increased power of the local authorities is necessary.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

The ~~America~~ of Elephants

ELPHANTIS in captivity, according to Major Stamford Raffles, died from 35 to 40 years of age; and the same author gives 50 as the average life of the animal, the record being 55. But it is said they can live to 100, must necessarily, however, as purely legendary, as asserted by General Greville, respondent of *The Times*. Moody also, exacting a real age, an African elephant actually lived 60 years. Commandant Dumont says his exceeded the sound and, forming a book ("Elephantine," published by this journal), of great importance to itself and of great observation; but it is supposed to be from 150 to 160 years, should not be surprised to learn that they may live to considerably more than that age. There, then, are two completely conflicting opinions, really impossible to reconcile, unless it is believed that the difference between the ages of Indian and African is so great that for them to be placed in the same class, that the longevity of one may be as much as three times that of the other.

How Can the Be Calculated

This brings us to the great subject of elephants in captivity, which is the bane of the Indian breed, but nevertheless there is one notable exception. The famous Jumbo and Topsy of the London Zoos have been African. Commander Blunt gives the details received as to the growth of Jumbo, who was 36 feet long when he died, having been imported into Park, having been purchased when he was apparently about two years of age. That is to say, he had increased in size at a very early age. A certain Blunt, author of "The Indian Elephants," and grew five inches afterwards: The Author, however, quotes several that bred at least one and a half, if not two years. These figures certainly indicate a comparatively short life of the elephant, though no one so far seems to have devised an accurate and reliable means of deciding their age. Horses are easily found by an examination of their teeth, and so probably that this method is accepted for some time in the Derbyshire, who must be three years old before they also with sleep; the age of six is however calculated by an examination of their incisor teeth, and of course the temperature of the animal's rings. But the attempt to settle the ages of elephants from the weight of their tusks has failed completely. No method at all

Home for Witches

WITH CRAFT—the most pressing and the most baffling of all the problems that Native Africa presents. The state of native society, due to its complete lack in literature, despite organization and education, writes the Commissioner of Justice, Northern Rhodesia. Witchcraft is still prevalent in this backward district. "Mwillinga," declares the Commissioner of Justice, "is trying in evidence the fact that it is still necessary to have a refugee camp for alleged witches at Kalembo Mission, where such continue to be registered." Only if, of course, there is no such thing as witchcraft, can she insist on protection against the barbaric attacks of a really misguided and ignorant Native. So much depends upon one point of view. What would we say in England if a totalitarian conqueror declared that the custom of "curing" rabies was abolished, or that a "curer" or "shaman" was actually established a home for mad dogs?

Double-Buching: the

Pr. Lino

PASSING across the Equator in the New
Year, we now presented with a
large Certificate of "Imperial Travel," which
is copied below by what appears to be a caged
and symbiotized bird, or oblique scelerate, in the
zone. This will recognize no distinction
in the length of night or day, to judge the text,
which probably means that the English flying
boats pass in a moment from one hemisphere to another
so easily performed by a zone
of the sun. Below are two Americans
at the border of the scrub, where two Indians
are conducting an armful with "tobberries." A
woman can be seen with baby appears to be
walking away. A large crocodile, high up on a
tree to the left. The Indian is along with an arrow at
the tree. There is a butterfly wife above him, a rather
large one, garnished with butterfly wings.
is drawn a short span glider, however improbable that
it may be.

Obscure Poetry

On the right another Native bearded man is aiming two投擲石球 (balls) which he has taken from America. He precisely those with the *Yanqui* who the Chinese flying-boats have no country and monkeys, highly stylised and attenuated, often linear, and perhaps inscribed with characters. The figures are again in black ink, and the background is filled with stippling enough to give a sense of depth. The lines are bold and expressive, and they treated as if they may indicate the movement of the various figures with boldness and precision. According to the analysis, to a just judgment of the artist, they might reply that the lines are very good and come from a mining prospectus which was it is possible would originate in America. Preparation of the certificate is demanded by the Chinese government, according to the custom of the country, and it is a kind of stamp of approval of the artist's "work," but it scarcely seems the sort of thing that a practised traveller would transact in a *consors*.

Native Franchise in East Africa and Rhodesia

Thoughts on the Rhodesian System of Native Franchise

BY WHAT METHOD shall Africans be dispossessed in the territories which English and Central African Dependencies?

This question already too long unanswered, may be shelved in the Colonies and Protectorates far from Whitehall. While it is not being put forward every day in the Central Africa except in Somaliland, Rhodesia has been without having responsible government.

As even in Rhodesia, though this is far from true, in the Legislative Assembly an authority congress, it is too readily shelved those who broach the topic being of the opinion need not be tackled until no immediate gain can be gained by pushing it forward. But those who raise the subject are less and less easily every year, as the simple reason that the substance of their proposal is beginning to thrust itself upon the attention of all who care to think.

The qualification for the voters' roll in Southern Rhodesia is the possession of £200 annual property, in land, mining and stock, and £100 of educational or book capital. This qualifying in exactly the same way as Europeans. To be more exact, every British subject by birth or naturalisation who is 21 under the age of 21 and who has resided in the Colony for not less than six months prior to the completion of a list of voters may vote (unless of unsound mind) a person convicted of serious crime within the past five years, provided he can file in a form of application for enrolment in his own handwriting, and provided that for six months immediately prior to enrolment he has (a) occupied land and buildings worth £100, (b) been the owner of a registered mine, or (c) within the electoral district, or (c) has received an income within the Colony of not less than £100 a year.

The only Natives holding responsible positions in their own community are by these rules entitled to favour of some significant Blue coats who has absorbed enough of the white man's magic to be able to fill in a simple form, and naturally has taken up residence in one of the better houses in a Native location in one of our towns.

Thousands of Native Quarters

It will also be observed that the qualifications of conditions in Southern Rhodesia, at present, are already some thousands of natives qualified for the electoral roll, though many of them have not yet availed themselves of their privileges of enrolment. The ratio of registered European voters to registered Native voters is at present about fifty to one, and in no single electoral district can Native voters appreciably sway the election. No power has yet gone out of its wisdom to attract the Native vote.

The Rhodesia-Somaland Royal Commission reluctantly recommended a minimum of one million for the government of the two Rhodesias and Somaliland that would accommodate 1,000,000 of the black population. This would be found to fall short of the mark, however, by 700,000, though a total of 1,700,000 is required to supply the franchise. Under the arrangements of the moment, however, the 1,000,000 of the three territories could vote, though the franchise on the voter's roll contains so large a number of non-voters that the franchise operation in Southern Rhodesia is at present

far from complete. The need is to increase the condition of the Natives, and the more one studies the social conditions, the more apparent does it become that to surrender the powers of government to educated Europeans to the entire class of Natives will be automatically one of the electoral qualifications in the next ten years. The delegation of the franchise to the Elector. At the present time, such an act of supremacy, and indeed such a possibility from the viewpoint of Europe, in the Rhodesia concerned, is as contemptuous as the native is himself.

Another Rhodesia enemies

It would have been easier for Rhodesia to deal with the problem when the most important Negroes had been killed. The division of the land could have been completed and separated on the basis of existing representation in the legislative assemblies, and cities would have understood more easily that it was better to let the African attempt to solve his difficulties by emigration to upland, how far from Southern Rhodesia's enemies in the British House of Commons, who, pretending to believe in the sanctity of the frontier, have been sending large sums of money to the negroes who, in their best to see a valuable asset of government go the way of Liberia. There is also ignorance which some critics of Rhodesia play in their endeavours to score victory against the Secretary of State for the Dominions.

It is well known that Africa drifts helplessly down the stream of history, like a log in the chasm which the White man builds, can swallow a whole continent, and of course the normal thundering roar of the waters, the Native can, if present and strong, completely swallow up the white community. If such powers were to be permitted, Africa would resume the old story of invasions and conquests of the populous foreign invaders. Rhodesia's election laws in the direction of something more fitted to prevent civilisation in Rhodesia cries out for action while there is yet time.

MANFRED HODSON

The Doctrine of Rhodes

JAMES PARKER, author of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, who is at present visiting Southern Rhodesia, has contributed to *The Manchester Guardian* an article giving his impressions of the Colony. It is headed—

The original equality in Rhodesia is to be found in the steady adherence of a strong body of public opinion to the Argentine of Rhodes. Equal rights for all created men educated in this body of public opinion are the cornerstone of the future. The Minister, and the other members of the War Affairs Department,

and, too, the official quarters are situated in the heart of the business part of Southern Rhodesia. All this, with 100,000 Indians, Chinese, and others, is a great advantage, but a great disadvantage, and, unfortunately, some, even in Rhodesia, are suspicious of the other doctrine, that of the right of the white man to rule over all other races but a co-operation with a colony of 1,000,000 Indians, Chinese, and others, the White race, and a large number of colored peoples, based largely on the Indian element, is a protection to Rhodesia, but, in fact, a summing up of the situation in Rhodesia.

Reviewing Colonial Policy

M. MacDonald Opines Summer School

COLONIAL POLICY was the major subject discussed at the Oxford University Summer School on Colonial Administration, now being held in Oxford. Some 180 representatives from the Colonial Service attended the School, which is now in its sixth year.¹ Professor Coupland, chairman, with Miss Marylebone Vice-Chairman.

In addressing the school, Mr. Malcolm MacDowell, secretary of state for the Colonies, said he welcomed the fact that Oxford was acting in behalf of Colonial Service and was delighted to have the opportunity of expressing his appreciation of the energy, enthusiasm and foresight of the university authorities in founding the school.

"Colonial policy," he continued, "must not be thought of as something concocted in London each day according to the whims and fancies of the Government of the moment. In fact, perhaps, under the next day or two, what is expedient has changed. Colonial policy must have thoughtful plan and design, and must be always kept to some fixed purpose, which if it were fixed should be the consistent motor force throughout the Empire."

The Purpose of the Colonial Service

"What is the main purpose of the British Colonial Empire? I suggest that it is the gradual spread of freedom among all His Majesty's subjects. In every part of the Empire they live in every country we have a passion for liberty, gained as the result of many, severe struggles on the part of our fathers. We inherit it today, and will fight and die to maintain it."

The spread of freedom might through the British colonies overseas as a slow, steady evolutionary process. The pace has to vary from place to place according to the existing conditions that occur. It may occasionally be set-backs, but over the generations, over long periods of time, a radical alteration of the political status of some British countries has been progressively completed. The colonies are completely free, and they have been declared equal in status with Great Britain herself, and as to all practice equipped with all the constitutional rights and powers of a full sovereign nation.

Let us among the more backward races of Africa our main effort should be to try and help these peoples to stand a little bit more firmly on their own feet. Despite of the great variety of conditions and circumstances we can see that process going on, and we can see confidently that the trend is towards the ultimate establishment of the various colonies as nations as self-supporting and self-reliant members of a great commonwealth of peoples and nations.

Another important thing in the course is to recognize the rôle of design which is now coming to action. Most extensive changes far as is humanly possible what is called necessary are effected to be implemented with a small time.

It is in this connection that we have seen in South Africa, for many centuries in South Africa, the need for a greater organization of the people and the development of the state. We must, however, bear in mind the fact that the world is on the move, and we have never had a better chance to make use of the standard of living of the world. We have, however, to take into account the fact that the standard of living of the world is not uniform.

Governors' Conference Meets

Matters Discussed in Entebbe

RECOMMENDATIONS of the Inter-Territorial Conference on Higher Education in East Africa, recently held in Kampala, were reviewed and unanimously adopted at a three-day meeting of the Governors' Conference held in Entebbe in the latter part of last month at which the Governors of Uganda and Kenya, the Acting Governor of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia and the British Resident in Zimbabwe were present.

Communiqué issued later stated that it is anticipated that the council of Mbarere's College will be appointed and summoned before the end of 1938, and that the Colonial Office is selecting a Principal for the College.

A programme for coffee research submitted by the Inter-Territorial Coffee Research Committee was accepted by the Conference with slight modifications, and it was agreed that each Government would make the necessary financial provisions in its draft estimates for 1939. The Conference told with interest that a scheme was under consideration for amalgamating the existing mills dealing with arabica coffee, and agreed that, provided the scheme was acceptable to the mills concerned, sand was approved by the producing districts if it should receive general acceptance.

Proposed were accepted for a Commission to review the situation, preparing the machinery for the scheme.

The Committee concerned agreed to submit the witness of the Past African Conference for the future organization of a conference.

On the subject of the proposed new constitution, the views were expressed on the allocation to be made between Uganda, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland.

On the news coverage considered by the International Press Committee, the news during 1937-38, and it was found necessary to refer certain points to the Secretary of State, a general statement to be made.

On the question of the power to impose temporary controls on the export quota for tea, a committee

was appointed to study the matter and to report.

On the proposed budget, the Minister of Uganda described the budget which he had in view in illustrating the necessities in East Africa.

On the matter of the territories in East Africa, the Minister of Uganda, and others, and the Officers Administering the governments of the other territories represented them in conference with the international officers, the British and Canadian legations.

On the question of the proposed new constitution, the Minister of Uganda, and others, and the officers of the territories in East Africa, the British and Canadian legations.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public should Not Tolerate Such Piratical Practices

With regard to "Empire and Rhodesia"

Sir,—I have noticed that the Colonial Office is slow, but thoroughly justifiable, for its whole salaried personnel of the so-called personnel of the Government of Northern Rhodesia within a few months—an action which involved, as all wrote, cutting persons before the needs of the community. It was therefore wrong in principle and most unfortunate in its practical effects.

Had it been an isolated incident or rather, series of incidents, it might have been possible by searching closely to reveal it as an isolated series of incidents. But that is ruled out by what had happened in Kenya not long before, and by what has now happened in Tanganyika Territory.

In Kenya as you emphasised at the time of his appointment, Sir George Brooke-Popham, the new Governor, arrived to find that three of the most important members of his staff—the Colonial Secretary, the Financial Secretary, and the Attorney-General—instead of being in their places to put at his disposal the 12 September knowledge which they must be presumed to possess, had been allowed to depart for England—for long periods of leave in the case of two, and on retirement in the case of the other officer, who, however, was promptly appointed to a responsible post in Palestine.

Thus Kenya and her new Governor were put to the test of advanced for no better reason than that three officers should not be included in the entire number of the magic 12, which they or some one else had previously appeared. It is absurd to suppose that the colonials have any real obstacles to overcome in their departure for some months, when Sir Edward MacMichael, the Governor, was transferred from Tanganyika Territory to Palestine some months ago. The former secretary naturally became Acting Governor, and no nominal would be thought that he would have been kept in that responsible and honourable position until the new Governor had assumed his functions and had time to do so.

For his assumption of functions after such a short interval, Sir Edward MacMichael, the Chief Secretary's viewpoint, after a short interval, was all that he could expect of a future Governor and the Chief Secretary, Sir Edward, may leave and the Attorney-General, then the second point of Governmental Headquarters, is also to do so. Sir Edward again, when he vacated Dar es Salaam, was one of the last to leave.

Sir George Brooke-Popham, the new Governor, is the head of a foreign service of administration of the country, without authority either to extend or vary any of the services of the other two. He has no independent power.

It is evident that the public amanuensis of the colonies, Northern Rhodesia officials, staff or not, will not be satisfied but it is equally evident that the public opinion there, greater the dissatisfaction, is against the practice which pays the salaries of minor members of Administration, not likely to receive positive or advanced training, much more death or invaliding than compensation to their superiors. It is natural also to assume that half of these are from the ranks of the Dependent Colonies and in the Colonies should understand that the exigencies of war service must come before their personal convenience. In commenting on such matters in the past, I have often defined the issue by its business nature. The departmental managers of an important

colonial office who initiated on taking their helms at a pre-arranged date the fact that the manager of districts had unexpectedly been appointed to take control and would naturally require that whole-headquarters operations should be suspended, but themselves regarded as safe. They may be concerned with their own private affairs, but with the progress of their company or that with which they would see or be looking for new appointments, and at the best, they would be asked for sides lacking in as unsuitable or promote. Although it has been congenial to name certain offices in order to make points, it is not against the individual holding them that my charge is really made, but against their superiors, and in particular, against the colonial office, which might have made realisation through criticism in the time of Parliament in the Legislative Councils of the dependent and in the Press, that the public which have patiently supported this kind of treatment for so long, will no longer tolerate in silence a policy for it bears all the marks of a liberate policy which subordinates to aimentary class of Colony to the convenience of the Civil servant.

In that last word lies the crux of the matter. It calls itself a "servant." In these recent cases from Kenya, Tanganyika, Tsakorwa, and Northern Rhodesia area doubtless a service is what should be the first consideration to those who bear the responsibility of such movement. The Rotary Service before all, is certainly no exception. In such cases, the shi should be in them.

Royal Empire Society. Yours faithfully,

London.

R.E.S.A. 1000

The White-Bellied Stork

Does It Verify the Rains?

The following extract from "The Birds of British Africa," by George Steiner, published by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, London, 1908, page 100, appears in a recent issue of "Country Life." Noting

the return of the birds to East Africa after the rains, Mr. Steiner writes:

"The birds of British Africa return to the same localities in which they were seen during the rainy season."

He adds: "This is well known to the natives of East Africa, who call the birds 'the birds of the rainy season.'

He continues: "The birds of the rainy season are the birds of the rainy season."

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*An African Sports Ground**Colonel Brockman's Appeal**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

A short time ago I appealed to sportsmen and sportsmen interested in Africa to subscribe to a sports fund for young Africans studying medicine, law, and agriculture in our country.

These young men, many of whom are members of the tribes from East and West Africa, have now or are about to play games while resident here, and it would be a great opportunity to send them a keepsake.

There are thousands of young countrymen who have during their first years abroad some of the finest sports in the world, but not to mention others who have saved fortunes that last a lifetime. Africans will therefore appeal to all to send me donations to help them, such a noble object.

It would be a small gesture on the part of one of those who have made a fortune in Africa to present this with the request so that it could be spent the donation received on building a pavilion and buying equipment.

I might add that I have already received a number of contributions from the ex-Governors and past or present officials, but the sum necessary to purchase a suitable ground in London has to buy the necessary equipment is a large one, comparatively speaking.

Any donations received will be personally acknowledged by me.

58 Wimpole Street, R.E. F. Brockman, Lt. Colonel.

*Sisal Restriction Proposals**Will New Outlets Raise Prices?**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—I was very interested indeed in *East Africa and Rhodesia* that Mr. Perfecto of Mombasa considers that the annual cost of price per ton of sisal.

In the same issue I noticed the following statement:

| Current Lin Sisal (L) | 1 |
|-----------------------|----|
| Current Sisal (L) | 6 |
| Current Sisal (G) | 6 |
| Sisal (G) 10% Premium | 10 |
| Sisal (G) 16% Premium | 17 |

The ruling prices seem to have been for the last few months round about 16/- per ton, and the chief bulk of the above quantities (which include a large proportion of the East Africa output) have a certain percentage of the same idea as Mr. Perfecto's figures. I am not quite sure if some powers would place a lot of confidence in the possibility of finding extensive new uses for sisal in the future, but they have to fill the price gap materially. It is well known that there is a vast area of undeveloped land in Africa on which the people of that country can easily realize the best results to-day. I do not think it is reasonable to expect by increase in price to

*Taxation of Natives**Views of a N. Rhodesian Reader**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—I enclose your interesting article dealing with Native taxation in Nyasaland and the recommendation of Mr. Eric Smith, a District Officer.

About nine years ago the incidence of Native taxation was altered somewhat in this territory, culminating in the regrettable "Competition Riots" at the time of the Abdication of King George V. The basis of the tax was modified on a zone principle based presumably on the Natives' capacity to earn in the respective districts. This was some improvement on the hitherto flat rate throughout the country, but I suggest that it did not go far enough and was not equitable.

Even in mining centres it is possible that the average rate of income received by Negroes is not greater in excess of £200 per annum than is multiplied by 25% of the represented roughly 5% per annum on an income of £800.

But my main argument lies in the fact that even at an average rate referred to above, as high as £100 per month, the vast majority of Natives earn no more than £50 to £60 per month, the more skilled minority mechanics, artisans and clerks, earn up to £150 per month thereby increasing the average.

Now Sir, this maximum probable represents to the aforesaid majority a rate 100 per annum, while the busy minority, with say £150 as though the respective incomes are graduated their rate of taxation should be 60%.

At the same time it might be feasible to pass the necessary legislation to permit large employers of labour, such as the railway and mining companies, to deduct tax at source on monthly standing scale of say 50% of average fixed costs of collection. They would then be compelled to state to us, and the necessary rates would be referred to Government and from time to time as by this means the native earning £100 per month would contribute 60/- from his wages, and the educated, clerks or artisan earnings £5 per month would contribute 30/- which would be a more equitable distribution of the burden.

Some suitable method could doubtless be evolved in respect of house-holds, who might be taxed directly by the District Officer on the basis of the average wage earned by the head of the household, incidentally that would obviate the need for the D.O. to gain the matter of naming dependants, a task which is alleged to have been impossible.

Admittedly these suggestions require elaboration by those more competent than I, but as an outline I think the road deserves consideration.

Br. Col. Hill, Yours faithfully,
North Rhodesia.

POINT FROM LETTER

All you get is your appreciation of Lord Harlech on his retirement from the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies was well said and needed saying, not only because it was so well deserved by the man, but because it was a gift and a valuable legacy on the shoulders of which must be placed the care of colonies in that responsible post.

*Our Correspondence Columns**Editorial**Letters to the Editors**Books Received**Reviews**Obituary**Notes and News**Books Received*

Books Briefly Reviewed

Murder at Binger. By S. E. Jason. (It is) a West African thriller on sensational times, but since a District Officer made a hero, and the butt, Jesus quite a good detective.

~~Broken Atom~~ N. B. C. Eliot (BIES, 105, 16).
The author was the brother of the late Sir
Charles Eliot, sometime Governor of what is to-day
the Colony of Kenya. He was in succession a cowboy in
Argentina, a railway employee, overseer on a sugar
plantation in Cuba, a junior clerk in the Secretariat
of State, and for eight years an administrator
of Panama. The book, which covers the period
1888-1923, is full of incidents, including the Ashanti
War, 1896-1900, and gives a vivid picture of a man
of independent mind, who, like his brother, came
occasionally into conflict with Downing Street.

African Land in Africa. By Harry Willoughby.
— Carl Nauser, a rich young Swiss who took
out from Cape Town in 1905 to beat Miss Amy
Johnson's flying record over Europe, disappeared
five days later. John Williamson, an armament
engineer with 25 years experience, left in an amateur plane to look
for him, and with him went Carl Binger, journalist
and the author of this book. Their most risky
journey along the West Coast was successful only in
so far as they established Nauser's death by drowning
standing at sea off the mouth of the Congo. The authors
returned via Basabachile and the Rhodesias.
The book is well written and well printed; all who love
a good story of inspired adventure.

SCOOP! By E. Waugh (Chapman & Hall, 10s). Mr. Waugh was special correspondent at the coronation of Haile Selassie, and during the Ethiopian War, and it is a fair deduction that he has used those experiences as a background for this novel, which is so redolent of Press work, for his hero is despatched to a highly mountainous country in East Africa, connected by an erratic railway with the Red Sea. The author exhausts his wit and satire on the methods used by the swarm of special correspondents who appreciate Mr. Waugh's grueling mental sort of fun may enjoy his book. But you have to remain satisfied with having been introduced to some of the secrets of some types of special correspondence in war-time, and with having learned what "scoop" means and how it is done.

Siegfried Seeger (Chambers, 151s) & Blauvelt, 152) tells from Dachau the Hitlerites and Communists made the story of the destruction of the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" in the Rheimland during the war, for the author has had access to the diary kept by a commando Swiss friend of the American, and that written by Siegmund Kitten, of the "Koenigsberg" as well as the evidence of Scotty O'Gorman, Voigtzel, who was captured. The suicide of Lieutenant Jaeger at the beginning of the battle of the Marne, and the panic which followed the fall of Verdun, are typical of the events told in this striking book.

...and the gunners were very much taken aback by the gun of a small Whitman, but the accuracy of their Seven made up for the size of the gun.

With Stanley in Africa, by W. Hoffman (Cassell, £1.10).—A good deal of ink has flowed down the Congo since Stanley was in the news, and it is well that the author's edition should be reminded of the time when the little writing can be found in the二十年前 (the eighties of last century). Mr. Hoffman was his personal attendant and intimate friend from 1884 to Stanley's return in 1884, and besides accompanying this Chief on the terrible journey to "rescue" Emin Pasha which began in 1888 and lasted three years, he did some strenuous work on his own account in the Congo basin. But he does not explain why Stanley selected the appalling Congo forest as his route to Emin when he could have taken the well-known route of Mbemba, ordered by Johnson; it was far easier, shorter and safer, for Stanley to go *safari*. A would have had nothing to do with the Masai. A timely and stirring book, proving the author a brave man and a loyal comrade—virtues reckoned by Stanley to be rare qualities and rather poor sports.

"The Next British Empire," by R. A. Shandling (Murray, 6s.).—The book starts with the familiar statement that "the great Anglo-Saxon race is dying; what can be done to save it?" and concludes with the suggestion that a triumvirate of Mr. A. P. Herbert, Sir Arnold Wilson and Lord Medoc might do it. Between these propositions the author indulges with pungent and biting irony in present conditions in Great Britain and the Empire. Keen as is his dissatisfaction of the colonies, and desperate as he concedes one's position to be, the gloom is relieved by humour (much of it unconscious) and by recognising that quite a lot of the structures are applicable to other nations also. He thinks that we should have at least two million British settlers in East Africa to counterbalance the million Italian colonists whom Mussolini is to introduce into Ethiopia; but as he lumps Southern Rhodesia, Bechuanaland and the German South-West Africa as "British South Africa," his idea of our African Dependencies seems a little mixed. Nevertheless, this is a stimulating and salutary book, full of good reading and unspoken comment; and expanding with ruthless power the motto printed on the flyleaf: "Brake's Reminders of a great Empire and little men go all together."

days through the mists of legend and superstition,
Sir George MacMunn (Nicholson & Watson, 125, 6d.)
There was not much savagery on the Abyssinian-Sudan border when the Sultan of Selasie went
there, writes the author in this interesting survey
of slavery through the ages. Ethiopia, before the
Italian conquest, being the last of the great slave-
holding, slave-making and slave-owning "countries"
of the world. He quotes from Allenby's scathing
complaint on slave raids in Ethiopia after the Sudan
Invasion, where it was estimated every Ethiopian
owned "at least one slave and the great mass thou-
sands each"; there were believed to be 1,000,000 slaves
in a population of 3,000,000. Italy has at least
ceased the export of slavery from the African body
politic. General MacMunn makes no mention
of the trans-Saharan slaves, from Zanzibar to the
Sudan, which lasted well into the 'sixties of last
century. He does not seem to appreciate sufficiently
the amount of the support of slavery contained in

Rare Relics in the Sudan

Memories of a Heretic Pharaoh

FOR SOMETHING OVER 3,000 YEARS AGO, AFTER Egypt had extended its power south along the Nile, the Pharaohs of the day built strong forts on the river to protect their trading stations. At first was built the Second Cataract. These were true fortresses, placed at strategic points with deep moats, heavily guarded entrance high thick walls, and a water supply, so every day had to start a siege, but as Egypt's empire became established, the posts built further south were merely conventional forts or colonies, as it were, possibly with a little significance.

One hundred and eighty miles south of Wadi Halfa lies one of these, Sesebi, the investigation of which has just been completed by the Egypt Exploration Society with most interesting results. It has no moat, no special defences to gates, no internal water supply, no apparent strategic reason for its position, and it could hardly have withstood any prolonged attack. Its great interest lies in the fact that it was built by the heretic pharaoh Amenophis IV (Amenhotep) about 1350 B.C. during the latter sixth year of his reign, before he became the "heretic," changed his name to Akhenaten, and founded the monotheistic religion of the worship of Aten, the Sun's Disk.

Foundation Deposits

First comes the English custom to enclose coins and records in the foundation stones of great buildings, so the Egyptians buried, in narrow deep pits, tiny models of vases, pots, copper weapons, and faience objects bearing the name of the founder. At Sesebi and elsewhere "foundation deposits" were discovered quite intact; not only did the heavy stone blocks covering them bear on their under-surface the cartouches of Amenophis IV, but the faience scarabs were inscribed "Amenophis, god, ruler of Thebes."

A Relief on a sandstone block represents Amenophis IV's sarcophagus, built upside down into the wall of the Saletum of the Temple, water was added by Son I much later. The block originally formed part of a doorway, and its surface is reversed, in the Saletum as that on the death-chamber of Akhenaten after a reign of 17 years the priests of the old religion entered the chamber, eradicated every inscription of the heretic pharaoh, destroyed all his temples, and then wrote over his name, and names from the earliest of reliefs of him are still feeding the cataract.

Preserved Wind-blown Sand

After completing the work at Sesebi the explorers were 60 miles north to Amara West, where they spent 12 days last year in test exploration of the site. That short time was sufficient to prove its wonderfully promising. The Temple being in a ruined state the ruined scenes-as fresh as new-and even the stones of long ago in a fair position. The wind-blown sand had covered the buildings to a depth of 10 feet and preserved them completely, as well. Among the finds were unbroken vases, some recording a legal transaction between father son and daughter, and a collection of small rare types. It is hoped that an appropriate museum will be built, and funds are available for an exhibition of the finds at Sesebi and Amara West has been organized at the Big Street, Manchester Square, and will remain open until Sept. 1. It is well worth a visit.

Poaching in Tanganyika

24 Convictions Last Year

CAMEROON HUNTING in Tanganyika has increased a large measure in 1937, according to Mr. S. T. Tait, the Game Warden. He reported for 1937; but it is estimated to read that there were over 234 convictions, were obtained by the Roberts body. Europeans, three Indians, two Arabs, and 18 Negroes (57 having driven cattle of the beasts into a swamp and burned them when they were unable to move). Every poacher under the "Regulations" was convicted, and only six out of 170 charged under the "Ordinance" were acquitted.

That illicit killing is not diminishing is proved by the starting the repartee between legal and poachers' trophies. Thus in the Northern Province, five elephants were shot as garden raiders, but 64 tusks were brought in as "bound ivory"; 15 rhino were shot, and 97 horns were found.

Elephant Control Scheme

Elephant control proceeded, according Tait, and an encouraging result was that in the latter half of the year 1937 fewer were shot than in the beginning showing that the elephant were learning their lesson. In the Mbaranqandu and Ruvuma areas 83 elephants were killed in the first half of the year, but only 10 in the second half in the Lwale district 143, and later none in Tamurif, 10, and 27. Total number of elephant shot during the year under the control scheme was 143.

Man-eating lions caused the "most trouble" in the Kilwa and Lindi districts, and eight were killed. One man-eater and one jackal were disposed of in the Mahenge bush.

One Native game keeper was knocked down by a baboon which "stripped off his clothes"; he escaped with a bruised hide. A Native herd boy was not so lucky when driving his cattle home, revealing he walked into a baboon's enclosure of which King Cheops, Captain Moore saw two occasions of native bull drivers swimming across the upper Grumeti River; they showed no fear and were never attacked, a range of baboons.

Game Protection Law

It is due to the efforts that Mr. Tait and his staff made to get the law passed that the game in high stations like those of Kafu and Kafue Colonies approach a normal standard. No one animal was set aside for hunting or sold, known reason the lion, as well as the giraffe, elephant in these areas are not numerous-the giraffe breaking the record of 100,000,000 in the same grassland as there 100,000,000. 10,000 giraffes were captured and exported to zoological gardens during the years. The experiment showed a return of 40% on the year's working, the revenue £1,500, and the expenditure £1,000.

It is noted that many leopards are captured entirely to sell game skins, and that the method is illegal at temperatures over 100° Fahrenheit, because of the risk of infection. This is foreseen downward.

Airmen flying over Uganda are witnesses of the presence on the ground of large birds. The birds are not seen, the species they are not likely to be. Some are in aircraft. It is the case that the birds fly about October and early November. As far as the birds and the birds are concerned, the country is the main migration route of the White Stork.

Mr. Charles Lindsay Ross

He recently reported the night before his death in Rhodesia off Mr. Charles Ross, the well-known big-game hunter, who was killed by an elephant which he had wounded in carrying out his duty as an elephant-control officer. The following tribute is him by an old Northern Rhodesian, who writes under the name of "Wazanibso." It has just been received:

"Charles Lindsay Ross was perhaps the greatest hunter that Northern Rhodesia has produced. Born at Port Elizabeth, South Africa, in 1877, he came to South Africa during the Boer War, and was gold mining in Southern Rhodesia until the outbreak of the Great War. Then he left for England to join up, but on account of his damaged eyes (the result of an accident when a child) he was rejected about a dozen times. So he went into munitions at Great Greene and being a first-class chemist, was put in charge of one of the departments, and after the War was made an inspector of explosives for the Admiralty.

"But Africa called, and soon he returned and came to Northern Rhodesia, where I first met him. For the last four years he had been an elephant control officer, though three years ago he lost the sight of his right eye, and had to give up shooting from his left shoulder. Since then he had shot some 200 elephants, and one day he got a bull elephant and a lioness, with a right and left."

"Charlie always wished to die with his boots on, and if it had to be, then he wanted to be killed by a big bull elephant. He has had his wish. Only a few weeks ago he shot a bull with tusks weighing 100 and 110 lbs each, the latter being broken off, and natives who were watching at the end said that the animal that killed him had still bigger tusks. Both bears and lions were in private garden-prides."

A Place of Honour

"A few of his friends, stood by the open grave in Mpika. To the east towered the hills, the first line of the ramparts that form the Liangwa Valley; to the west was the veritable bush, over which he had hunted many a time. The cemetery is a veritable piece of Empire, for among those who lie there are Twiss, New Zealander, killed by a lion; Lt. Ross, a Canadian, who died of blackwater; Thornton, an Englishman, who died of dysentery; Parr, an Englishman, killed by an elephant; and now Ross, an Australian, killed by an elephant. They were hunters all. Ross's courage was greater than his danger from year's end to year's end, very often illness, and always handicapped by arm and hand, may meet be of more than ordinary worth."

"Ross's two brothers-in-law followed him to the last. As the Graham children, Ross had a son, and Reuben, married him his other wife. Mr. Ross went down Mpika gashed the only two cartridges that he had in his rifle he had been drawing the moment of his falling, was dead and buried. Returned to Ross's sun-tattered home, he said, 'I am not fit for men any longer.' In among the Natives, who had known Ross for many years about his death, he said, 'The Natives did not leave me alone.' The Natives did not leave him alone. Oh, the Natives! How could they? Charlie Ross never left them."

On the 2nd of April, the Zambesi African Society, in the interest of the British Government, held a

Mr. B. D. Burtt

A close friend of Mr. B. D. Burtt, the famous tourist, who was killed with all his party in the famous inkajalo accident in Tanganyika, writes from the Tanga:

"Burtt was a splendid fellow and a splendid friend. I have seen no better companion on safari, that is, a good and trustworthy companion. He was a Quaker, and his family studied at Aberystwyth Agricultural College, and came to Tanganyika in 1925 to gain experience. Besides being an entomologist of distinction, he knew and painted well, so well that his drawings of insects and plants were very valuable. His greatest asset was his complete tact while sitting in an open place. He could not merely sketch the bushes with general accuracy, but could even give the main trees and grasses their correct labels."

"Botany was his special study, and he became one of the greatest authorities on the flora of East Africa. He had published a guide to insect-hunting, revised edition of his book 'A Short Description of him in collaboration with Dr. W. G. N. Mackan, of the Department of Posts, P. W. H. Doubtless it will be published soon."

"Burtt had just crossed Africa from Nigeria with the staff of the Agriculture Department, and had been making and testing the彷彿 before the season, making a comparative of areas of the plant interest to those engaged in agriculture."

Tanganyika, Zanzibar, in particular, and East Africa as a whole, the Empire of yesterday has lost an able and devoted servant, and all friends have lost a charming companion who will long be remembered."

Obituary

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. A. J. A. Bowes, whose many years as was on the staff of the Rhodesia Railways. For the past 16 years he has been in partnership with Mr. A. Beeby, whom he met in 1888, as engine-driver.

The death is reported last week at the age of 75 years of Commander J. R. Lemster, R.N.R., who served for many years with the Kenya and Uganda Railway Lake services. He first went to Kenya before the War, served on several steamers on the Lakes, and as later officer in charge of the K.U.R. Marine services at Kisumu. He was transferred to Nigeria in 1914, an officer commanding about 1000 West African soldiers of the Royal Engineers, who were sent to defend the port of Lagos against the German forces. When gold was discovered, went up to Lagos, but returned to Kisumu after a short stay.

Higer Education and Financial Problems

"To believe that, in a time of economic stringency, the allocation by our African territories of £500,000 from their limited resources to endow something in the nature of an African university in Uganda is more justifiable than the rehabilitation of the economic prosperity of these countries, is a typical example of Colonial Delirium," says *The African Standard*, which pleads with the Imperial Government to tackle courageously the economic and financial problems of the colonies. This leads us to the suggestion of a new campaign for development, which must remain, however, in certain respects, in mind, that currency adjustment, and the formation of a water

Statement—Worth buying

Pray me now erewith saith the Lord of hosts,
if I leave it open you the windows of heaven
and pour your blessing down upon us yet there shall not be rain
enough to quench the heat of the year.

"East Africa is the greatest zoological garden in the world." Mr. STEPHEN GALTIE.

It is suggested that a long, thick, growth of
verge album in the winter - Mr.
Foot.

"Ploughs and other modern agricultural machines in the hands of uneducated Negroes are liable to immense damage in the soil." — *The Chief Secretary, Northern Rhodesia.*

Michimba *longirostris* (Walker) is known to be resistant to Argentine ants. — Author
Department Uganda.

Natives regard shallot root as a ten shilling note for four legs, rather than as a source of meat or superfluous luxury. Dr. Gotmisson: Natives Northern Rhodesia.

Generous and scanty clothing
taught rickets among African children to
unknown in Uganda, and has no doubt contributed
to excellent condition their health. Dr.
J. A. Loewenthal's "The Dash for Medicine,"
Journal.

"It is gratifying to find in the collection of
Pleistocene even-toed ungulates from Africa,
Asia, Australia and America, the largest assemblage
of species and genera hitherto described. Dr. G. E. Hartman
has made a valuable contribution to the
M. E. J. Geological Survey of Geological Survey
in "Ungulates of the Pleistocene of Central Africa."

The Outbreak above is the second in 1937, which spread into South Africa and was controlled by a group of extensively qualified South African Native respondents, who promptly and willingly gave their services as a result of the Commissioner of Prisoners' despatch.

There is no better motto than "Education for all the services," than is provided by a sound public school education, capped by a good university degree. The Crown Colonies are still in the hands of still aged men, and you, and they still offer fine careers. Mr. John Anderson, presenting the diploma at "C. M. A. College,"

"The chief method by which Franklin is maintained and restored in Brazil is not by any system of management or rotation, but by the fact that the cultivators find themselves yearly diminishing, they leave the village, and move to another.

The people are deeply imbued with the spirit of progress, and the characteristic of colonizing the land is well displayed. Dr. Livingstone has travelled throughout the interior of the country, and still persists in his efforts to bring the natives to progress. The natural difficulties of the country are a deterrent to trade between one nation and another, but the missionaries have established a friendly relationship with the natives, and make it their duty to instruct them in the ways of civilization. The natives are industrious, and work for wages. Some of the more advanced tribes have adopted agriculture, and the people are now engaged in the cultivation of the soil. The climate is favorable for agriculture, and the soil is rich and productive. The natives are fond of hunting, and the country abounds in game. The natives are also fond of fishing, and the rivers and lakes are abundant with fish. The natives are fond of hunting, and the country abounds in game. The natives are also fond of fishing, and the rivers and lakes are abundant with fish.

WHO'S WHO

410 Dr. Ronald Roderick Murray.

F. & G. C. Edinburgh



R. R. Murray was born in 1875 of Scottish parentage, educated at Edinburgh University, qualified as a doctor, and, after visiting house and hospital voyages, obtained a post as surgeon. Elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1902, he spent four years in general practice in England, in 1906 went to Southern Rhodesia, and again to South Africa ("Goliath") as a medical officer in the British Boundary Commission, his first mission being to the frontier between the Belgian Congo and the south bank of the Great War. In this post he remained until 1911, and during some years had charge of both the British and German hospitals. After the war he joined the German Foreign Service, becoming Consul-General in Tientsin in 1918. When he retired in 1937 he had completed twenty years in Northern Rhodesia, first as on the plateau.

...golfer, he was also a student of the drama, and at different times captained his school's dramatic club; his second hobby, poetry, he was also proficient in, as his "Rhymes of the Olden Day" prove. This is what he describes as "the first fruit of the fountain of my imagination." Subsequent to this, he turned his attention to the study of law, and after a year or two of legal studies, he became a member of the bar.

M. G. S. L. 1920.

When the Official Secrets Act of 1920 was passed by the Attorney General said that it was concerned solely with espionage—and so it was universally interpreted. The April 1920 decision of the High Court had held down at a Stockwell inn that he was entitled to act under this Act for the protection of the sources of information placed in his hands derived from secret documents. The same day, however, the Home Office issued a circular to all members of Parliament giving them the right to keep secret documents given to them to cope with the emergency. At least one leading Home Office official, Mr. J. H. Sandy, has gone into the category of the answers contained under the Act of 1920. He has only given information said to have been disclosed in notorious public reports as to whether the information given to Sandy possessed him into that category remains to be decided. Very probably the M.P.'s need to concern himself with the question of serious忠奸 in public service. It is equally clear that it was information which, in Mr. Sandy's view, reflected unfavourably on the War Office and on which he proposed to bring criticism of the War Office either publicly or privately to the Secretaries of State. He decided to do it no less than that it was on the point of issue. Convenient though on a long view it would be to think of the General Staff, to send an order to Sandy, full of such subtlety that he could be induced to do it, year after year, bringing to some Minister certain information.

The specific

Minister of Defence, however, is hardly surprising that persistent delays have marked the development of our ground defences. First of all, in view of the ambiguity of documents concerned, a blunder of responsibility, failing which, it is received the attention due to its national importance, apart from any natural tendency of the General Staff to give the maximum time to the field army. The most likely solution seems to be the handing over to the Air Force of the command of our sea forces, responsible for the rest of the Empire. The drawback is that the Admiralty, like the General Staff, is not amenable to field operations. The Air Force, on the other hand, is not amenable to it, leaving a group of inferior to its own in the field. To make it fit for equality of command, the Air Force would be the continuation of the Royal Service under the authority of Defence, or, more appropriate, self-government, perhaps through a separate department.

London Daily

Background

Authoritative Views of Imperial and International Affairs

so far as I can see, there is no disposition in the political class of politicians from the point of view about politicians that they do not think, and of others that they are not politicians, that they are not very practical. There is also a truth, halfway between the two, between those who have up the responsibility of a decision first, I believe above all, always guard against that either academicism or dogmatism, with certain premises and arrive along by a masterly process of induction to an irresistible conclusion. I believe that this rule is that, as is in a world of people who work in art and in the fine arts and lawyers, on the third floor in the afternoon, and never bother about the principles of logic at all.

The Right Hon. Sir G. Benjamins, M.P., Attorney-General and Minister for Industry, Australia.

The Minister of Finance. The principle throughout the Ministry is that the Government's changes of policy are those which are the result of conviction, and not imposed by force. To convince and persuade, not to compel, is the dominant principle of the Government's policy. This spirit of mind has influenced his handling of the problems of British shipping, both for better and for worse. For what is this clear logical conclusion made by him to increase the interests of passion and folly if mankind? His views indicate that the whole population of humanity—that these nations, overweening pride and you are to perish passion and pride you must end before it.

John Maynard Keynes

Spain and Russia. Many people say that General Franco depends more on Foreign Powers than does the Spanish Government. How do they reconcile this belief with the objective facts of Spanish temperament? The Soviet representative to the International Commission, Subbotinov, says: "The last thing that Russia desires is the withdrawal of Spanish troops, mainly because their friends are more numerous than the other side. This is for the resistance which has been through which these same results could have been accomplished long ago."

London Daily

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London Daily

**Editorial Barometer of the World
Market Movements and Trends**

In September, 1910, I found it much more abundant than ever before, in fact, in words of Dr. W. B. Tamm:

*"Fear and anxiety are
brothers of pain."
Charles Barrie*

The status of general freedom in international law is that
bands Sir Archibald Sim

—Very much addressing at present
will become the last word.
M. — Your workshop of
Clarendon

Even now of the dictators
against whom I have spoken nearer the
end of that makes life worth living.
Philip Jordan.

The next generation of Germans and Russians will be splendid animals but very defective human beings.

"Germany still hopes for a peaceful solution of the Czech problem before making propaganda in order to bring it to a worst." — *The Times*. "Liberty has suffered very greatly indeed in these days, and that is the reason why it is to be expected" — Sir John Simon, M.P.

"The sun will continue as far
for the peoples of the world until the last
few moments—that is, when the bacillus
of disease has gone."—*Her-
schel.*
"Confessionism is where all
higher premises of warfare
and the clear voices of the front
line have been left behind.
Mr. B. T. C. M. A. T. S. M. P.
are always on the stage of life that part
of the world which will be when right
will become the end, and the
conditions in the way are
indescribable."

If the belief once gets abroad that we are ready to sacrifice principles to buy temporary peace, some states will be irreparably shaken. *Lord Erroll.*

When you come to impounding property belonging to General ~~in~~ remember that in territories controlled by General Frasso are centers in

The results of a policy of going as you please and work when you like in education may be seen in the following from a defeatist newspaper, giving a few sections of its masthead mainly to some of the lever-

Revival Prospects.—There are signs that small purchases of notes for small intervals are being made to

prevents stocks from shrinking below a danger point; this is an important factor in the movement. The normal and regular markets set in, be it noted, below the usual level, summoned as it were to reflect the effect of this tendency and then prices will respond. America in the meantime should join in the Industrial Recovery which may be expected to follow the setback of the past 12 months. The movement will gather substantial force. Speculation at such a low level that New York is likely to attract many foreign customers who will be singularly interested in such ventures as copper mining and tin shares.

Certain points of the Austro-German agreement will all be subject to criticism. Much will be made of the sacrifice of interest on the Young and Dawes loans and of the state of affairs which leaves Germany needing to make up the difference between the legal and the actual financial position. It might well do more harm than good to insist on cash payments on maturities, as a definite stand was taken on the subject by the German funding authorities who were unable after the war to hold bonds worth less than 100 per cent when interest rates fell. The persistent admission of the difficulty of these bonds probably has to do with increasing opportunities for profit in them when held long enough.

In all we are lifted up by
the power of the congregation obtained
from the German Aviation
succeeded in far exceeding our expectations.
Financial Committee.

There can be no resurrection of international trade until import restrictions everywhere are abolished. Above all Germany, where these restrictions are still the most rigid.

Stone, *Blanchard*, *Green*,
priests of reprobation, share
shares equally London stocks,
afford an index to conditions
in the main sections of the met.

| | Per cent. |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Kenya | 100 |
| N. Rhodesia | 30 |
| Uganda and S. Rhodesia | 30 |
| N. East Rlys. 100 debts | 94 |
| Rhod. Plyls. 41% debts | 90 |
| S.-Rhodesia 33% | 102.10 |
| Sudan 5% | 109.16 |
| Tanzania | 100 |
| | 5 |
| | Indonesia |
| Brit. Amer. Tob. (1) | 5 |
| Brit. Glycs. (1) | 0 |
| Brit. Rlys. (25-28) | 9 |
| Courtaulds (1) | 2 |
| Deon Rubber (1) | 0 |
| General Electric (1) | 1 |
| Imp. Chem. Ind. (1) | 12 |
| Int. Tobacco (1) | 7 |
| Int. Nickel (1) | 7 |
| Profs. Cinematograph (1) | 1 |
| Turner and Neave (1) | 2 |
| U.S. Steel (1) | 59 |
| Utd. Steel (1) | 1 |
| Unilever (1) | 4 |
| Unilever (1) | 1 |
| Vickers (10) | 100 |
| Wor. Corp. (58-1) | 83 |

| | <i>Mines and Oils</i> | |
|--|-----------------------|----|
| Anaconda (\$50) | 3 | |
| Anglo-American Corp (10s) | 16 | 9 |
| American Inv. | 1 | 6 |
| Anglo-Iranian | 4 | 11 |
| Burma Oil | 5 | 2 |
| Cons. Goldfield | 3 | 16 |
| Crown Mines (10s) | 16 | 0 |
| East African | 9 | 2 |
| Exxon (5s) | 7 | 0 |
| Gulf and Pres. Co. (8s) | 2 | 19 |
| Gold Coast Sel. | 1 | 6 |
| Johnnesburg Con. | 7 | 0 |
| Jordan Min. | 1 | 6 |
| Ranier Mining Co. | 1 | 6 |
| Rand | 13 | 1 |
| Royal Dutch (100 s.) | 18 | 9 |
| Sabena (100 s.) | 10 | 3 |
| Suboil | 1 | 6 |
| West Wits. | 9 | 0 |
| <i>Banking, Shipping and Insurance</i> | | |
| Acme Bank of S. O. A. | 2 | 20 |
| British India \$100 preiss. | 10 | 0 |
| Calcutta | 5 | 0 |
| K.N. Realisation | 1 | 5 |
| Mr. Weston | 12 | 0 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bk. | 89 | 0 |
| T.M.S. | 17 | 0 |
| Nat'l Bank of India | 3 | 14 |
| Southern Inv. defunct | 17 | 0 |
| Standard B&P of S.A. | 11 | 15 |
| Standard Oil Co. of N.J. | 11 | 0 |

| | <i>Plantations</i> | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----|
| Anglo-Vulcan (S1) | 1 | 0 |
| Bangal (E1) | 15 | 9 |
| Ind. Asiatic (S1) | 3 | 51 |
| Mahayamun (P1) | 1 | 1 |
| Panjab Trust | 1 | 0 |

Kendall Golfing Society

Major F. Starkey Wins Home

the fact. After I arrived from the coast, I was received by the so-called "People's Council," which had been established with the help of the Comintern. They were at first very friendly, but as soon as they realized that I was a member of the KPD, they became very hostile. They tried to force me to leave this country, but I refused to do so, insisting on staying until my trial.

It has been suggested that a suitable present of £1000 of the Royal Exchange Society, for Sir Alfred Weir's devoted services during sixteen years as Chairman, his partisans should be invited in oils and placed in the building of the Society fund bank opened for this purpose, and Sir James Leitchwood, a Vice-President of the Society, appeals for contributions which should be sent to the Society at Northumberland Avenue, London.

Mr. W. V. Johnson, Superintendent Engineer of the National Steamers, retired at the end of June last year's service. He joined the company as an engineer, and after the remarkably short time of six years was promoted to Chief Engineer, which position he held until 1923, when he left the oil barons' appointments as Superintendent Engineer.

Before his departure he was presented by his colleagues in the various departments with a gold watch, a silver tray and a set of fine glass, a mark of their esteem.

Nydisaland-Born Architect

M. A. B. WYLIE son of Mr. J. Wylie from
1890-1900 was an architect of the Banting M.
and the First Presbyterian Church of Portland,
and since 1900 has been connected with the church of Scot-
tish Presbyterians of Portland. His architectural
experience has been gained in the United States and Canada
for 1900, in foreign countries. His winning design is on
view at the World Institute of British Architects in
Portland.

The site chosen for "A Play Park" in a clearing about 1500 feet above sea-level, in pine woods and heather, overlooking a freshwater lake. Provision has to be made in minute detail for every possible form of sport, from croquet to Badminton, from swimming to gymnastics, from archery to basket-ball, for two small theatres, one open-air restaurant, bands and musical rostrum, a dwelling for residents, shops, landing stages for yachts and boats, and parking places for cars. In addition, above the croquet courts and above the lake, were invited to design golf courses, the distinctive qualities of residential equipment, for it was laid down as a condition that those in those essential circular areas were to be free from obstructions, so as to be easily accessible.

Even to a non-architect like myself it was evident that Mr. Wash had a very special idea of what his park should be, and I am sorry with what I have said of the sketchy way in which he presents his ideas, and the lack of sufficient information in the drawings, that I have not been able to do justice to his work. I have, however, endeavored to give a clear idea of the general plan, which will be proud of her location, and I hope you will be pleased with it.

PLAYING at Honiton last week Major Barnes won the annual Home trophy of the Golfing Society. Mr. L. V. Baly being the runner-up. Scores were as follows:

First round. - Mr. Lemere, Dye, L. V. Baly, Captain K. Whittlebury, M. F. Combs, Captain E. Hall, Captain J. Combs, Mr. Morris (Captain) Dye, Major F. S. Smith, Captain J. C. Campbell, Dye, Dr. A. M. B. Williams & N. D. Strange.

Spranger, W., 152nd Street, Glendale, Calif.; Baileys, Bally, Ball, Brown,
Cooper, C. Clinton, Coombes, Con, Morris, Barnes, Starnes,
Stamps, Con, Cornforth, Spranger, Corinthian, etc.

The round - Baly, Goomes, Baly won; Statler, Galloway, Barnes won.

Baly's station charges an square acre 18 hds. when the meadow was displayed. Sternes finished the

—Hustston Golf Club

THE Kenya Griffin Society was founded by the
Hukumah (all except the big brothers) to
form which were as follows with the Kenyan
titles:- My first:-

Captain Kay Fenlon, J. H. Thompson,
Daly, S. H. Parker (4/2), O.R.
Hanson, T. R. Pickley, (2/1), O.R.
Major E. Jones, D. Walker (2/1), O.R.

E. Croome, E. Johnstone Taylor (one up), 0-1;
Dr. M. D. Williamson, A. Captain /1/, 0-1; N. D.
Spranger, N. B. Nelson /3/, 0-1; Captain J.
Vance, C. H. V. Vane /1/, 0-1.

C. Cornforth v. A. V. Wainwright (2), e. 1; v. G.
Glenday v. P. J. Flood (3), 30; Captain Roe
Wattet v. N. Wrightman (9/7), o. 1. Total
11. Allington Golf Club, o.

Keoya Gemling Society; Huntington College, up, 9
Courses.—Captain Kay Fenton and Colonel E.
B. Haubensack; H. H. Thompson and S. J. Pance
and M. C. Coombs and Major F. Stansbury.

(4/20-1) M. C. Coombs and Major J. R. Brackley and A. Cattles (3/1) H. O. Baly and D. A. D. Williams H. O. Beckin and Captain J. C. Taylor (2/6) Captain J. C.

Johnson, Taylor
Cornell and N.D. Stranger
A.E. V. Walwyn (5/3)
Captain Roy Whittet
Wightman (4/3) 1
Hartington, golf club
Johnstone, Belsham
Glenday
L. H. Cook and C.
Kenya Golf Society

Posthumous Fragments

Questions in the House Urged from America and Colonies

In South Africa, whether the latest negotiations now proceeding with the United States Government, the President and the Board of Trade would consider the practicability of arranging extensive tariff concessions on behalf of and from the Colonial Empires, Mr. Stanley asked. Mr. Stanhope gave an assurance that the negotiations in progress concerned only the Colonial Empires and the United States, and that he (Mr. Stanley) was investigating the position with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and America.

Mr. Sonnenberg: Does the Government mean to realise that such barriers as affect us will affect the Native in our Colonial Empire, and can we expect in this result of these negotiations the burdens upon these natives will be materially lightened? Mr. Stanley was surprised.

Mr. Duckworth's suggestion to the necessary depreciation of the Japanese yen and to the importation of Japanese textile industry were only about one-fifth of those million "Lancashires." Would the Government of the Board of Trade take steps to have countervailing duties imposed on British Colonial markets to combat the unfair advantage held by the Japanese in the export industry?

Mr. Stanley agreed that the problems of Japanese competition in British Colonial markets had been dealt with by a system of quotas which had been applied generally except in cases where international agreement precluded that course. In his view that method was more effective than that suggested by Mr. Duckworth.

Congo Basin Duties

Referring to the fact that in 1936 cotton textile imports into Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Nyasaland amounted to £1,300,000, while those from the U.S. amounted to only £197,000, Mr. Duckworth asked when action would be taken to modify the Congo Basin trade and thus enable us to limit the imports of Japanese textiles into those countries.

GERRARD & SONS

Naturalists, Farmers,
and Gardemists

NATURAL HISTORY STUDIOS
61, COLLEGE PLACE, CAMDEN TOWN
LONDON, N.W.1.
TELEPHONE: EUSTON 2765



SKIN CHAIR MOUNTED
FROM A ZEBRA MOUNTED
BY EXPERT
HORN SKINS
HOOF SKINS
MONY SKINS
SPLIT SKINS

Mr. Hall asked what steps were taken in this connection, and whether it was important to have a general agreement to be followed by individual agreements between the various countries involved. Mr. Stanley: Is there any general agreement that the reason why the Natives cannot buy meat in this country is because there are fewer less wages than the wages paid in other countries.

Colonel Vaughan Allen: Are we to understand that the Congo Basin treaties cannot be altered at all?

Mr. Stanley: Yes, except by general agreement.

British Imports into British Colonies

Further questions were raised on the same subject by John Haslam, who asked what general arrangement there is for limiting Japanese goods in our Colonies, and which Mr. Stanhope gave the following detailed reply:

H.M. Government are not in a position to discriminate between Japanese and U.S. goods in the territories to which the Congo Basin treaties apply, as in Mandated territories discrimination between Japanese goods and the goods of other foreign countries is not possible in either part of the Colonial Empire so long as the principles of the U.S.-Japan Trade Treaty of 1931 apply to them, though the U.S. does not prevent the imposition of duties or charges along the lines which measures are applied to all other countries.

When enquiring the Japanese attitude to this question, Mr. Haslam asked Sir John Haslam: To which Mr. Stanhope replied that it was not possible to give notice to determine the Congo Basin treaties, but the Anglo-Japan Treaty, notwithstanding the imposition of quotas in the Congo Basin, provided that they were imposed against all foreign goods. The Congo Basin treaties could not be altered by unilateral action but only by general agreement.

A question by Mr. Duckworth: whether it was not possible to get some form of the treaty revised, and suggesting that the British Government should take the initiative, Mr. Stanley said that would be possible, but it must be borne in mind that one of the stipulations

relating to Mr. Gallacher, Mr. Under said that no greater measure of any kind had been taken between the British and Australian Governments and between Abyssinia and Tsana, other than the treaty of December 1930 between the United Kingdom and France, and Italy, and Germany, 2 December 1930, between the British and Italian governments, and Annex to the Protocols signed in Rome on April 16, 1935; in the latter document the Abyssinian Government stated that they were ready to contribute to publications towards the British Government in the matter of Issa, Tsana, and had no intention of repudiating them.

Ethiopian Conquest Proposed

Replying to Sir Stanhope's question, Mr. Stanhope said the following States members of the League of Nations had, as from the date indicated, taken action which might be regarded as equivalent to recognition in one form or another of the Italian conquest of Ethiopia: Hungary, Albania, November, 1936; Switzerland, Chile, Great Britain, France, December, 1936; Holland, March, 1937; Poland, May, 1937; Yugoslavia, November, 1937; Bulgaria, December, 1937; Latvia, January, 1938; Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, February, 1938; Romania, Greece, Finland, April, 1938; Slovakia, Finland, April, 1938; Lithuania, Poland, May, 1938; Montenegro, Serbia, June, 1938; while the following European States had not yet done so: Portugal, Spain, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Norway, France, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Turkey.

Would the Foreign Secretary consider sending a British refugee in Kenya to the British Legation in Ljubljana, Mr. Pash, to advise him? Mr. Stanhope: I have asked Mr. Pash to do so. He has inquired if the British Government would accept the Emperor of Ethiopia as ruler of his territory within the framework of the League.

Mr. Macmillan: Macmillan asked whether the Foreign Secretary considered that such a proposal should be supported.

Mr. Stanhope asked whether the Foreign Secretary had been in touch with any of the Ethiopian Government, and Mr. Stanhope: No, but I have been in touch with the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Macmillan could not accept the suggestion that such pressure should not be exerted on the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Stanhope: The Foreign Minister has been in touch with the Foreign Minister.

Mining Engineer

JUDGMENT was given last week by Mr. Justice T. G. Tyrrell, of the Bench Division, Mr. R. G. Treadgold, of the Law Bench, Mr. G. E. Grindell, East African Goldfields Ltd., and Yours European Company, Mr. Turner claimed \$15,000 as remuneration for gold prospecting in East Africa between 1937 and 1938, and £56 as balance of expenses of £100.

Mr. Justice Wimberley, giving judgment, said he was satisfied that the terms of the contract, according to Mr. Turner, was "to go to the account of him." The Judge said there was "no written or verbal contract" and he had come to the conclusion that the account for costs of work was given by Col. G. G. Gifford and Mr. H. G. Gifford, of the Grindell & a high majority of Mr. Turner's claim, though he would have been a superfluous man. Acting mainly through the African Mining Cos., Gifford sold all the gold mined, the reasonable hope that the £200 per ton which he was asking to be paid might turn out advantageously to himself.

Mr. Tyrrell, the Judge thought, was a "very intelligent and honest individual," whose task was to advise his client concerning the application of geological methods of prospecting in East Africa, without economic profit.

However, he had found nothing during his investigation in East Africa which enabled him to ask for a reward.

Because no ordinary mining work had been done,

he might therefore give judgment for the small toll £357 against the Trans-European Company, without costs, observing that Mr. Turner had not brought suit trouble. Judgment was entered in Col. Gifford and the African Mining Cos' favor with costs, while the Trans-European Company was given costs of the suit, in so far as it succeeded.

General exports from Southern Rhodesia for the year amounted: Gold, 1,998 oz.; silver, 1,002 oz.; copper, 99,140 tons; chrome ore, 22,805 tons; asbestos, 3,100 tons; iron concentrate, 19,124 tons; manganese, 10 tons; iron ore, 20,000 tons; limestone, 10,000 tons; lead, 5 tons; manganese ore, 10,000 tons; sand, 14,000 tons.



Electric power is available in many areas. Before selecting a contractor for installing power apparatus, kindly refer proposals to one of the Companies. Special tanks are available for all consumers. Very favourable terms can be offered to tea growers in the Tanga Area.

SYSTEMS: In Kenya and Uganda 3 phase 50 cycles 415 and 240 volts. In Tanganyika 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 400 and 230 Volts; or 440 and 220 volt Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Kenya: Nairobi - Mombasa - Port Sudan.
Uganda: Kampala Entebbe - Jinja.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.
Dar es Salaam - Dodoma - Arusha - Mombasa - Mtwara.

THE EAST AFRICAN DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY LTD.
Mombasa - Lamu - Watamu - Kilifi - Malindi - Mombasa - Street.

Indonesia Mining

INDONESIA: The Indonesian Government's mining taxation law, introduced by Fredrickson, Minister of Justice, has been passed. It was recently that a court had ruled that the case in question of a grant of mining rights to the Indonesian Government, and the turn-over, all of which might well be referred to would be submitted to consideration by the Board, which might recommend permission to the royal until the matter had been satisfactorily arranged. The Society should bring into consideration mines which were not prepared to operate on the basis of taxation basis.

Indonesia Company

NET PROFITS OF NUGA SARI COMPANY FOR THE YEAR ENDING 28 APRIL 1946 amounted to £6,461, compared with £125 for the corresponding month. Dividend on the rate of 10% is to be paid, and £29,166 carried forward. Stock, debitors and cash amount to £25,200; trade credits, provision for taxation and dividend requirements £2,000.

Sukabumi Mining and Finance

AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 10% has been declared by the Indonesian Mining and Finance Company, which also holds mining and finance interests, which also hold a small number of claims in the Indonesian islands. It is held interested in the Lubuk Pioner Mining Estate of Sukabumi, and in the Kafue Development Company. This latter corporation has been made part of the group by the issue of 4 cents shares, and will be the Sukabumi Mining Ltd. on July 15, 1946, at the date of payment of dividends announced later. The assets of the company will be distributed among the shareholders of the old company.

Indonesia Gold Mines

A DIVIDEND of 10% has been declared by the Indonesia Gold Mines Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 1946. The profits have failed to reach £3,782, due to reserves being held, and a payable amount of £1,000 and its payment of a dividend of 5 cents per share, leaving £2,759 gross, and leaving £3,361 to be paid forward. Tonnage mined during the year totalled 2,810 tons, of which 1,900 tons were sent to the mill yielding 100 kg. of gold. One tonne plant treated 2,810 tons, yielding 100 kg. of gold. One gross at the end of the financial year totalled to £4,000 coins, or an average of 50 dwt. or an increase of 3,370 tons.

Rhodesia Generators Concession, Limited

Similar to shareholders of Rhodesia Minerals, Limited, states:—

"The company is available, fully to the company, and will be available after the end of the financial year 30 June."

"The managing engineers and managers have already advised the Board that, as no fresh discoveries of economic importance have been made, they are of the opinion that further work ought to be done, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the area still to be prospected are likely to contain mineral deposits of value. They estimate the sum of £12,000 will be required for this purpose."

"Your Board have pleasure in advising that an agreement has been concluded with an Anglo-American corporation, by South Africa, limited, whereby that corporation will advance to the company a loan for £7,500,000 exceeding £15,000 for the purpose of carrying out the works mentioned.

"The terms of the loan are that the loan will be secured by a debenture creating a charge on the assets and undertaking of the company, which will pay interest on the moneys from time to time advanced at the rate of 5% per annum. Furthermore, every £1 lent by the corporation, the company will give the corporation an option to be exercised at any time before the expiration of 30 days after the loan shall have been repaid to purchase shares in the company at par, less £100 minimum, which shares will be applied in full in liquidating further loans."

In addition, the corporation will have the right to require the company to pay over the principal when repaid in subscription on the shares, and the sum of £100,000, and the corporation will have the right to require the company to make up

Commerce Progress Reports.

Lake Region. During June 13,000 tons of ore were sent for recovery of 1,220 oz. of gold.

Rhodesia Broken Hill. The output was as follows: June, 1,020 tons; used vanadium, 2 tons. The foregoing are long tons, 2,280 lb.

Equatoria and Areas. A report from the general manager states that in the Dangoreng shaft a further 30 feet was sampled to a depth of 80 ft. below No. 3 level. Assaying average 2 dwt gold per ton over a length of 50 inches.

Kenya Gold-Mining Syndicate. During May 4,280 tons were milled yielding 500 oz. fine gold and 76 oz. silver; in addition 795 tons of sand milled yielded 1 oz. fine gold and 10 oz. silver. Total production: 520 oz. fine gold and 78 oz. silver.

Sunderland. During June 16,000 tons were treated for total assay value of 4,150 oz. gold and 1,070 oz. silver, estimated value £1,818. Profit on sales of 1,070 oz. silver was £1,52, and on 4,150 oz. gold £1,899. Working costs, including development expenditure, £1,670.

Rhodesian Corporation. Output at the Fred Mine during May 5,100 tons, valued £8,800; working profit £1,126; cost of £1,850 during May. The reduced profits due to restriction of work during installation of new electrical wind-mill and preparation for turning over to electric power. It will need retons for another month or two.

Shepperton Steel. During June 2,000 tons of iron yielding 1,260 fine gold, estimated value £3,789. Average gold at 140 oz. per ton, 1,000 tons realisation charges £100, cost £7,553, including development, redemption and 300 tons' concentrates realisation, estimated value £2,256, net estimated Government royalty £443, and net profit £1,846. Sustained auxiliary income £194; market profit £1,400; capital expenditure £506; diamond drilling £532; 1,000 ft. cable development £7. Its internal circular shaft.

Wankie Colliery. During June 13,000 tons of coal were sent for recovery of 1,220 oz. of gold.

Cain and Motte. During June 12,000 tons were treated for 850 fine oz. gold, estimated value £1,850. Cost of £3,709, included development, redemption and estimated profit £1,846. Market profit £1,400. Government royalty £2,993, estimated net income £2,306. Total profit £1,155; estimated net earnings £1,018; capital expenditure £3,602. Total development £1,146. Internal circular shaft 21 ft. diameter. Head ititanite drilling in Cain No. 12, 100 ft. No. 2 south, 120 ft. 48 dwt, over 27 ft. 16 oz. off. Head ititanite 26 ft. 11 dwt, over 27 ft. Motor No. 19, 27 ft. Head ititanite 26 ft. 16 dwt, over 27 ft. Main crosscut west driven, 21 ft. 10 dwt, over 27 ft. Main crosscut east driven, 21 ft. 10 dwt, over 27 ft. Main crosscut west driven 13 ft. 10 dwt, over 27 ft. Main crosscut east driven 13 ft. 10 dwt, over 27 ft.

Rezende. During June 12,000 tons treated resulted 1,214 oz. of fine gold, estimated value £1,703. Taking gold at 140 oz. per ton, 1,000 tons realisation charges £100, cost £7,409, including development, redemption and £1,015, estimated profit £5,206, and royalties £2,700, total profit £5,566. Capital expenditure £1,448. By Rezende, motor for the main development 14 ft. 10 dwt, by Rezende, circular shaft 10 ft. 10 dwt, 12 ft. 10 dwt, 14 ft. 10 dwt, 16 ft. 10 dwt, 18 ft. 10 dwt, 20 ft. 10 dwt, 22 ft. 10 dwt, 24 ft. 10 dwt, 26 ft. 10 dwt, 28 ft. 10 dwt, 30 ft. 10 dwt, 32 ft. 10 dwt, 34 ft. 10 dwt, 36 ft. 10 dwt, 38 ft. 10 dwt, 40 ft. 10 dwt, 42 ft. 10 dwt, 44 ft. 10 dwt, 46 ft. 10 dwt, 48 ft. 10 dwt, 50 ft. 10 dwt, 52 ft. 10 dwt, 54 ft. 10 dwt, 56 ft. 10 dwt, 58 ft. 10 dwt, 60 ft. 10 dwt, 62 ft. 10 dwt, 64 ft. 10 dwt, 66 ft. 10 dwt, 68 ft. 10 dwt, 70 ft. 10 dwt, 72 ft. 10 dwt, 74 ft. 10 dwt, 76 ft. 10 dwt, 78 ft. 10 dwt, 80 ft. 10 dwt, 82 ft. 10 dwt, 84 ft. 10 dwt, 86 ft. 10 dwt, 88 ft. 10 dwt, 90 ft. 10 dwt, 92 ft. 10 dwt, 94 ft. 10 dwt, 96 ft. 10 dwt, 98 ft. 10 dwt, 100 ft. 10 dwt, 102 ft. 10 dwt, 104 ft. 10 dwt, 106 ft. 10 dwt, 108 ft. 10 dwt, 110 ft. 10 dwt, 112 ft. 10 dwt, 114 ft. 10 dwt, 116 ft. 10 dwt, 118 ft. 10 dwt, 120 ft. 10 dwt, 122 ft. 10 dwt, 124 ft. 10 dwt, 126 ft. 10 dwt, 128 ft. 10 dwt, 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1592 ft. 10 dwt, 1594 ft. 10 dwt, 1596 ft. 10 dwt, 1598 ft. 10 dwt, 1600 ft. 10 dwt, 1602 ft. 10 dwt, 1604 ft. 10 dwt, 1606 ft. 10 dwt, 1608 ft. 10 dwt, 1610 ft. 10 dwt, 1612 ft. 10 dwt, 1614 ft. 10 dwt, 1616 ft. 10 dwt, 1618 ft. 10 dwt, 1620 ft. 10 dwt, 1622 ft. 10 dwt, 1624 ft. 10 dwt, 1626 ft. 10 dwt, 1628 ft. 10 dwt, 1630 ft. 10 dwt, 1632 ft. 10 dwt, 1634 ft. 10 dwt, 1636 ft. 10 dwt, 1638 ft. 10 dwt, 1640 ft. 10 dwt, 1642 ft. 10 dwt, 1644 ft. 10 dwt, 1646 ft. 10 dwt, 1648 ft. 10 dwt, 1650 ft. 10 dwt, 1652 ft. 10 dwt, 1654 ft. 10 dwt, 1656 ft. 10 dwt, 1658 ft. 10 dwt, 1660 ft. 10 dwt, 1662 ft. 10 dwt, 1664 ft. 10 dwt, 1666 ft. 10 dwt, 1668 ft. 10 dwt, 1670 ft. 10 dwt, 1672 ft. 10 dwt, 1674 ft. 10 dwt, 1676 ft. 10 dwt, 1678 ft. 10 dwt, 1680 ft. 10 dwt, 1682 ft. 10 dwt, 1684 ft. 10 dwt, 1686 ft. 10 dwt, 1688 ft. 10 dwt, 1690 ft. 10 dwt, 1692 ft. 10 dwt, 1694 ft. 10 dwt, 1696 ft. 10 dwt, 1698 ft. 10 dwt, 1700 ft. 10 dwt, 1702 ft. 10 dwt, 1704 ft. 10 dwt, 1706 ft. 10 dwt, 1708 ft. 10 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Latest London Share Prices

| | Last week | This week |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Andura Syndicate (5s.) | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 5s. |
| Bushwick Mines (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Camp 3 Motor (2s. 6d.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Consolidated African Selections (5s.) | 12s. 4d. | 13s. 1d. |
| East African Gold Fields (5s.) | 10s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| Federation Corp. (1s.) | 1s. 1d. | 1s. 1d. |
| Gulf Consolidated (8s.) | 10s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| Golden Gold Mines (2s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Global Gold Plateaux (5s.) | 20s. 0d. | 20s. 0d. |
| Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.) | 9s. 10d. 0 | 9s. 10d. 0 |
| Imperial Mines (1s.) | 2s. 8d. | 2s. 8d. |
| Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Kimberly Gold Mines (10s.) | 3s. 6d. | 3s. 6d. |
| Rentam (10s.) | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 4d. |
| Rentam Consolidated (2s. 6d.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Kimberly (10s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Leopold Corporation (4s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 0d. |
| London Australian & Geul (2s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 0d. |
| London and Rhodesian (5s.) | 6s. 7d. | 6s. 7d. |
| Luir Gold Areas (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Mashabé asbestos (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Minerals (2s.) | 37s. 0d. | 37s. 0d. |
| Rezende (1s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.) | 4s. 0d. | 4s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Katanga (4s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (4s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Rhodesian Anglo American (10s.) | 2s. 4d. | 2s. 4d. |
| Rhodesian Corporation (5s.) | 15s. 2d. | 15s. 2d. |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Rhodesia Antelope (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Roseman (5s.) | 22s. 0d. | 22s. 0d. |
| Solution Zinc (10s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Sherwood Stars (5s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Ngama Gold (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.) | 3s. 0d. | 3s. 0d. |
| Tanganyika Concessions (4s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Transvaal Friends (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Thistle Stars (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Umtiwa Rhodesia (5s.) | 5s. 0d. | 5s. 0d. |
| Wankie Colliery (5s.) | 10s. 0d. | 10s. 0d. |
| Wattene (5s.) | 3s. 2d. | 3s. 2d. |
| Zambia Exploring (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| GENERAL | | |
| British Cotton Corporation | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| British South African Bank | 76s. 0d. | 76s. 0d. |
| Centres Line Steel (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Consolidated Rail (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| East African Banks | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| East African Sisal Plantations (10s.) | 1s. 4d. | 1s. 4d. |
| E. & A. Power and Lighting (5s.) | 2s. 9d. | 2s. 9d. |
| Imperial Airways | 20s. 0d. | 20s. 0d. |
| Kassis Cottons (1s.) | 1s. 0d. | 1s. 0d. |
| Lewa Dredg. (1s. 8d.) | 8s. 0d. | 8s. 0d. |
| Mozambique Carrier (10s.) | 6s. 0d. | 6s. 0d. |
| Portuguese Beira (1s.) | 1s. 9d. | 1s. 9d. |
| Rhodesia Railways (5s.) | 2s. 0d. | 2s. 0d. |
| Sisal Estates (5s.) | 2s. 7d. | 2s. 7d. |
| South Africa Ref. (2s.) | 12s. 6d. | 12s. 6d. |
| Sudan Railways (New) (1s.) | 26s. 0d. | 26s. 0d. |

Copper Exports

Mr. M. S. S. Taylor, managing director of Rhodesia Copper Company, visited in London recently on one of his periodic visits to the mines. He expressed the opinion that the price of copper would continue to rise, and that as long as it did not exceed 10s. per ton other copper-producing countries could not enter the world market. His remarks were construed literally as meaning that a price of £15 per ton against the current figure of about £8.80 is the objective of the restriction policy of copper producers.

Exploration Company Ltd.

Shareholders of Exploration Company Ltd. have been told that the company's interest in Rhodesia (N.S.A.M.) Goldfields Ltd. has received a 50 per cent. increase in its share capital. This will bring the total share capital of the company to £1,000,000. The compensation is payable in the form of shares in the company. The company's staff will remain as it is prepared to accept the new shareholders. The new holders of the shares will be entitled to receive a 50 per cent. increase in their dividends.

News Items in Brief

A grant of £14,000 to be made by the Government to the Government of Rhodesia for experimental station to meet half the cost of building extensions.

Model rubber plantations are to be established in Belgian Congo to carry out propaganda work. Sixty-four stations will be available to private planters.

The first steamship pilots in Rhodesia and Nyasaland Airways have answered them, flying over 1,000,000 miles since the company was founded five years ago.

The Society of African Picture Distributors, founded at Nairobi on July 10, has now 10 members. All the members have been resident in the Colony for at least 20 years.

A mission complementary to that sent a few years ago to East Africa is to be despatched to Uganda by the Egyptian government to select sites for the suggested dams and hydro-electric schemes.

The new cruiser "Abercrombie," which is to replace HMS "Minotaur" in Zanzibar, is expected to commence on September 9, and to leave England on October 11 to join the East Indies Squadron.

It is popular among Natives in the Missionary Lavington, Northern Rhodesia, that long before the hour of opening they throng the doors, and the police have had to be called in to control the crowd.

The first yacht to sail on the Ngama River, near Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, has been named by Lady Stanley, wife of the Governor, and named the "Lady Stanley." She is the property of Mr. P. Ellington.

MILLARS

HIGHWAY'S MAINTENANCE MIXER

Designed for small resurfacing work for roads, excavations, paths, footpaths and other comparatively small areas, this plant gives an output of consistent quality equal to that of any large plant.

The machine is transportable and highly efficient, self-contained with its own Diesel engine and operating equipment. Fuel and labour charges are exceptionally low.

Single and two-shaft plants.

Asphalt and Bituminous Macadam laid hot or cold.

Sand dryers. Hot or warm stone or gravel.

Reheating oil tanks for reheating.

In two sizes—viz., 10 s. and 16 s. cwt. batch.

Max. 16 s. cwt. per batch.

Highway's Maintenance Mixer. A triumph of British Engineering.

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Agents: THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD., 10, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1. TELEGRAMS: "BECO, LONDON."

Agents: THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD., 10, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1. TELEGRAMS: "BECO, LONDON."

Nyasaland Railways Improved results for 1937

GROSS RECEIPTS of Nyasaland Railways for 1937 showed an increase from £138,000 in 1936 to £164,460, while working expenses only increased from £10,515 to £10,662. The surplus over working expenditure thus totalled £58,908, compared with £43,436 for 1936. After making up £25,711 received in dividends from the Central African Railway Company, £10,000 interest on 5% debenture stock, £14,604 redemption of 5% debenture stock, £20,000 interest on 5% bridge debenture stock and £8,000 reserve for taxation, leaving a balance of £853, which the board proposes to carry forward. After making the necessary reserve for taxation, there is a surplus on the working of the Northern Extension of £4,050, which was transferred to reserves for renewals.

The services carried during the year terminating the Lake service averaged 2,511 tons per month in 1936. The Lake service carried 2,511 tons, against 1,602 tons for the same months ended December 31, 1937. Passengers recorded by the Lake service numbered 7,1402, whereas the Lake service carried 6,420 passengers. Total employed staff 5,156 passengers during the months ended December 31, 1937.

Annual financial report

In its report on the year 1936, Mr. H. Q. Duncan, general manager, states that exports from the general managerates, including diamonds, gold, tin, copper, lead, zinc, coal, cotton, sisal, tobacco, tea, coffee, oil, palm oil, rubber, cotton seed, groundnut oil, cotton seed oil, cotton seed cake, cotton seed meal, and sand and gravel, amounted to £1,000,000,000. This figure, although a large decrease from the average of more than £1,500,000,000 per annum in consequence of the circumstances of the extension of the railway, is still considerably above the figure for the previous year.

The Board has a definite relationship between the operation of the railway and the placed and controlled flow of import traffic. Sustained production in the country

in the previous year, and therefore the improved results are somewhat unexpected.

It is possible that the increased operations in trade conditions on the part of imports, rather than increased importations of Japanese goods following the uncertainty of stock replenishment caused by the Sino-Japanese war. Stocks of unshipped goods at the year end were higher than in previous years, and it is possible that re-export may have been held in the current year.

Referring to the Northern Extension of the railway, the general manager states that it is a gross income 40,121 passengers and £2,930. It is being carried for an expenditure of £1,068 and gross earnings of £1,080. The corresponding figures for 1937 were 40,080 passengers and £2,930 tons of goods for a spending of £1,078 and a gross revenue £1,175.

He does not say what are the most favourable results he is aiming during the present year. The carriage of a large proportion of tobacco by rail will probably occur, but 10,000 metric tonnes is the target development of "tobacco litter" either in the land or by rail.

Fire at Bambari bridge

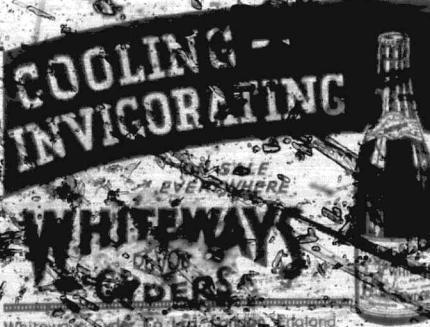
Heavy floods occurred in the beginning of the year, causing a number of severe washaways and the scarring of the foundations of part of the Bambari bridge, which began to stain and fall through communications with a rapidly receding river.

The general manager and his staff of the railway are to be congratulated on their handling of the situation which devolved upon them. The collapse of one pier of the bridge over the river, known as the Northern Extension of the railway, came down suddenly on the night of December 28, 1937, a pile itself against another supporting the bridge. One pile fell and were pushed out of alignment, one as much as 10 feet. In his report only one bridge was mentioned, the matter, the two others involved with which the problem was handled in a similar manner. Immediate steps were taken to restore communications. Supplies were brought in and spontaneous contributions obtained to that end from all quarters. Although due to the fire 1,000,000 metric tonnes of traffic and 0,000 passengers were lost, only this maize and one package of 100 kg. were dropped into the water.

With great difficulty and labour of a tremendous nature, was obtained a pig iron mast supplied made from the railway workshops. After 10 days' "burning" and 10 hours' working day, this 10-tonne spar was in position by the time that followed. Carried forward from the south in buying carts toward the end of May.

Over several years that the Inter-Southern Colonial Railways Board has established a good co-operation and mutual understanding between South Africa and Rhodesia in order to obtain unnecessary complications and waste of transport. The Southern Rhodesian Government, on this subject, has given every encouragement to the three governments to consider the possibility of instituting arrangements which might affect the movement of traffic in either direction, reference to the Board.

The Southern Rhodesian Government, however, in recent years, has maintained and solidified its road network, and has recently undertaken, especially the whole of the area of Rhodesia, 1,100 miles inland, with the intention of linking up with the railway system. This, and moreover, to maintain them-free of charge, Southern Rhodesia. The proposal is now under discussion by the three territorial governments. Below:



Whiteway Cider Co. Ltd., London.

Cotton Problem Reviewed

A number of local incorporated annual reports contain the following comments:
"In view of the importance of the problem, a committee has been set up to look into the land, the agricultural situation and the cotton-growing districts. It will be asked to submit its findings and recommendations, which are to be published in time for the next session."
The information sought includes the acreage under cultivation, size of holding, rotation area available for cultivation, grazing and culturing, seed supply, details of livestock in the area, methods of livestock management, recent reports, etc., and action feasible in the area to improve the social welfare of the Native population.
This is a welcome move, and the Lake Province, having considerably increased its area of agricultural experiment stations, is facilitating experimental work on cotton and cotton seeds. The official land surveyor has been requested to make, as in other parts, a systematic collection of mixed farming working very beneficially. While the results of cotton growing in Central Africa may be negligible in the Lake Province, the Coast and Central Provinces will have to determine by their own investigations which strains are most suitable in these conditions.

Experimentation in Tanganyika

The cotton trial project was started at the last season in the experimental plots at the station in the Bagamoyo hills. There it is being carried on under one of the main problems the solution of which leads to the development of some form of soil improvement in the hills, thus extending the suitability of the land for preventing erosion. A demonstration farm is attached to each station.
It has been found that early sowing and simple labour can cultivate 10 acres, which is roughly 1000 bushels of seed per acre, and each farmer has a team of two oxen, so the work is easily done.
The hill cultivators, however, have according to established custom, to live conveniently close to their farms and establish themselves there.

The principal cause of disappearance in the first season was the lack of a maize particularized borer, which feeds on the crop, and the seed was not sown close enough to the season. There was also a severe infestation which favoured the breeding of the red cotton worm on a very few fields, and the results were terrible. In view of these circumstances, regulations have been made to control the shipping regulations.

In 1936-37, the first not very successful campaign was followed by a very effective one. This year, however, a reduction of 20% in the area under cultivation in 1936-37, and another disappointing crop registration has now been passed prescribing a two-month close season for the whole country.

Morogoro Yards & Roads

Salt & Chloride.—The very marked 1937-38 rainfall is decreasing rapidly the exploitation of salt marshes, especially those in outlying areas of the west of the experimental station, and the process may have a far-reaching bearing on the economics of cotton growing in Southern Rhodesia.

Northern Rhodesia.—The areas taken from the saliniferous soils are strong enough to utilize the silkworm on cotton growing, a much-needed winter cash crop. The successful establishment of cotton in Northern Rhodesia would be welcome. Trials have been made in the Chilanga Valley, where promising results were obtained. Further studies have been made this season to extend the trials.

Growing Cotton Crops

The Tanganyikan Committee of Agriculture issued the following figures, in tons of 1000 kilos of cotton crops available for export in 1936-37: sisal, 92,550; cottonseed, 15; cotton oil, 63,550 (42,550 bales); groundnuts, 30,500; cotton, 5,475; sisal, 4,500; bedstevia, 608. They include 100 bales for export to India, 100 bales for the local district market.

On June 27, 1937, a party of Englishmen, Mr. G. T. T. followed by Messrs. E. G. E. England by Mr. J. P. T. and Mr. W. H. Taylor and Mr. G. H. Harrison, Mr. J. H. Webster, Mr. D. M. M. and Mr. G. R. Jackson, left London on board the "Empress of India" for Mombasa.

Forwards passengers on July 6 included Mr. J. F. Chard, Mr. F. L. King, Mrs. Oberle and Miss Alice Oberle, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson from Port Molyneux and Mr. and Mrs. Khanoom.

Onwards passengers of July 8 included Mr. A. G. B. Bell, Mr. S. M. N. Mombasa, Dr. S. J. H. and Mr. S. S. Salama.

Passenger list for July 10 included Mr. and Mrs. Addis, Mr. T. S. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. and Mr. and Mrs. N. N. The party is bound to leave for Mombasa on July 12.

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Market Report and Price Currents.

The following summary of general market conditions is based on information received from the principal ports of East Africa and the principal markets of Europe and America.

The figures given are those of the latest available statistics, or, where these are not available, the latest reliable information.

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Nigerian rubber production is still state of the industry. The oil palm tree has been introduced a number of countries of over thousand million bushels giving promise of an increased consumption of twice that from Germany, mainly.

Africa, although cotton grows, forecasts indicate the results in the northern countries and in European countries.

Cotton prices during May have remained stable in some areas of Southern Europe and from other countries reports are irregular, but on the whole show improvement.

The improved political situation, more promising conditions in the United States, the continuation of a strong market by restoring confidence.

As far as the producer is concerned, the pressure of selling has been entirely relieved so that all sales have been moving steadily to consumers.

Consequently there has been greater insistence on the part of producers to sell far ahead at the present non-incentive price.

No. 1 reached the lowest point about £16. 10s. and since this rose sharply in May, the corresponding rapid advance in June.

Soy beans are quoted abroad nominally £7. 17s. 6d.

July and August open at usual Continental price.

Tea—East African tea has declined 1d. to 1d. per lb.

Ceylon tea 1.5d. Kenya tea 1.5d. and Uganda tea 1.5d.

Ceylon tea exported 1,044,803 cwt. of tea at a loss of £10.70 during May.

Kenya tea imported #06 cwt. of the 85. 11s. 11d. millings exported by Tanganyika during May.

Tanganyika tea has risen by another £7 during the past week.

Standard forward price £14. 19s. 8d. and three months £22. 6d. millings (1937) £25. 10s. (1936) £18. 10s.

Tobacco—During May Nyasaland exported 1.5d. per lb. 133,393 lbs. blue-cured, 6,808 lbs. air cured, 398,511 lbs. sisal; dark 6d. 280,722 lbs. air cured, 109,255 lbs. air dried, 15,211 lbs.

Tanganyika tobacco has risen by 1d. per lb. during May.

Kenya tobacco has risen by 1d. per lb. during May.

Uganda tobacco has risen by 1d. per lb. during May.

Cotton—Good demand in India, particularly in Madras and Calcutta.

Cotton—Demand in India, particularly in Madras and Calcutta.

Scandinavian East African Line

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS

MOSCOW, KEROUV and BIRKETTA to

CONGO, MADAGASCAR, HENAN, TONGA,

MANCHURIA, CHINA, EAST ASIA, SOUTHERN CHINA,

AMBOY, SUMATRA, INDONESIA, SINGAPORE, THE REUNION,

DAKAR, CONGO, EQUATORIAL AFRICA, UGANDA,

KEELUNG, HONG KONG, TAIPEI, FUKOUE, HOKKAIDO,

KOREA, JAPAN, CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIPEI, FUKOUE,

KOREA, JAPAN, CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIPEI, FUKOUE,

KOREA, JAPAN, CHINA, HONG KONG, TAIPEI, FUKOUE,

Davidson & C. Ltd., Agents for

General Agents for the Scandinavian East African Line

Passengers from East Africa

The S.S. "Lindau," which came to arrive at London from South and East Africa on July 2, carried the following passengers:

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. R. | Colquhoun, Captain D. P. |
| Baldwin, K. | Cole, Mr. & Mrs. G. |
| Bellman, Miss J. P. | Conrad, Mr. & Mrs. C. |
| Crane, Mr. & Mrs. H. | Dowell, Mr. F. V. |
| Egerton, Miss E. | Gardner, Mr. & Mrs. H. |
| Fosberry, Miss M. | Haworth, Mrs. J. |
| Gray, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Hedding, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Hodgell, Mrs. A. | Page, Mrs. J. |
| Pet, Mr. K. E. | Thaxton, Mrs. J. M. |
| Wingfield, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Thompson, Mr. J. D. |
| Hill, Mr. & Mrs. E. T. | Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Holt, Miss B. | Turner, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Hoyle, Mr. & Mrs. R. E. A. | Baron, Mr. & Mrs. R. A. |
| Presser, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Barker, Mr. & Mrs. H. C. H. |
| Reynolds, Mr. & Mrs. J. G. W. | Barker, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| White, Father P. | Bartlett, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Young, Mrs. S. | Davies, Mr. B. |
| Young, Miss S. | Evson, Mrs. K. |
| Young, Miss S. | Kay, Mrs. V. F. |
| Young, Miss S. | Edman, Miss D. |
| Young, Miss S. | Robertson, Mrs. G. H. |
| Young, Miss S. | Stevens, Mr. H. |

The s.s. "Buchanan," which arrived at London from East Africa on July 2, carried the following passengers:

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Blunt, Mr. C. F. | McDonald, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Burman, Mr. & Mrs. B. | Brander, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Carey, Miss B. C. | Brocknell, Miss E. |
| Deuchar, Mr. J. | Colclough, Miss L. |
| Fraser, Mr. F. A. | Cutter, Mr. & Mrs. E. M. |
| Hetherington, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Cornwall, Mrs. F. |
| Lodge, Miss E. | Curtis, Miss E. |
| Long, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Edmonstone, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Long, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Parker, Miss E. | Folkes, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Watt, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Gregory, Mr. & Mrs. J. M. |
| Marseille | Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H. S. T. |
| Boat, Mr. J. | Evans, Major |
| Keeling, Mr. A. | Matthews, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Penley, Mr. & Mrs. J. | McGraw, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Spode, Mr. G. A. | Monson, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Taylor, Dr. & Mrs. J. | Thomson, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Watson, Mr. & Mrs. J. | Trotter, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Adams, Miss G. I. | Vernon, Mr. & Mrs. J. |
| Baldwin, Miss G. I. | Wright, Mr. & Mrs. J. |

Arrival in NAIROBI

Arrival of

the Dorrik [redacted]

THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS
FOR "SWARIS" FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD

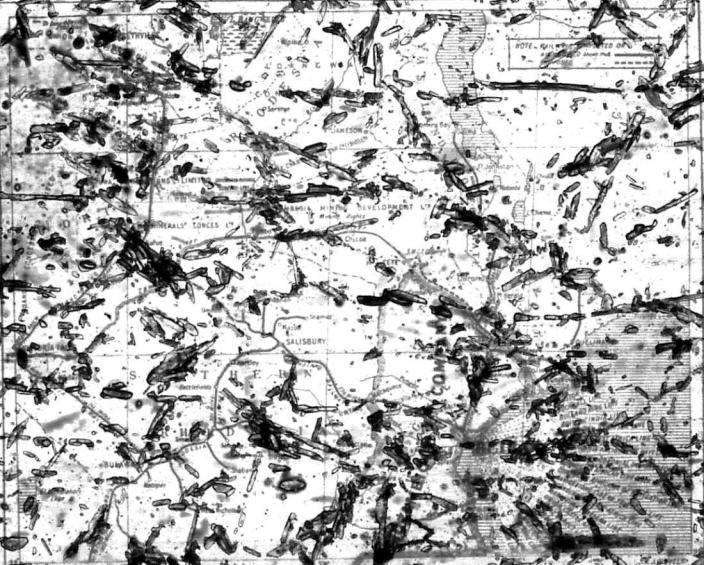
BEIRA

THE CHARMING HOLIDAY RESORT

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

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

There are six magnificent beaches with miles of white sand which assure warmth but exhilarating baths throughout the season. And within inland every variety of game big and small, abounding in deer, antelope, shot by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and industrial town, and standing among the palm-trees, poinsettias, and mimosa are comfortable hotels, a music theatre, a cinema, restaurants, coffee-houses, social polo-pelotas.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Portuguese colonies, being easily reached by sea, rail and air. It is becoming easily known to tourists and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Rhodesia.

The colony is not only the chief copper territory administered by the Portuguese Government, but also the chief cotton-growing area, Katanga, the Cobes Valley, Mossalala, in the Shire Highlands. It is the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper of Rhodesia and Rhodesia Rhodesia. Impressed similarly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

MOSAMBIQUE COMPANY LTD.

10, THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN'S GATE, LONDON, S.W.1
10, LARGO DA BIBLIOTECA PÚBLICA, LISBONA, PORTUGAL

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

This day, July 1933
Volume 1 (New Series). No. 1
Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

Editorial and Publishing Office:
19, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.
Telephone: Museum 7100-7370

Editor: Limbale, London

Price & Contents

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|------------------------------|-----|
| Matters by the Way | 7s. |
| The Life and Death of a Jew | 7s. |
| H. M. Ambassador to Rhodesia | 1s. |
| Independence Offer | 1s. |
| India to Libya | 1s. |

MATTERS OF MOMENT

NO COLOUR is given to the talk of racialism in the colonies of today which has so far characterised the African Conference summoned by President Roosevelt to consider the settlement in Rhodesia of the refugees forced from the Reichslande, one of Germany and Austria by Nazi brutality and racial preju-

dice. The problem is admittedly an exceedingly intricate and delicate one, as Earl Winch, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who represents Great Britain, will no doubt insist in his speech on the main platform. Whether he may or may not differ with the possibilities of refugee settlement in East Africa, following on the second day of the conference announced that Uganda is still being considered as fully suitable. That can hardly be regarded as happy news for the anti-nationalist electorate, practically now and now in all its branches no conservatives.

The case in Kenya is quite different. For some months we have had confidential knowledge not merely of the general nature of the proposals in regard to that Colony which Mr. Winterbotham had in mind, but also of the exact details of a scheme

A Kenya Gold Mining Project. Kenya and Uganda, financial interests in the City of London have signed a model scheme to assist the future establishment of a colony which may affect materially the whole of East Africa. In public reference to Kenya, Mr. Winterbotham has made quite sufficient to well know that the organs of state in the area have decided it upon business lines. They have been at special pains to safeguard

the board of trustees to be responsible for the carrying out of the plan. It is still possible at this stage to publish the name of the Jewish Colonists' Association and its members. The Board of Trustees is the Black Star Line, a company of which the slaves were the chief creation of their master, most closely connected with the scheme and, I believe, the idea of world-wide奴隸勞工 able to be given to our Evans-Kingsley. The British disengagement, a week ago yesterday, would have been regarded as definitely undesirable, but matters have moved so fast and surely that there may now be no effect.

Kenya could undoubtedly profit by a better organised and properly financed corporation of the kind, for a larger European population means greater spending power, a greater variety of commercial enterprise, greater exports and the consequent before greater revenue, greater imports of Palestine. The same principle applies to the colony of Rhodesia, which is a suitable place for British manufacturers and greater amounts of all kinds. The colony has room for an influx of selected refugees, some of whom will have sufficient capital of their own even after the drastic measures of confiscation to which they have been subjected, while the rest will have the backing of a competitor of wealth and influence in the British Isles. That the colonies will remain exclusively Jews is inevitable in the circumstances, and a good commercial activity, I敢說, though would be a serious colonial problem. In spite of political complications of which they have been the immediate victims, the great orange groves and the cotton oil will produce in the Italian market under the sun.

The enterprise is carried on by working immigrants, who are assisted by their relatives living in America. The climate is favorable to the growth of tropical plants, and the soil is less fertile and labouring field the country is being transformed by Jewish colonists.

has already a communing with us, fully
and permanent settlers, as Mr. Leiden has pointed
out, and are very loyal to the King.
The natives now in the land of man
increasing the ancient tribes, and
into Pennsylvania, and the other frontier
of Keewa County, Indiana, they are most numerous.

...and destined to appear
in further European populations which Kenya now
has. We may safely assume that German
and Austrian refugees would be the first people
to return to Nazi propaganda if they were to return
under Nazi rule. In past centuries Great
Britain has profited immensely by the hospitality of
the Jewish race whose members have shown their
gratitude and appreciation in various ways
for East Africa's services in the Great War and, in
the case of Africa, by the *Beit Louis*. Whether
private and personal or in any way achievable
at present, only a partial and local solution of this
immense and urgent problem, but East Africa may
give a lead which will respond alike to her prestige
and her admiring.

GERMANIAN HUNGARY TERRITORY

exploiting the tolerant and naturalistic British administration; have given a decided security without as close to the wind as they did before.

More formalized, and more concerned for the
Tribune's audience. A case in point is the following letter
from a man in New York:
"I have just witnessed the latest such episode which
has given me serious concern to all the
British subjects here. I occasioned much discussion
in the British colonies and Africa of the
recently proposed law...at the celebration

The wearing of military uniform by foreigners
was anathema to the literary classes, who decreed a legal ban; a
year later the Government confirmed their decision
against the title of *Major*, which had been earned by the
strange, unorthodox, and eccentric

cropt. In the same year the N.D.A.Party, which had been founded by the National Socialist League, became the German National Socialist Workers' Party. The party was founded in Germany in the first half of 1920. It was a political organisation and its members were called Nazis. These are matched by the R.A.F. in Britain. The route started from Cape Town, traversed the coast past Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Cape Town, ending at Walvis Bay in South Africa, traversed the Union of South Africa, and the Rhodesias, reaching the British Isles.

Soldiers far from being moved, are endeavoring to keep up the declared policy of the Reich and of its plans to regain possession of the Rhine-
Colony. While the first is efficiency and the im-
portance enough that direct German

Exhibitionism should be tolerated, which would be admitted, it would be the right fully to permitting the adoption of a single colony of a state of being aggressively encourage the status whereby these Australian administrators to assist them that the Queen of Britain administration at numerous National British inheritance when too long expected for it to give rise to a kind of exhibitionism on the coming to reign in Australia as a Native territory, and we trust that they will now largely be patient of the overture of the Australian strain will be puny.

...we parted out in these surroundings. The 820 Imperial Settlers Association committed itself to its institution to the promotion of white settlement in Rhodesia as well as the welfare of South Africa and the Empire. The Association noticed with regret that the British High Commission had never been mentioned in the annual meetings of the General Council; a few months previously it had been decided to postpone the annual meeting of the Association of Miners, Farmers, Merchants &c Southern Rhodesia, the members of this body being the majority of the Southern Rhodesians. There exists a native council on the Committee, which has already been set up in Salisbury, and that other communities are to come into existence, deal with all the local materials, who wish to settle in the colony. It was also mentioned that made a speech in Rhodesia, and quite naturally, the Union of South Africa got the by far the greatest part of the audience, and the following clause, so speak being interpreted by the general speaker, "A glorious record in national boundaries of Southern Rhodesia, useful assistance to the Natives, and above all, the wish to reside in Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia."

The brachinid beetle advocacy is very encouraging. We wanted suitable beetles for our studies in competition. So we made

and the Administration is now quite willing to help us in that matter indeed.

Practical experience in the same subject
Encouragement given towards the passage money
of migrants. The time also would be taken
the King or the Association to consider this.
He is anxious to be paid his passage account
by his wife, in advance of his return, and
most of us are compelled by the Imperial Government
or Southern Rhodesia. This scheme really applies
only to "approved migrants," who are determined in
colonial much such a way as to ascertain their depen-
dence can be placing only on their moral character.

on our efficiency at their job. In South Africa
there is no task which we are unemployed
according to the language I have. Despite this
we believe the Council in the Union that whether
that it is a mining state or an agricultural state
the best kind of norcepaper is in Afrikaans, and we trust
that it is. The great feature is that the Afrikaner
is committed to see his work for the expansion
of white settlement in Rhodesia. Must we
not have a broad feature of success. We do
feel however that every details of his work in an
Afrikaner's Rhodesia should be made public, and that
it would be from the adoption of a new policy.

~~NOTES BY THE~~

Native Territorial Name

In his VENGE PYMT did a good thing when following the movement as Gail Aspinwall of occupied Germany. After he substituted Native place names for the German ones he used Lushoto instead of Schleifmühl, Asanga for Sammelschleife, and Anusy for Neuriedberg. The principle, though sound, has its limitations. Rhodesia is about 10° to the south of Gail's African districts, for some of which names will have to be found, and the specimen proposed for the Western Division of the Native population of Nyamashanu or Butemba Mwene or Kavandu may not be changeless, offering no difficulty to good Rhodesians who would wish to appropriate it. B.C.G. cannot be blamed over squisition of members of the Mother of Parades. "And there is another," Mr. Lloyd wrote, "described as having a vivid racial complex which was the result of his being born in his long-ago powers. What do you think happened?" Please. Gaitie, I am sure, took a tip from another person. Gaitie suggested an Welsh-sounding Ringwood names, and

Entomol. Inst. in Magdeburg

EDWARD BURKE, one of the greatest political orators of the world's history, will have John C. Calhoun not to exaggerate his own properties, but to magnify the magnitude of the negro horse. His opinions so vividly expressed, I would repeat, of the great qualities of this great animal, East African and Indian, of making available to us in the field of war, power in themselves, from their numbers, and possibility of being easily infested by insects, and, in the main series of his speeches, which may be four to five hours in length, and half an hour in delivery, and which, from 500 to 800 weight ounces, are neatly made, like a maggot burrowing in birches, to hover down into the mud which is still pliable, coming up again, as the soil almost reappears, to these, burrowing again into the earth.

Fig. 10. *Leucaspis* sp.

A black and white micrograph showing a dense suspension of small, dark, irregularly shaped particles, likely gold colloids, against a lighter background.

the cause in India is at a wonderful perform-
ance disease Dr. W. A. Lamborn, the able
medical surgeon to the Indian Sanitary Government,
and any desire to be informed about Africa
will find him at 100 Madison Avenue.

Moving Af

A PROEDOTIC BASED be measured in meadow on the earth's surface from which a system of surveys, start, end, population being the surveys, maps and measurements of a system, map, and measurements have been too long time, in country, or town, and are this has just been made in Sonoma, a proedotic system of surveying. Clearly a proedotic base, the measurements are used for any error in its base could be corrected, and it would be the same as the other surveys, but in how any error is actually measured is not so easily known. The system of surveys is very long, and has been determined by the Bureau of Land Surveyors in each state to determine the latitude and longitude of the state. The Bureau of Land Surveyors, whose names are J. E. Bradford, J. E. Holmes, J. B. Bradford and J. C. Gould—strangers to go on record, and the 100,000 miles of surveys anyone can measure the distance and the possibility of measuring 100 miles of surveys in three years of doing the work, is incredible.

REFERENCES

The Life and Vision of Cecil Rhodes

*His Birthplace Restored
Presented to the Nation.*

THE BIRTHPLACE of Cecil John Rhodes, pioneer, designer, statesman and builder of the Rhodesian Empire, has been bought by the Rhodesian Trust Fund, and restored at no cost to its value to its erection in 1853, the year of his birth, which Monday handed over as a sacred trust for ever to the care of Bishop's Stortford, in which Cecil Rhodes was born in the light.

A great gathering of Rhodesians and South Africans assembled in the grounds of the house, which had out as a public garden, listened to the speeches of S. M. Langman O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Rhodes Trust; the Marquess of Lothian, secretary of the Rhodes Trust; Sir George J. Street, Chairman of the South African Committee of the Memorial Trust; Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, who has done most of the work of the Committee; and Mr. Thomas Ward, Chairman of the Bishop's Stortford Urban District Council, in whose hands the deeds of the house and grounds (extending to ten and a half acres) were handed over to Lord Lothian at the close of the ceremony. The flag of Southern Rhodesia was hoisted.

Mr. O'Keeffe spoke in most fitting terms of his speech to the objects of the Memorial Trust—Sir Abe and their lawyer; Sir Heseltine, their honorary architect; who had supervised the restoration of the birthplace; Mr. J. L. Muller, the local treasurer whose financial aid had been given; Mr. Sir Weston Jarvis, a tower of strength to the cause; and Mr. A. W. Dohman, the South African secretary, master of the telephone system, whose ten thousand letters had given the Committee its name.

Same to Abrahams, who had sumptuously restored the building, which was originally two round-holed houses, a Dutch brick building which had burnt down, and a tall all-thatched hut, but had not established an endowment fund for the Committee in 1853. He had written to the Committee in 1853, offering to give £1000 if possible to help to build up the Rhodes Trust Fund, and the Urban District Council, in Durban, took him at his word, and agreed to keep it as a sacred trust forever.

"Sir J. L. Muller had written requesting his assistance, as his legs had never grown again, and called himself Rhodes, a great builder whose work was woven into the heart of Africa, and one who was never afraid to face trouble if necessary," he ended with the slogan, "Salute the Adventurer."

Mr. Abrahams claimed Mr. C. G. Nevée as the originator of the Memorial Trust, mentioned that South African subscribers had contributed £3,000, and complained that there was just a house next to Africa, and one who was never afraid to face trouble if necessary, he ended with the slogan, "Salute the Adventurer."

Cecil Rhodes, the founder of Rhodesia, his wife, as well as his son, who was also a consummate master of construction, his remaining that, his only central aim was the extension of civilised government, which necessitated the improvement necessary to the peace and progress of man in race and colour, in his day he identified with the extension of Africa of British institutions and of the world as a whole, of the political ideals of the English-speaking peoples.

The Magic of Rhodes's Name

Rhodes was no narrow Imperialist or mere racialist. He never swerved from the doctrine that there could be no absolute colonial rights for British and Dutch in South Africa. Towards the end of his life he became German in his love of his scholarship, so far as he wrote in the "Will." But understandings, so far as he wrote in the "Will," British understandings will always be the place of the world, and an even greater thing than Justice between men and man, than the spirit of the law, than fair play to all, than, absolute, the imperialists.

But there must be justice, the whole freedom of man, and no justice, no liberty, no form must be allowed. And the attitude towards which our race must stand must stand for the peace of the industrial world, and for the foundation of Home Rule, Free Trade, and democracy as opposed to the military clan of

the world. The spirit of prophecy to-day," concluded Lord Lothian, "when we see Rhodes's ideal will come true." But I think a very little recall the dreams that were in Cecil Rhodes's head and in his heart, or, seeing his long Martin the Red statue—because they show how deeply he penetrated to the springs of human government and action, and caused to believe the mystery in its workings, according to program right.

It is because of the tremendous vision which all Rhodesian countrymen have, and towards which he was striving all he did in Africa, and established his will, that there will be magic, for ourselves and for many future generations, in the name of "Cecil Rhodes".

Where Rhodes Was Born

The building which is now the smallest portion of the actual birthplace of Rhodes is a small, unpretentious, single-storyed, single-roomed, Victorian, roomy and comfortable, and essentially a home, standing back from the road behind a low hedge and a few trees. The period furniture which now fills the room is neither elaborate nor costly. Rhodes's father, a carpenter, Michael's Church Bishop's Stortford, was a country person with a family of seven sons (of whom Cecil John was the fifth), a day laborer, and the atmosphere of the house to-day is that of a country home of the 1850s, or prior, due to the fact that when the author used the steel engravings of the walls, and the chandelier, on one occasion.

Naturally, each room, to the multitude of Rhodesian visitors to Broomhill the house was no two rooms—the one in which Rhodes was born, and that in which he lived the latter years of his life as a boy before going to Africa in 1870 in search of health and a larger life.

The former contains a great four-poster bed with a one hundred and six couchet covered and twisted spires, in a boudoir, a sanctum. It contains a single green-painted bedstead with "twirlies" at head and foot, two white chairs, and white lions' cushioned armchairs, though the author says he was never putting this last chair standing in them. A large sofa, a sofa-couch, which he very fondly pictures on the walls, and a small open reading desk, or "Dayberg,"

In the other room, facing south is the bedroom, bedroom, and sanctum. It contains a single green-painted bedstead with "twirlies" at head and foot, two white chairs, and white lions' cushioned armchairs, though the author says he was never putting this last chair standing in them. A large sofa, a sofa-couch, which he very fondly pictures on the walls, and a small open reading desk, or "Dayberg,"

books on the right hand side. A Bible lies open on the desk.

The entire production of these rooms is due to the fortunate circumstance that an old lady, Mrs. Newman, now nearly ninety years of age, spent her youth a maid to the Rhodeses, and has a recollection of the furniture of the late broomsticks which she has made, mended, and dusted but furniture many hundreds of times. She collects just where they were and where they were placed, "he describes the young Cecil," "the umbrella," "the sofa, the sofa you always saw," and the "twiggles" on Rhodes's crown. "Even when we were at Cecil fancying us in the picture, looking at head and tail." Cecil Rhodes was present at her marriage about 1875, probably the last wedding he ever attended.

The northern half of the dining-hall, the museum section, though the furniture is also simple. Preferred there are the one book of Rhodes, by René Silz, sharks, illuminated books in which are inscribed the names of all the founders of the Memorial Trust, a small portion of the gold Rhodes, and sheets of a draft of his will, the bold handwriting, at times almost illegible, and the numerous signatures, all differing, showing the characteristic of the man.

The large drawing room is adorned by a splendid oil painting of the "Founders of Rhodesia" by major

hunting trophies from Rhodesia, and various assortments of dried skins, which are preserved by a salt water, or stock of water, and the salt preserves about six inches of skin, so that the heads of lions, leopards, etc., are mounted. *See in Mammals, Birds and Mining, London, dated Saturday, 23 March, 1894, Price 1/-.*

Major T. P. May, 1894, with steel white mustache and dark blue jacket and belt, was the scene, holding in his hands the beautiful model rifle, "Long Cecil," a 34 inch gun made in Kimberley, during the service by mining mechanics, while Major May of ours. He described how the tricky job of rifling the great gun was done, the practice of that adopted in Kimberley, Africa, and the invention of the steel teeth-making, but it was effective. The model was made of a piece of gun, and surmounting the uniform worn by the commanding officer of the Kimberley Light Horse, and Major May's keen eye had detected that the dress was wrongly arranged, the buttons of the cadet's uniform being not on the dress.

His narration was varied for the "Highways." Major May said, "I would like to have it secured for the British Museum Rhodes, and his fund of historical knowledge of the Kimberley and the events of the period, spiced with puns and stirring anecdotes, and novelties."

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office

A Review of the Commissioner's Annual Report

H.M. EASTERN AFRICAN DEPENDENCIES TRADE AND INFORMATION COMMISSION does good creditable useful work—better work, we may say, than in the past, and has been indicated in our report that in the case of war 1917, it can less hold than its predecessor did, that the Admiralty Committee in London, and the War Office, in their Conference, calling for reduction in size and diversity, further abbreviation will easily be achieved. But they doubtless be satisfied now that a beginning in this direction has been made.

Commissioner Major C. G. Dale, states that 2,890 interviews were given by members of the staff during the year, approximately half being sufficient importance to warrant record; that written inquiries for information concerning East Africa exceeded 1,000, that 2,600 certificates were issued, and after 37 men, women and dependents going out, 1,000 lost to the Kafirs, the modern Khoikhoi, in Tanganyika, in Uganda, and in Nyassaland.

Of settlement of land, "During 1917 there has been a fair increase in the number of leases granted, about, settlements, particularly about Arusha, Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland, and in Rhodesia, popularity having been proved singularly difficult to ascertain and those who have got it."

"The German Colonial demands, undoubtedly aided the settlement proposals of Safaityle, also, in Kenya, because in spite of all the educational work done in the past eleven years by the Office, the geography of a large number of people in the United Kingdom who would know about it is very bad, and some of them, especially Kenya, being entirely unknown in districts.

The Commissioner as Chairman of Public Bodies

The Commissioner records that he presides at the regular meetings of the East African Board, the East African Section and the Slave Sub-Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and that he

is most satisfactorily able to attend the Past African Bond meetings in order to put the Past African bond views close to keep him in touch with developments which might affect East Africa, but it does not seem wise for him to be the executive officer, especially the chairmanship, in any body which may be involved in controversy.

For instance, there are well-known sisal growers in East Africa who do not think much is being done satisfactorily conducted at Lambaré, so the Eastern African Trade and Information Committee, the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research would be more appropriate to conduct the same independent organization in regard to Dale's peculiar position at that office, as indicated.

Official Extracts from THE Report

It is a tradition that departmental reports are well in character, but that that is not the nature of the one under review will be seen from the following typical extracts, which are in selected order, a number of topics and authorities add to the general interest of the record.

It is not possible to ascertain in what year, or what reason for the fall in price, even a slight, of the interest shown by buyers, though the average sale tests the large and

imported by us, and of binder-twine which took place during the United States of America and Canada; the rest of the time, partial trade in tea carried on during that period, and a large proportion of United States and Mexican binder-twine have not been imported. The certain actual figure of the tea exports of binder-twine, but a number of an important fibre firm in the United States or America thought it was about 100 tons.

There has been some negotiations place with the International Tea Committee over a view to conclude a general agreement on the basis of a federal union, in addition to the existing confederation in plantations, average. These negotiations, however, have been conducted by the International Tea Committee in each individual territory's Tea Association, which, in my opinion is a great mistake. In view of the formation of the East African Tea Association in which all major tea-producing countries are represented, under the proposal is the nature of receiving the territories together there is a better effect in bringing their respective views into an early reply and the world also strengthens their hands dealing with an international body."

The Passion Fruit Industry

"On my return from Kenya I am bound to be able to report the exact position I have been informed of, as far as the passion fruit industry is concerned in East Africa looks at the present moment at least. I finally got into touch with an expert Mr. Carter in this country who has a keen interest and optimistic of success in the future of passion fruit. He has written a very interesting article in Kenya, after the exchange of summer, in co-operation with the Kenya Farmers Association, which pay full account of his visit to Kenya. The project of his was to give advice to the Kenyans, K.F.A. and staff, particularly with the K.F.A., for putting his firm's knowledge and experience in processing fruit elsewhere at the disposal of the K.F.A.; the assistance to include information as to the machinery his firm used, their expert chemist, etc. Very considerable progress is made with the proposal to establish the industry on a commercial basis, particularly this is more expert than returned home. The Government of Kenya, at the request of the growers, then engaged in Englishmen as a central selling agent, for passion fruit juice.

"On his return the expert Mr. Carter continued to take further action with regard to the passion fruit industry in Kenya, and in particular to encourage the manufacture to be concentrated to Mombasa. The manufacture of machinery asked him in regard to as to temperatures in Kenya, electrical cooling, etc. Later in May of this year and in a general meeting of the K.F.A. he came over to Nairobi and called in to sign their agreement. Negotiations were prolonged and final agreement was drawn up between the K.F.A. and Mr. Carter, and the latter agreed to lend to him £10,000 for the larger item of production. The latter item's production, Peter, was at the disposal of K.F.A. on the half and for the half of the total quantity of passion fruit to come from the plantations, two companies to add to the same. The manufacturers would not want to be compelled to become part of the scheme on the basis of the same, and see me to get all the U.K. before the scheme can be put into operation. Supply houses of passion fruit to come from a producer in Kenya, and handled and sent the leave of Nairobi the trade where I think nearly all very large importers.

Agitate Appeals for Assistance

You might appear to think that you received possible from the various illustrations you have in connection with the movement of the export of maize from Kenya, the movement except under circumstances. It was pointed out to them that the Government of Kenya was very anxious to have under this drastic step unless compelled to do so because of circumstances, but these circumstances of course would be beyond their ideals. The exports of maize into Uganda are equally as much as importers were informed that existing contracts should have been scrapped, as well as the general position and the attitude to the Kenya maize market. Every endeavour was made to settle over the trouble but it was very unfortunate the Government was obliged to interfere with its contracts, although obviously unavoidable under the circumstances.

To-morrow towards the close of 1937 the Imperial Economic Committee issued the report of the tobacco sub-committee which had been reflecting "inquiry over 10 years". The report was very informative and did not touch very deeply on the points which had been broached in the memorandum prepared at S.S.C. in 1935 at a conference of smokers' members interested in the marketing of tobacco from Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The end of the year was marked by some feeling of uncertainty regarding the possible effect of the Anglo-American Trade Treaty on the status of Empire tobacco growing in close cooperation with the Tobacco Federation of the British Empire, and also to take such steps as were possible to assist their countries in a longer term.

Cotton in the Kavirondo district of Kenya is exceptionally well developed owing to its suitable conditions for a type of Native Indian cotton. There is also an enormous number of cotton growing here. In the government is should take steps to develop it fully. The India gardens, as a district, in which private enterprise is not permitted, are situated ahead of the main road leading to the interior of the mountain. The roads are not good, medical services, and other facilities are poor and agricultural. The quality of the cotton is the highest produced under rain-grown conditions in the British Empire.

In the northern region of Kenya is already established making satisfactory soap. The Kavirondo area is a rich copper country with the best qualities and glands. The copper from Mombasa is exported along with silk and white, more like Egyptian in quality, buttons of good other in grade on staple.

Ramie has been grown here samples of ramie were shown to me during the time I can say of which grows in the salakos or the fern, for whom they were obtained and I am thinking about establishing this industry a salakos in the U.K. eventually.

Birds for Game

Should the Comptroller consider applications to bring trade between the British territories will be pleased and the rest of the Empire or should also inform manufacturers of birds of the British East Africa?

There is a problem arises from the stem of the tree, considering the possibility of using mangrove bark expert advice for incorporation as the cost of erecting and running a stable factory in the interior of the country was obtained from the Germans. There is a demand for timber there are many trees which are not to obtain but

was submitted, in other cases a point of principle arises or decision is taken by the Secretary General by the Conference of East African Governors.

The Department of Agriculture of Rhodesia has been shown to be best to apply to the Office for all sorts of information which might have been obtained from the Imperial Institute. It has however not been considered that this institution is created for the special purpose, and "normally utilised by the other East African Governments, is suitable to its needs."

It is recorded that the Department asked the Office report upon samples of cassava flour requested, particularly prices of machinery, of the manufacture of apple-jacks, wanted information with regard to the lay-out of a factory for expressing cotton-seed oil and the manufacture of cake, and issued a market report on eschar bark and advice as to whether to encourage the production of this article. Now it is advised to suppose the Office constituted a general guidance on such matters which are far more within the province of the Imperial Institute. The recent visit to the Rhodesian and East African offices of its Director, Sir Harry Gladysay, was still fresh in the minds of the general public, but apparently some Departments were still found to require to be reminded of the purpose of the Institute which, incidentally, is also stated in the East African Government's annual budget to save the public money.

Interest in Settling in Kenya

In colonial Kenya, the Kenya agent in London has rendered a report of much interest which includes a table showing the number of settler bonds, dependent visitors' documents, and other documents collected before admission to Kenya during the month of May, the total being 285. A similar table for the other colonies is not necessary, which by itself would give an interesting picture.

Mr. J. G. Agar writes:

"There are quite a number of people at the right age and in service desirous of settling in Kenya at the present time. The number of men with both the desire to emigrate and the necessary capital is not sufficient, however, to increase settlement on a large scale. There are, on the other hand, numbers of men hardly or never even with very little capital, eager to take advantage of any assisted settlement scheme. The appointment in Kenya of a committee to review the settlement scheme was expected to help, but the scheme as presented resulted in a want of extra funds for the carrying out of the scheme."

"Improving conditions in themselves are an incentive to those with capital to emigrate and improve their conditions, make it possible for them to emigrate, the man with small capital offers no incentive to a lasting settlement scheme."

In this case, the most promising source of immigration is the United States, although countries like India, Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom are also mentioned.

During the year 1910, 1,100 applications for 1,000 letters of acquisition and 1,000 certificates of record to settle in Kenya were marked in the office personal and post office. The following information about these applications is given in the best light possible, since there is no reliable body to furnish statistics.

The Commissioner in what Mr. W. H. Foster, the High Commissioner, has to say, may be summarized as follows:

"The Uganda Railways and the East African and Mt. M. B. Camerons, were engaged during the absence of the Commissioner in the preparation of the report on the visit to Nyasaland of Mr. J. C. D. L. T. the representative of that Protectorate.

Kenya & Rhodesia

Help from the 1820 Association

WHEN MR. H. ST. JOHN Price Minister of South Africa, was in London last June he consulted the Dominion Office about finding others to be settlers in employment in the colony, and it was suggested to him that the services of the 1820 Colonists' Settlers' Association should be enlisted.

The Association said Lord Leven and Melville Chapman of the Executive Committee in Great Britain at the annual meeting of the Association held in the Royal Empire Society last week were ready to help in any sound scheme for migration to Southern Africa, where the immigrants intended to settle in the Union or Southern Rhodesia. An committee had been formed in Salisbury and another was being organized in Bulawayo, and agents and other committees which might be formed would ascertain what vacancies there were for settlers in Southern Rhodesia. The 1820 Association would endeavour to find suitable migrants, making itself responsible for the emigration arrangements. Each immigrant pays towards the cost of £15 round from the United Kingdom to South Africa, and the married £5 per annum for his wife. The balance up to a maximum of £100 from one approved migrant is met by the State and the Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Leven said that under the guarantee system, through the Association, had already secured 100 plots which were able to meet the demands of the immigrants. The 1820 Association had been settled in the Union and in Southern Rhodesia, and married immigrants directly seen joined by the Association for settling for the families to their own borders. The balance of £200 were not sufficient, however, so would be a larger sum, and had been offered in aid. The 1820 Association had now gone into business from the savings in Africa, and no longer a liability to the State, so no guarantee had been called upon to meet the balance.

Lord Leven said that the 1820 Association had been instrumental in helping to procure the services of Mr. W. B. Warming, which said Lord Leven, "is a man of great influence," at an early date, and the 1820 Association had known him for many years. The letter was addressed to him, and instructions were to send out more young married gentlemen of all classes, and the best opportunities for professionally, men, chartered accountants, civil and electrical engineers, with experience in road work, sanitary engineers, and surveyors.

No appeal was made, not only for funds, but also for a generous and sympathetic attitude to the objects of the Association. As Mr. J. T. St. John, editor of a journal of the general executive in South Africa, declared, every man who goes overseas by the 1820 Association represents the country, whether going into the Union or into Southern Rhodesia. In this connection, the 1820 Association has no financial liabilities.

*Nyasaland & Amalgamation**Evidence to the Royal Commission*

AND LEAVING NO room for amalgamation with Southern Rhodesia was the general verdict of such Nyasaland natives as gave evidence before the Royal Commission in Zomba and Blantyre.

Summed up, their objections were: Southern Rhodesia was anti-Native; there were no Native Authorities there, as there were in Nyasaland; they worked well and were their judgments were acceptable to Natives; what was considered Native work in Nyasaland restricted to Europeans or to Southern Rhodesia, where also there was no Native civil service; they objected to the education certificate system, and to the danger from "white men" in Southern Rhodesia; in short, they declared Africa. There were under a mild form of slavery.

In reply, to questions by the Commissioner, the delegates, through their spokesman, admitted that wages were higher in Southern Rhodesia, but these were longer. Nyasaland conditions were not likely to be extended to Southern Rhodesia, though amalgamation might give the Natives more land. Nyasaland Natives would not settle in Southern Rhodesia and the colour line might be extended to Nyasaland. They would prefer to join up with East Africa.

Indian opinion was against amalgamation, but favoured some form of closer co-operation in aid of abrogation of the Congo Basin Treaties, which would have the loss of Nyasaland's identity, and the impairment of the immigration restrictions against Asiatic males that were in force in Southern Rhodesia with its color bar.

Europeans Favour Eventual Amalgamation

The Convention of Associations of Nyasaland represented by Mr. M. Marshall, the Chairman of the Hon. T. B. Wilson M.L.C., the Hon. Mr. J. R. Bowes M.L.C., and the Hon. P. W. Kerrer M.L.C. were in favour of eventual amalgamation, but in steps, first a grouping of the territories, but the federation proposed by the Commissioner who might be the Governor of Southern Rhodesia because of his experience and wide outlook, and a last amalgamation, which the Delegates stood to mean the absolute absorption of Nyasaland into the independent self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia. The difficulties were the Natives and Native law, the debts and commitments of Nyasaland, and the Congo Basin Treaties.

Any alteration in Nyasaland's Native policy might lead to trouble with the Natives, and at present could not be fair to them; later conditions might be better understood and a time might come when the Imperial Government would find themselves able to take a constitutional recognition of trusteeship of the Natives in the amalgamated territories, of the three territories.

A large measure of relief in respect of Nyasaland's debts would have to be made before amalgamation was possible. The Southern Railway would have to be absorbed into the greater Rhodesia railway system, which would probably necessitate the cancellation of Nyasaland's debt, wholly or in part. In either case, some sum of money was required. Any proposed amalgamation of the Protectorates was to be done before the Congo Basin Treaties must be abrogated.

The Congo Basin Treaties must be abrogated before amalgamation. At least one of the amulets to exclude Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia from the African Union must be established before Native un-

*Rhodesian Amalgamation**Prime Minister's Assurance to Natives*

THREE months ago, Mr. Justice, the Minister of Native Affairs in Rhodesia, addressing the Native Peasants meeting in Salisbury last week, referred to a recent statement by the Natives, received in evidence given before the Royal Commission that, in the event of amalgamation of the P.D. Rhodesia, the Native peoples could be moved into a Native State north of the Zambezi.

He said that it was the Government's policy to move the Native out of Southern Rhodesia and it was now doing so. The Native reserves were held in trust for the Natives. In the question of education he said that some people did not think the educational system was going fast or far enough. He quoted statistics to show that Southern Rhodesia was in the forefront of the African Colonies, in that education was provided for 30% of the Native population of school age. They did not, however, regard the fact with complacency, and every effort was being made to improve the education. They were concentrating on the elementary education of the Natives. He pointed out that education was not mere book learning; a man consisted of a body, soul, and spirit. Two bags of maize to the acre here and there grew only two heads advanced just as far as he who had passed Standard IV. — "Times" via "Daily Telegraph" (London).

*Royal Visit to Kenya**By Duke and Duchess of Gloucester*

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will leave London early in August to re-visit Kenya. The following announcement was issued from York House on Tuesday evening:

"After a very busy year of many engagements, the Duchess of Gloucester has been advised to take a complete rest, and the Duke and Duchess instead of going to Scotland this autumn will shortly be leaving for Kenya. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to return to England early in November." This will be the first holiday spent abroad by the Duke and Duchess since their marriage in 1935, in which Her Royal Highness spent a good deal of time away with her uncle, Lord Francis Scott, during his first visit to East Africa in 1938.

*Finally Indispensable**Back-Blocks*

THE CHIEF PLEASURE OF MR. JOHN ORLE-BROWNE'S life is Peter How: His is the Man in the Blue Suit.

Major St. John Orle-Browne is to be congratulated not only upon his decorations and elusive title, but upon his having found the missing ingredient of the formula which makes him generously fond.

This is the back-blocks, literally indispensable to the man of the back-blocks who has got to do every thing for himself.

A few weeks ago are shown its wide scope and its author's versatility in dealing with surveying, building, timber, rope-making, painting, house-painting, glass, pottery, metal-work, ironmongery, furniture, sanitary fixtures, lamp-making, oil-lamps, tray-cases, tattered penmanship, tail-fitting, and sports equipment.

Mr. Orle-Browne has published a small volume, on Great Britain's Sports.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Vultures Attack Live Beasts*An Early Semitic Record**To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—The earliest Kepyan record of vultures attacking live beasts would seem to occur in the famous dung-eating song of the Patean prince, King Fumo. In it, he lived from about AD 1550 to 1610. It runs:

*Illumu yagui ya mawili kura tingi
na sangu kavanga na echee zoto le shuma.
Na muna fai nukene ni muum luu
Nugal kungu niusua kati katu
kata nyama toto kala simba ni nyama.*

We're not born my brother frater, so I grinded his neck in an iron clamp,
I would be like the eagle, straying with an antelope.

I would be like the vulture, and when a从
nest should come the small bird, then even the lion, the last of beasts,

With the escaped herd, during the small day,
But the lion? This lion, the Sultan escaped his vanguard.

Thus the sultan's message was addressed to his living political foes. Today seems little doubt that the metaphor refers to vultures preying likewise upon live creatures.

Fleek
Hants
Yours faithfully,
Wm. Huchens

Uganda Native Footballers*To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—I am directed to draw your attention to an inaccuracy appearing in your issue of May 12, 1938. The reference is the last at the top of the left-hand column on page 1059.

The official programme of the football match referred to is before me as I write and also the official photographs of the teams. The programme describes the Uganda team as wearing white shirts, light blue cuffs and collars, with the Uganda badge on the breast, and blue shorts. The Kenya team is in green shirts, with the Kenya badge on the breast, and white shorts. Both teams tested out most magnificently in shirts and shorts, as stated in the programme.

I cannot understand how the paragraph received by you showed one team to be wearing shorts or unless it is that the reproduction appearing in the Nairobi newspaper was not very clear. The news paper copy of the photograph in my possession might, at first glance, give the impression that the members of the Kenya XI (with their backs to the camera, and their badges thus invisible) were wearing their olive green shirts and backs a contrast to the presented the set of muscular men so admired by your man in khaki.

For this year's game nearly one hundred African supporters, mainly Baganda, made the trip from Nairobi by road, and return railway journey of 1,022 miles the special concession fare was 16s. 20 cents.

Yours faithfully,
A. HUNTER

Kampala
Uganda

Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia"

It may be noted that the graph received from white authority showed one team in shorts and the other in shirts, and this is one of the things which I have to say.

More German Propaganda**A New Attack Upon British Opinion***To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"*

SIR.—You were at some pains, in your issue of June 30, to examine at length the statements made by General Ritter von Epp, the Reichsleader of the Colonial League in Germany, published in "Germany Speaks," and to expose his inaccuracies, his perversions of history, and his ingenuous and disingenuous suggestions of the innocence and innocuousness of German colonial aims.

You naturally devoted your attention to that chapter of the book alone because it dealt with a subject in which you are especially interested and concerned, and in which, which, in the opinion of East Africans and Rhodesians generally, is of vital import to the safety of the British Empire. There is much else in the book which calls for similar criticism, comment and condemnation, and above all, a word of warning needs to be added, for, to judge by the notices, reviews and advertisements, the volume is receiving a wide circulation. It seems to me that the object of its publication is being achieved, and that the Review and press notices of "Germany Speaks" are being swallowed by the British public. The book, like "Fleek," is a true offshoot of German opinion, may I repeat.

It is strange that Germany does not speak in the language of chapter 21, twenty-one of leading members of the Nazi State. In the ruling class in Germany that speaks, those who operate the German propaganda machine have, as we have always considered, sub-edited and amended every word of it, and bears the mark of that typical German mentality, which, childishly accepts every German official statement as self-evident and absolute truth, and is most emotionally and "intensely" dignified; as well as surprised, that other nations receive such declarations in a suspicious and critical spirit.

This Frenchman then begins dealing with the political situation in 1914. He asks: "Is it conceivable that in such a situation and at a time of the ruined economic prosperity Germany would deliberately prepare to attack and strive to obtain dominion over the world?" The answer is plainly "No." Ritter von Epp declares that "all allegations against Germany want to turn her Colonies into slaves. They are groundless." But in the report it is obvious that it does not need to be set out in writing.

Whether, the ambitious General Germany speaks, in this book is far too contentious for acceptance behind the facade of the present totalitarian regime, is a mass of genuine German opinion, smartly edited, but hidden in the mesh of bowed and cowed policy that finds no voice in this dictated volume.

Again if Germany does speak, she leaves a great deal unsaid. One of our politically-minded persons writing to the Press shows that, while clinging to "Germany Speaks" at its face value, he finds himself inhibited by its inadequate treatment of the Jewish question and of Hitler's attitude towards the Jews. "What wisdom" (sic) Germany does really say can be seen in reports of the speeches of such typical Nazis as Julius Streicher, Hitler's Hitler, and of Hitler's chief henchman, Nazi Reich Commissar, who prefers in the German Press to failing the while attenuated and titilated voices that the British public, given the opportunity of listening, and sufficiently antidotal to the influence of "Germany Speaks."

Yours faithfully,
B. T. T.

Statements Worth Noting

The following extracts after quotations have been found in the Regulus of Rhodesia:

"Gum is one of the best natural fibres at the present time." *The Indian Daily Herald*

"A single cotton boll may contain half a million hairs." *A. J. Turner in the Empire Cotton Growers Association*

"The distichord or thornshrub better than the Etosha bushes." *Major G. Cheshire in "Great Thickets"*

"Salad!... it was diffused from Rhodesia. Gregor's grain and so very friendly." *Nursery Catalogue of The Royal Mail Salisbury, U.K.*

"A definite class of Native farmers who make good living from maize production has come into being in the southern Provinces." *Native Affairs Report Northern Rhodesia*, 1957

"In the Inner Highlands white people can live a really good life in a frontier. They do not necessarily live a similar life in other parts of the world." *I. C. Graham, in "The Colonies"*

"The European has come to South Africa with no mention of very mention of the work comprising as applied to Native work, be enough to bring all the forces of White Hall down on the Government's action of bricks." *The Kenya Weekly News*

"The main remedy for soil erosion is known—tree crops—of which there are 18 species known to stay the menace of soil exhaustion, desiccation and denudation." *Report for 1957 of the Nature Conservancy Commission*

"The African realises that European methods of town surgery are probably the best in the world, but he realises also that even so, it will not always be forthcoming quarters to give him care so easily. The problem is how to cope with the situation." *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*

"As often happens among the tribes in Africa, the premise is not so much that they have given up their groupings and tribal associations, as that they have given up their tribal names and the tribal way of life. —Cape Colony, or rather, the Cape Coloured people." *Journal of Southern Africa*

"The case of the Kikuyu in Europe is really the case of European culture superimposed on the African. He was spread over two continents in mathematical, but primary and secondary education, and it seems to reveal a cultural handicap of the highest order, rather than one based on racial bias, as is usually assumed." *M. N. L. Fitchett in "Africa"*

"It is unusual though hardly unique, for a man to become fully conscious during his early years of the consequences of his actions. It is associated with some form of poisoning or excess of a particular nutrient; therefore, we can hardly expect to find it among the normal population. Let the following statement from our own Committee on Child Health serve as an example:



Dr. Enoch Sontonga, Kenya. Dr. Sontonga, who was formerly Secretary of State for Native Affairs in the Colony of East Africa, was born Jan. 28, and educated at Cambridge, being posted to the Eastern Province, where he remained for over twenty years, mainly in Mombasa. In 1912 he became head of the Native Health Advisory Board, and in this capacity he took much interest in the native tribes, visiting them singly when he had sole responsibility. Dr. Sontonga's reputation stands high.

In 1920 he was appointed to the Masai Reserve Commission, a body which in the Kajiado district of Kenya had to regulate the Maasai tribes. At Kisumu and in the same Provincial Capital, Nairobi, he became Provincial Commissioner of Native Affairs, a post which involved the supervision of the Native Affairs Commission in Kenya, the Native Affairs Commission in Uganda, and the Native Affairs Commission in Tanganyika.

Since his retirement he has served on the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company of California, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, and the Standard Oil Company of Canada, and has had a number of other directorships in companies engaged in various industries.

Background

*Authoritative News on Imperial
International Affairs*

*Finance
Maritime*

and said psychology. In the afternoon at midday we were in the capital of the dominion. The report of the bombers. The first of course was bonus dropped aeroplanes soon after given. The Air Force command had the best sonar detector and could detect an aeroplane engine 50 miles off but thinking them no good, the bombers, flying silently, rose to 30,000 ft. and on their way home glided 100 miles. The aeroplane became an observer and dropped their bombs 100 miles from the target. They knew where they were because clouds covered the sky to cover the main body of the aeroplane. Psychiatric weapons. The aeroplane was a psychologist. I said the main idea of this instrument to be to give the people in the feeling of isolation of helplessness that is the disease. Barcelona has seemed to have at R.P. as a person who is well-wisher to many objectives and the which will be the source of all well-wishes now.

United States has taken a long time to mature its policy and adopted a few that it has hitherto failed. It has produced a lot of paralytic in us. But now it has been approaching our oil reserves and has been open to us. The old system can be maintained. The United States considered effect over-much about the intelligent among her people will hereafter be required to show social citizenship and energy and be active in the carrying on of construction and industrial reforms. The old party will never again be glorified. China having to shed her word out with indifference and laziness. This is the mind of the present government and the developing ones. The old will succeed.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek

Parliament Supreme. There is no reason in delaying to submit a bill of congratulation to the Prime Minister having as leaders who have entered the customs of Parliament to his own inconvenience given to some excuse in his own despatch. We cannot possibly proclaim the statutory principle that the Executive can serve and the demands of a militaryocracy institutions which are a part of government and have nations arise from the alliance of forces and functions.

Outcasts

The shabby lodges or lofts have been ordered to leave them at 1000 ft. and the only possible place is with Jewish refugees or others. They are hardly ever seen in the city streets (except in times of the Nazi invasion) office and the immediate vicinity of their houses. Very rare even the walls with the most strata are fresh. The air is salty and they are forced from walls and roofs to come down from walls and roofs. The drama of the Calais without constant fear of death. The Jewish refugees are to go to workshops near their homes. They are almost stagnant and tourist train a numerous Australian. Most of a number of Aussies injury others by force of trade and by the acts of consciousness. Trade with Americans is estimated at £10,000,000.

The Daily Telegraph and London Post

Urgent Evacuation.—The last terrible story of wholesale deportation comes from the Burgenland where a hard-working Jewish community of 5,000 small farmers and tradespeople had been settled for 1,000 years. After the "Anschluss" they were rounded up and forced to leave within a month. Some 1,500 Czechoslovak and Yugoslav Jews were left to float in Hungarian bays down the Danube and many took refuge in Bratislava where they lived in a boat because the Czech authorities would not allow them to enter Czechoslovakia. Hundreds of others arrived destitute in Vienna where they were housed and fed by the already impoverished Jewish inhabitants of that city.

Refugees and Trade.—An objection commonly urged in countries against admission of refugees is that they reduce the available employment for nationals. Industries in Britain and Holland have established that industries started by refugees have been responsible for the employment of large numbers of natives who otherwise would have been unemployed. Flight of skilled refugees to the U.S. has resulted in marked acceleration of the ship trade in tonnage and tonnage miles organised by the Bureau of Employment Security. This is the result of the

British shipping — the beginning of the century we had

invaluable world shipping

in the world. As it was still

in the 1900s

the growth of the U.S. other

countries and the colo-

nial position leading to

was in reality but Donald

was essentially local, do not

control the saloons and manu-

facturing our offence abroad

the U.S. is quite alone in the

the U.S. is quite alone in the

with the same depends for

existence and which between 1900

and 1931 suffered a reduction in

tonnage from 18,250,000

to 17,500,000.

The Japanese have

displaced us from 7,000,000

the Japanese and a market of

70% of the trade between Australia

and Japan and steadily creeping

into the ports between our own

territories in the Bay of Bengal and the

Pacific Gulf.

The New York Times, C. L. P.

Gold Reserve Economics

Immediately upon initial stocks of total reserves being non-recurring and used for what is a real and realistic value, is perhaps a more genuine capital character than anything else in our defence programme, which we are not going to the extent of £800,000,000 to five years would be in assessing the cost of holding gold reserves in relation to other defensive measures. We should therefore take the annual increase on our initial initial purchases and add the difference and maintenance. On this basis the maximum amount of time we can only between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000 finds the figure. These figures being half of what we are exceeding per annum imports £1,500,000 holding stuff and fertilizers for a annual cost of £5,000,000. We could sell and maintain above stock. This is also a year a year import or say £1,500,000 basic supplies. Such a position would give us reasonable security even long war in case of loss of imports.

Gold Reserve Economics

Financial Chronicle of the Week

Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence. — "Champion" and
"Dorothy Whaley."

Chamoreau was not the stuff
kneaded on penitent banks.

Shakespeare was almost more or less

•British ambassador than a poet.
Sir Duke of Kent.

... you will burst sooner or later
free from hell in the infinite love

meets a career.

—Lord Kenet.

s. unguis — perhaps dare
not hence take too closely.

Robert H. G. resident
College of

"Just as the United Kingdom led the world back to sound finance and

... are now
based on international
standards.

A lot of people regard agriculture

COMPTON DREDGE. — *M. W. S.* for

Castles and Agriculture. — The Royal Society has

foreground full of gangsters and a
background in which the rest of the
world are wondering whether it is
right or whether "Gone with the Wind"
delusion. — *Mr. Philip Stedall*.

Germany has passed through a series of social convulsions, semi-starvation, revolution, government bankruptcy, socialized and debt slavery, and is necessarily located in the 19th century.

"One can draw as many conclusions as one likes, but the success of British Imperialism (in the Czechoslovak crisis) cannot be denied, and the German Press, in its bitter articles, only showed that it had struck home." — *Review of English Books*.

... who stands in the way
of the way of the Plan of salvation
will be crushed; illegal actions
will result in physical extermination
and God's judgment is upon them,
which does not respect the positions
of the guilty or the innocent.
God will be vindicated in all His
actions, and He will be glorified.

Exchange. Late in
of representative stocks
short on the London stock
change after a week's indecision
in the main sections of the market.

Mines and Oils

100
100

D. B. Wallace
130-1 Western
Shantytown (Shanghai) 90 50
131-1 16 19
132-1 30 6
133-1 def. 0
134 Standard Gauge S.A. 0
135-1 0

when industry was just beginning. Union Carbide is a prime example of how to emerge from the depression. Plantations

Figure does not give a solid foundation for the current wave of optimism in the mind of the general agent, that is, nothing to do with the second stage of the Malagasy

The Investors' Review

PERSONAL

Mr. T. G. C. Curran has been appointed to the staff of the British Legation at Nairobi. He was Chairman of the Kenya Branch of the Royal African Society, and has been a member of the Kenyan Legislative Council.

Mr. J. S. Long has arrived from London to take up his post as Mr. Sims Davies' expectant son, home very shortly from Lusaka.

Mr. John Richthofen, German business man, was sent home from Kenya by his wife.

Mr. I. C. Fair is acting as a twin brother of Noddy while Mr. W. C. Collins is on leave.

The Rev. Edwin G. Smith, 35, has been appointed editor of the Royal African Society's magazine.

Mr. H. F. Anger, of Lusaka, who recently won the gold cup at the Kabwata golf tournament.

Brigadier Pereira Laurento left Portugal last week for Angola and Mozambique to conduct the defence of those colonies against the communists.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, opened the first exhibition of the African Affairs Society in Kampala on July 20.

Gen. Maurice Druce, retired Major-General of the BOEFS, of Uganda, was bound for the Suez Canal and India.

Mr. G. J. Jackson, for many years District Surveyor, Northern Rhodesia, is now in England.

The Indian is losing Sir B. W. Whitfield, chemist, and a military medical officer, who are on leave pending retirement.

The Rev. M. C. Chisholm, general secretary of the African Missionary Society, who also serves Northern Pennsylvania, has left for China and Japan.

Mr. E. Munday, District Commissioner of Kasama, being on long leave, Mr. G. Raystone has been acting in his place.

Mr. H. G. Scott, manager of the Limbe branch of the Standard Bank of South Africa, is on his way home after a tour spanned by Mrs. Scott and the children.

Mr. D. A. Khan was re-elected under former Parklands ward of the Nairobi Municipality, defeating his opponent, Mr. G. Flint by 700 votes to 43.

Mr. A. C. Edgar, of the Fox Hotel, Nairobi, has returned to London, where he is visiting a leper settlement in Scotland and other parts of East Africa.

Mr. H. E. Smith, brother of Captain M. Smith, Kenyan White bullock, is deputy manager of the British Embassy, London, now touring South Africa and Rhodesia.

Mr. G. R. Harlech, 35, has been succeeded by Mr. G. R. Harlech, 35, has been succeeded by

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Industries have been established by the newly formed Economic Development Corporation, which is operating in three main centres. The main office is at Dar es Salaam, and the head office is at Bulawayo. Major G. P. O. D. is simple.

The Brig. H. R. who has been appointed P.M.C. of Railways, Railways, in the name of Dr. Ayubu W. M. who had held the post for ten years, has been a member of the medical staff of Railways since 1921.

Mr. J. B. Preston, who is to be in charge of the East African Department of the Colonial Office after a long year's service as secretary to the East African Governors' Conference, is coming home to the Belgian Congo and West Africa.

Miss Abigail, who is not staying in Norfolk, has been awarded the Cornwall Star decoration by Lord Baden-Powell for exceptional courage in facing intense suffering over a long period. Sir Alec, a Vice-President of the Boy Scouts Association.

Miss Jean Parsons, who made a forced landing near the Kufu River about 30 miles south of Alibar last week while flying from Capetown to England, was found by some Natives only being missing for three days. She is a nurse, and her chief mishap was that she had run out of petrol.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. W. Fawcett of the R.W.A.F., and Miss Joan Carr, of the Kingdom, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Donald Carrington, Chief Justice of Nigeria. The services of a barrister's Attorney-General from one to two days will be required.

Whereas Adm'd the Hon. Sir Alexander Hankey has received... The same done last week upon receipt of his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Indian Squadron, and upon his appointment as General Commissioner of the Admiralty and General Commissioner of the Navy, His Majesty invested him of Naval insignia which he wears in accordance with the Royal Commission of the Royal Naval Order.

The late Mr. George H. Smith, beneficed by some £60 from the first tobacco company in his native township, New Town, Bradford, Mr. Alf. E. Barratt, and Mr. R. W. L. Wallace each made of tobacco for the purpose. The first was bought by Dr. London at the Dispenser, the second by Mr. D. D. Morris for the same price and sold again. It is believed to the Messrs. Siemens & Co. Ltd. at 1s. 6d. per lb. and the Messrs. W. & G. Smith & Co., Ltd. for 1s. 6d. There were also smoking bins for tobacco, but nothing else.

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Sikhs Club Dinner

Among those who attended the recent Sikhs Club dinner in London held under the Chairmanship of Col. H. C. Lonsdale, were the following:

Reginald Akroyd, Lieutenant Colonel, India; Lt.-Colonel G. H. Bradstock, General, Royal Artillery; Captain Sir Basil Brooke, Mr. J. B. Fletcher, Captain Keith Caldwell, Mr. Egerton of Ulster, Mr. Lionel Fletcher, Sir William Gell, Captain T. G. Nevill, Major P. H. G. Howell-Cotton, Captain F. Murray Smith, Mr. Martin, Stephen, Lord Almoner, the Duke of Sutherland, Miss S. P. Lear, Captain Whittle, and Colonel Percy.

Sudan Defence Force

The annual dinner of the Egyptian Army and Sudan Defence Force was held in London last week, General Sir Kenneth Wingate presiding. The following were also present:

General Sir John Assel, Major G. N. Bardwell, Lieutenant Colonel J. R. Bassett, Major E. A. T. Bayly, Colonel A. Beck, Major R. Beck, Major R. G. Blodget, Captain E. E. Bond, Captain A. J. B. Bonner, Captain G. B. Bonsfield, Captain F. Burgess, Major-General Sir S. B. Butler, Lieutenant Colonel W. Byam, Captain E. K. Campbell, Major C. Cassidy, General C. F. C. G. Charlton, Captain S. Chinn, Lieutenant Colonel G. J. Chisholm, Major L. A. Deane, Colonel R. T. Dore, Colonel N. Dorn, Major R. P. D. Elderton, Lieutenant Colonel G. Ferdinand, Captain G. Gifford, Lieutenant General Sir G. Gifford Gorringe, Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Hadley, Major H. W. Hartman, Viscount Hawarden, Major General H. N. Headlam, Brigadier-General J. R. McHeath, Rear-Admiral V. Scott-Hill, Colonel G. C. Hopkinson, Major General H. J. Hudleston, Lieutenant Colonel J. Judd, Major General J. Kennedy, Lieutenant Colonel D. Kenny, Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Lewis, Lieutenant Colonel A. J. M. Mayes, Colonel T. C. Mackintosh, Captain McKew, Captain P. B. Mackintosh, Major G. Newcombe, Major G. H. Nobbs, Lieutenant Colonel A. Parker, Sergeant-Major G. H. Ravencroft, Brigadier-General G. R. Ross, Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Ross, Colonel H. M. Ross, Lieutenant Colonel R. A. Saville, Captain G. F. T. St. John, Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Walling, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Stewart Symes, Major General E. V. Turner, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. T. Eddie, Captain A. V. Vining, Major R. D. W. B. Williams, Major-General Clement Attlee, who died in London last week at the age of 75, and in Uganda in 1898.

Mr. A. G. Gillmor, who was in the Kenya administration for 20 years, and retired some nine years ago, has passed away.

Mr. J. G. Gillmor, a well-known horse-lover and cattle-breeder who had lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1900, has died suddenly in Cheltenham.

Mr. J. G. Gillmor, who served in the British army for many years before the war, and as a Governor of Khartoum and the Sudan, from 1920 to 1934, died in Bromley last week at the age of 65.

The death is announced from Northern Rhodesia, of Mrs. F. S. Roberts, for thirty years mayoress of Ndola, President of the Women's Institute and known as "The Fairy Godmother" of the Girl Guides of Africa. Association she was also President.

German Colonial Claims - Imperial v. Local Inquiries

ADDRESSING a meeting of the Reich Colonists in Hamburg on Sunday, Duke Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg, who was a Governor of Tanganjika when it was a German Colony, said that the "Colonial building" a moral basis for the taking away of German Colonies had been laid when the mandatory system was nothing but a small page and an invention. It was an indispensable fact that Germany's protectorates had become the property of the present owners, and still belonged to Germany.

Information regarding claims given at a recent meeting in Berlin of the German Committee of Colonial Rights defined the tasks of the committee as (1) formulation of the legal ground for Germany's Colonial claims, (2) investigation and administrative methods of Mandate Powers and (3) preparation for future Nazi legislation.

East Africa in London

The East African Court at the Imperial Hotel in London now displays a collection of East African unoxidized gold pieces from the Geita gold mine, Tanganyika; specimens of derma root, ramie fibre, palm grain oil, and leaves, twigs and roots of bitter orange from the Director of Agriculture, Tanganyika; and a series of photographs illustrating cultivation, harvesting, transportation and transit of coffee in Kenya, from the Tea Board of Kenya. The specimens of East African coffee also received, and samples of roasted beans were received, beans are now included in the display.

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LONDON OFFICE: 10, Queen Anne Street, E.C.4.

CONSIDERABLE attention has been directed in Parliament in recent weeks to the employment of child labour in the Socal mines. A Select Committee has been set up to inquire into the subject, sitting to the *Manchester Guardian*, Archdeacon Owen, said:

"The matter of child labour is a serious, not merely a local, matter. A local inquiry cannot be impartial and detached. During my 34 years in East Africa I have had much experience of both local and Imperial inquiries. The Imperial Government has had occasion in the past to send out commissions of enquiry into questions of land, closer union, justice and taxation. It has never sent out a commission to enquire on the more vague, complicated, state issues involved in the transformation of primitive

If the Select Committee want an inquiry which will save the face of the Colonial Office, its local committee of inquiry is the best calculated to effect this. At all, it was a local authority which asked the Secretary of State to sanction the 1932 Act to let that 100,000 Indian subjects deported before an Imperial commission. Further, it is no good emphasising the problems involved only our East African Dependencies and not Kenya alone."

Children & Nurses Needed

THAT it has been impossible to meet the demand in Kenya for nursery governesses and children has been stated in the 1937 report of the Society for the Care of Infants of British Women. The reason is attributed partly to the lack of suitable applicants, and partly to the cost of the journey, besides the need of making arrangements to arrange a Free Passage Agreement, such as has been in existence in Southern Rhodesia for the last two years and the subsequent new regulations introduced by the Society's Committee in Kenya. During 1932 appointments to the colony numbered 27, an increase of five over the previous 12 months, while in Rhodesia the increase amounted to 13. Nine were connected with 1930. Advantage was taken of the Free Passage Scheme in Southern Rhodesia by 16 settlers, as just 27 during the previous year brought the total since the scheme began in 1922 to 33. The Pioneer Settlement will continue to serve as a centre for recruitment next year, members of the force being Misses Dr. L. Warwick, Mrs. M. M. Milar, Miss Gladys Hill and the younger Marchioness of Londonderry.

- July 17. Cleverly's Concessions, 6th annual meeting, Charterhouse, London, 10.30 a.m. £1.20 p.m.
 July 15. Kaffir Coffee Board, Festival, Nairobi, 11 a.m.
 July 18-22. Royal Company of Archers, Officers' School, South Africa.
 July 19. Royal Society of Lady Charters, Dinner in Nairobi.
 July 21. W. G. Grace, Grosvenor Hotel.
 July 24. Major Alan Carter, M.P., to address East African Game Conference, 3.30 p.m.
 Big Game of Kenya and Tanganyika, a colour film.
 July 30. Nyerland Agricultural Show, Limuru.
 Secretaries of organizations are invited to make arrangements for an audience by post.

Bushick Mine, 100% owned by the Rhodesian Gold Corporation, has a white metal output of £10,277, marking the end of the year for development. Production of gold from the estimated production of 20,000 tons from the Bushick and Woollydale mines amounted to 1,000 oz. and gold output to Bushick Mine was £1,000, while the total was £12,000, and the remainder totalled for the month £2,904. An office source says that the lower average grade is chiefly consequent upon the difficulties with the Bushick section shaft reported by the Chairman at the last meeting, which precludes obtaining substantial tonnage from the Warwick section over levels 100 feet from the surface and 100 feet from the bottom. Difficulties will be permanently overcome when the new shaft is completed from the bottom section to the Warwick section 180 feet.

Victoria Falls and Sarah Baartman

Grasimine and the Victoria Falls Mining Company show steady expansion from 1946 to 1947, in 1946 of which £12,121,000 was accounted for by interest income, which was the first increase from £586,365 in 1945. The £12,121 figure includes amounts written off the mine to obtain and renewally fund. The total share capital of the company, the Province, shows a similar increase, the reserve fund also showing an increase, while the public shares increased from £1,000,000 to £1,100,000, or a payment of £3 1/4 per share, or £349,350. Sales increased to £1,000,000 compared with the preceding year, mostly as a result of the currency control which a further increase than the corresponding period.

Territorial Gumption

Steel production in Uganda during the last year has been most satisfactorily arranged in a surprisingly short time.

Latest London Share Prices

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| Bushick Gold Co. | 12s |
| Carr & Motor | 12s |
| Chile and Potash | 12s |
| Gold Fields Rhodesia | 10s 5d |
| Gwera Mine | 15s 1/2d |
| Kaytrondo Gold Mine | 10s |
| Kentan | 10s 6d |
| Kenya Consolidated | 2s |
| Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate | 5s |
| Khunyang | 10s |
| Londolozi Astralite Gold | 2s 6d |
| London and Nigerian | 5s |
| London Gold Works | 5s |
| Mashava Asbestos | 18s |
| Rezende | 1s |
| Rhodesia British Hills | 10s |
| Rhodesia Minerals Corporation | 2s |
| Rhodesian Anglo American | 10s |
| Rhodesian Corporation | 5s |
| Rhodesian Selection Trust | 5s |
| Rhodesia | 2s 2s 4d |
| Rhodesia Zinc | 15s |
| Rhodesian Steel | 10s |
| Rhodesian Sugar | 10s |
| Imperial Gold | 5s |
| Imperial Zinc | 15s |
| Imperial Steel | 10s |
| Imperial Sugar | 10s |
| GENERAL | |
| East African Land | 10s |
| East African Metal Producers | 10s |
| E. & P. Paper and Linen | 10s |
| James Guthrie | 10s |
| Kasatta Company | 10s |
| Levva Docks | 10s |
| Montgomery-Breamer | 10s |
| Port of Bengal Rail | 10s |
| Rhodesia Jute Works | 20s |
| Sandell Publications (New) | 10s |

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CHARTER AN AIR PLANE OR
TANK CLOUDS FOR YOUR
TRAVELING. WE WILL
WILL BE PLEASED TO TELL YOU

ANY WHERE OR TIME

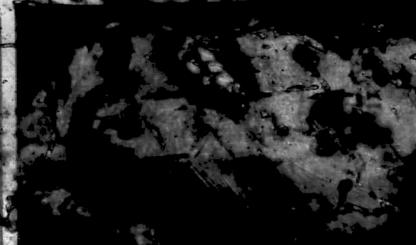
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ATLANTIC HOTEL, NAIROBI

Nataland Railways Limited

Mr. H. M. Codrington on the Politics

of the Colonies. It is to be expected that the new Government will be anxious to end the present system of separate workshops and to have all the different railway workshops under one roof.

It is to be hoped that the new Government will be anxious to end the present system of separate workshops and to have all the different railway workshops under one roof.

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It is to be hoped that the new Government will be anxious to end the present system of separate workshops and to have all the different railway workshops under one roof.

Lake service

set in the Rhodesias and the Union, the members of which they cannot obtain at home.

The Island also comes within the scope of the Royal Commission recently appointed to inquire whether the closer co-operation or association is worth while or desirable between Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The members of this Commission are from Nyasaland.

The annual report of commercial interests has not been issued, but the year under review was another for the most gratifying development of the interest in the tobacco trade, and a system of new pulsor, or spinning of this product, should be instituted. The first auctions were held at Limbe in May, and they were very successful. Private interests are continuing to experiment with the production of dried soya beans, and green peanuts; and the following rates which have quoted by these persons are really keen. Native oil mill company we naturally hope that a profitable trade will be developed.

The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1937, was adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors, Mr. C. G. H. M. C., the chairman, was re-elected, and Messrs. P. P. Hart, Margolin & Co., were re-appointed auditors of the company.

A compensation was awarded to the Rhodesian Export and Cold Storage Company, or its predecessor by the South African Government, amounts £1,000,000. This sum included assets to the value of £550,000 of the Imperial Cold Storage and Shipping Company, a subsidiary of the Rhodesian Export and Cold Storage Company.

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News Items in Brief

Large stained-glass windows and decorative panels have been introduced in Addis Ababa.

White persons are now subject to frequent Native beating or rockings in Addis Ababa. A drawing illustrating Native life in Kordofan has been presented to the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Importing Nyasaland tea for the last month of this year totalled 117,000 cwt, an increase of 55% compared with last year.

Mukwae "Mbowa Nkanga," sheikhan of the Mbonda Kuta, participated in a mission to the King of Leopoldville in November of 1937.

An estimate of the earnings of the Pangani River during the year totalled £39,153, compared with £31,758 during the corresponding period of 1937.

In May, 1938, no elephant or rhinoceros was hunted in the Machinga, Emba, Lumo, and Ivinjile River Protection Areas of Northern Rhodesia.

The Salisbury Board of Executives Ltd. at its annual meeting declared a dividend of 10% of income tax and carried forward £1,000,000 to £1,657 as against £3,018 for the previous year.

Messrs. Alfreds, Lawrie & Company, who have business connections with East Africa, announce the payment of a final dividend of 6%, making a total of 14% for the year, compared with 12% last year.

A referendum was recently held in Southern Rhodesia, on the proposal to establish a municipal bus service. Over 60% of the electors recorded their votes, and 98% were in favour.

Northern Rhodesia's Native labour force in 1937 amounted to 37,766, of whom 86,274 were employed within the Colony and 5,467 overseas. A average of 22,004 was constantly at work in the Goldmines.

Tonnage sailed to the coast in the Kenya-Uganda Railways during the last four months this year totalled 18,141 tons and 57,800 tons of general traffic amounted to 50,583 tons against 48,841 tons.

Mr. Naumann Gepf & Co., the London firm, increased its business, which is carried on in Nairobi, not far outside of the city. New York, American company, Naumann Gepf Co. Ltd., has been formed.

Mr. J. Lewis & Kastell Ltd., Mr. J. G. Chairman, Managing Director, is well reported by West African shareholders. The proposal of a 10% dividend on the Ordinary shares, totalling £6,000 for the year, addition to the directors' recommend a bonus of 20% on the ordinary Liverpool shares, equivalent to 10% on the Ordinary shares holding.

Over 4,500 persons in the central areas were sent to Native in the refreshment and hospital provided for them at the recent Nakuru Bazaar. Last year, 1937, 7,200 Native children, while the state-money amount had been previous record of 12,500. The increase was due to the newly Governor of Kenya, Sir Archibald Giffard, and his wife, Lady Mitchell, who organized the great interest that took in the Show and fair, which attracted, with the exception of Uganda horses, three thousand visitors.

At Brooklands, England, the 1938 racing season opened with a record number of entries. The first race, the 100 miles handicap, was won by the

AFRICA AND THE FAR EAST

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It pays to fit DUNLOP*



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cement tile is thicker
and lighter than old
and roof tiles.

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measures 100 x 40 x 2 cm also of
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in America. Hollow and solid blocks and solid blocks
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The Standard

Mr. G. W. Head, Chairman of the Sudan Salt Merchants' Association, has called a meeting of the Sudan Salt Merchants and Brokers' Section, to discuss the future of the salt trade in East Africa. The meeting will be held at the Royal African Hotel, on June 21st, at 2 p.m. Mr. J. P. Parker, General Secretary of the African Salt Merchants' and Brokers' Section, has been formally invited to speak on behalf of the official body representing the interests of the London salt merchants and dealers. The Chairman and Deputy-Chairman are Mr. H. C. Killam and Mr. J. Parker.

The function of the Section is to co-ordinate marketing and promote the closest co-operation with growers throughout the East African Salt Growers' London Committee. The Section is now investigating what can be done to further the mutual interests of growers and distributors, and it is hoped that not only will the existing difficulties be rapidly eliminated, but that the whole position of the East African Salt industry will materially improve.

Sudan Salt Report

SUDAN SALT LTD. has increased its dividend for the year to £37 from £36, and its profits for the year are £1,500,000., which is double £750,000. slightly above £1,500,000., which is double £750,000. The dividend is payable on Sudan business purchased at 3d. in the £, and K. K. Tax is paid in the £, after providing for the participation rights of 75% Cumulative Participating shares, requiring a total payment of £2,078,000. carried forward to the next year, plus £4,500,000. carried forward to the year after, plus £4,500,000. (against £7,000 tons). In order to cover the cost of erecting a new warehouse the complete amount

of £1,000,000. has been borrowed, repayable in 10 years. The annual cost will be £100,000. At their annual general meeting last week the Directors said that Japanese importers of the company's salt had been unable for some time to obtain permits from their Government to export or purchase of foreign salt, and that the company had recently arranged to supply salt to Western Ethiopia on terms which would show up to their credit.

Rainfall in East Africa

The East African Office in London has received the following details of rainfall, in the territories during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended June 29).—Chemba 0.97; Eldama, 0.76; Elgeu 0.02; Fort Ternan 1.45; Frere Bridge 0.55; Kabete 0.06; Kaimosi 1.99; Kapseret 0.01; Kericho, 0.41; Kiambu, 0.01; Kitale 0.83; Kisumu 0.15; Kitosore 0.81; Kiumu 0.98; Ndale 0.49; Koru 0.91; Lamu 1.13; Mombasa 0.01; Lumwawa 0.01; Mwenengala 0.01; Mwani 0.01; Moi 0.25; Portaria 0.01; Mwanza 0.01; Nairobi 0.10; Naivasha 0.03; Njiru 0.94; Nandi 1.64; Nakuru 0.04; Njoro 1.38; Ol7 Kalou, 0.05; Rouga 0.03; Ruto 0.02; Olooloi 0.12; Ol7 Kalou, 0.05; Rouga 0.03; The Falls, 0.01; Thika 0.20; Timbroa 0.01; and The Valley 0.01 inches.
Tanganyika (Week ended June 27).—Amani 0.80 inch; Arusha 0.10; Engamoye 0.23; Biha 0.01; Ilelo 0.05; Lukutu 0.12; Lushoto 0.05; Salala 0.09; Singida 0.86; Kilosa, 0.01; 1.25; Lake 0.01; Salala 0.09; Singida 0.86; Kilosa, 0.01; Lushoto 0.05; Ilelo 0.45; Musoma 0.03; Mwanza 0.38; Ngorongoro 0.17; Njombe 0.01; Tanganyika 0.01; Uvaya 1.05 inches.
Uganda (Week ended June 26).—Butiaba 0.21; Jinja 0.60; Fort Portal 0.14; Hoima 0.07; Iganga 0.41; Isingwe 0.60; Kiboga 0.68; Kiteetikka 0.01; Masaka 0.11; Masindi 0.28; Mbale 3.85; Mbale 0.07; Mbende 0.82; Nasasaga 0.15; Sototi 0.06; Tororo 0.81 inch.

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Market Notes and Notes

Almonds.—Cairo market steady at £1 10s. per cwt. (100 lb.) for all grades. Demand is good. Buyers—Quite active. Some importers have been ship-
ment at 1936/37 prices.

Castor Oil.—Bombay in Hull steady at £1 1 2s. per cwt. (100 lb.) for July/Aug. 1937. £1 10s., £1 10s.

Catfish.—Small spot supplies of Mombasa available at £7 10s. to £8 10s. per cwt. with sellers of spot in
bonded warehouse. (1937/38) £3 6s. 3d. 36s. 6d.

Coffee.—Spot, with sellers of spot, 8½d. and c.i.f.
£7 16d. ("Madagascar Exportian bond," 7d; c.i.f. 6½d.

Copper.—Steady. Standard for cash £18 15s. to £18 16s. 3d. three months. 3d. higher. £5 7s. 6d. 1936-37.

Gold.—East African f.m.s. was improved to £16 10s. 4d. per
ton for August shipment (1937) £15 7s. 6d. 1936-37.

Cotton.—Cotton to E. Uganda has £10 5s. 4d., and fairly
good to Ian Sakellaridis to 7d. 10s. 6½d. 1936-37.

Cotton Seeds.—Egyptian black in Hull steady at £6 15s. for
July/Aug. 10s. 13s. 4d. for August and September and
November new crop £6 12s. 10d. (1937) £5 10s. 1936-37.

Cold.—Firm at 14½d. 1937, 14½d. 20s. 1936; 13½d. 8½d.)
London—Demand remains strong. East Africa is
quoted at £10 10s. per ton f.o.b. ship, 1st Aug. 1937. 1936-37
14½d. 1936. 15s. 5s. 8d.

Cum Arabic.—Sellers quote 8½c. cordofan natural for
July/Aug. shipment at 3½d. 4d. and cleaned at 3d. 4d.

Indias.—Cotton to Mombasa, 7d. 30s. 12 lbs. and up;
8 to 12½s. 5d. 10s. 0 to 8 1½d. 10s. 10s.

Lead.—Fairly active demand for 8½c. soft pig, net for
current month at £14 10s. 3d. 10s. 10s. 10d. third
following month 9s. 9d. higher.

Milk.—East African No. 2 unchanged at £1 10s. 10d.
(1937) £1 10s. 6d. 1936; 2½s. 10d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d.

Petroleum.—Kenya flowers command £1 10s. 10d. per ton. Japanese flowers are easier at 93½ per
ton. Sept. shipment (1937) £1 10s. 6d. 1936-37.

Skins.—East African easier for July/Aug. shipment
£1 10s. 10d. per ton. 1937 and 1936-37 £15 15s.

Sierra Leone.—Anika and palm oil for August
£1 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d. July/Sept. and others and
sellers of Aug. 1937 £1 10s. buyers of Sept. No.
13 15s. 10d. Oct. £1 10s. Nov. 2½s. 10d. July/Sept.
16 15s. 10d. Sept. 2½s. 10d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d.
buyers of July 1937 £1 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d.
c.i.f. spiritual ports. 1936-37 £1 10s. 10d. 10s. 10d.

Tanapireka.—Reported 2,853 tons during June. Great
Britain being the biggest importer with 1,818 tons.

Tea.—British India Plantations, Ltd., announced that
East African tea for June was 18,700 tons, making
a total of 2,237 tons for the financial year ending

June 30, 1937.

United States.—Announce that production of sisal
in U.S.A. has increased to 550 tons, making a
total of 6,220 tons for the year ended June 30, 1937.

In Kenya, however, there is no such increase during the abominated
August tonnage. It was 5,140 tons. The
tonnage for the first six months of 1937 was 3,043 tons,
and the monthly output is steadily at 190 6d. and
higher per ton, usual.

Production has halved since 1936, 1936-37
to 12,000 per ton average. Nyacalala, 1s. 10d.

Kenya—Demand is still strong. The price has gone up
and is high. Nairobi 1s. 10d. 1936-37.

Nairobi 1s. 10d. 1936-37.

Standard—There were imports of 25,000 cwt. Southern
Rhodesia; auction prices £1 10s. 10d. per cwt. 1936-37.

During the same period £1 10s. 10d. per cwt. fife-cured were sold
at £1 10s. 10d. 1936-37, an average of 10 9d. per lb.

Vanuatu—Small supplies are in fair demand. Seychelles
1s. 10d. to 12s. 6d. Madagasc. 1s. 10d. to 12s. 6d.

Wheat—Kenya ate easily with a govern. at 31s. per qtr.
1936-37. 1s. 10d. to 12s. 6d. 1936-37. 1s. 10d. to 12s. 6d.

Kenya—Tea.

A company shareholder of Arunia Association Ltd.,
states that the company has completed its initial pro-

duction of 1,000 tons of sisal fibre for the first year of
operations, which ended June 30, and the factory has

been temporarily closed. This will rest the plant and
enable the whole of the labour force to be concentrated on

the development and the curing of the heavy thorn
grown which, during the past year, has caused much dam-

age to the crop. When production is resumed the
customary monthly output returns will be published. Our

output of sisal for 1938-39 is estimated at 10,000 tons of fibre.

Nyasaland Cotton Auctions

Nyasaland has introduced a system of cotton auctions
of its tobacco auctions. According to the Times
London correspondent, the cotton is being sold by

bales marked where the tobacco is being sold by bales
market, whereas the tobacco is being sold by

the tobacco market, "to which the Natives bring their
cotton for sale were auctioned" market or "market," the
successful bidder thereby contracting to purchase all the
cotton offered at that market at the "bid price." Under

this system a price list for No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the grade
is paid for No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 for No. 3 grade. Approximately

7,000 tons 2½c. cotton were sold at an average price
of 7½c. per lb. in markets by the bidders.

By C. G. Cannon, Gt. Western Association.

Tanganyika

Estimates of the main exports which will be available
for export from Tanganyika during 1938 and 1939

tuna 10,000 tons, coffee 15,000 tons, groundnuts
18,000 tons, beeswax 600 tons.

News of Commodity Exports

Solignac & Sons reported a net profit of £1,350 on the
ended June 30, 1937, compared with £7,683 for the preceding

12 months. Dividends of 1s. 10d. Ordinary shares are due
on July 1, 1938, with a payment of 1s. 10d.

Notes on Commodity Exports

Does your firm sell as first quality
seeds or do your brokers resell
them? Some low grades were raised.

Preparation can make a great
difference to the market value of any
product, and it means less cost.

See that your goods are
treated after packing.

After the Pickings

Passengers for East Africa

THE S.S. "DUNBLANE," which left for East Africa on July 1, carries the following passengers:

McLellan, Mr. N.
Anderson, Miss D.
Aldridge, Mr. W.
Cavers, Mr. & Mrs. D. McN.
Cox, Mr. & Miss V. R.
Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. J. K.
Emerson, Mr. A. C.
Graves, Mr. L.
Grover, Mr. S. F.
Griffiths, Mr. W. A.
Halcroft, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Hallam, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Hawfield, Mr. E.
Herald, Mr. E.
Hicks, Mr. B.
Hughes, Miss D. E.
Jacobs, Mr. & Mrs. H. N.
Kingsford, Mr. & Mrs.
Lambeth, Mr. & Mrs.
Lindley, Mr. & Mrs.
Lud-Smith, Miss.
Chair, Dr. Lucy.
Manton, Mr. L.
Maxwell, Mr. D.
Mayo, Mr. & Mrs. W.

Passengers from East Africa

THE S.S. "DUNBLANE," which arrived in London from East Africa on July 1, brought the following passengers:

McLennan, Mr. G. B.
O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. S. H.
Dally, Mrs. D.
Shenck, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Stanley, Miss C. H.
Stoney, Capt. C. H.

England
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Meths, Sister J.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Bailey, Miss J.
Balmer, Misses
Bartlett, Mr. F. B.
Benzie, Miss C.
Beric, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Beverly, Mr. M. F.
Blowers, Mr. & Mrs. B.
Branfield, Mr. & Mrs. A. E.
Brookes, Mr. & Mrs. E. S.
Bulman, Mr. & Mrs. C. D.
Burking, Mrs.
Coleman, Mr.
Cook, Mr. L.
Cunningham, Mr.
Dartnell, Mr.

Marseilles
Beare, Mr. P. M.
Blacklaws, Mrs. J.
Colton, Miss E. M.
Collins, Mr. & Mrs.
Cerby, Miss N. H.
Digby, Mrs. W.
Dodge, Miss U. C.
Hamilton, Mr. M.
Haworth, Mr. A.
Hewitt, Mr. E.
Hewitt, Mr. A.

de Villiers, Miss E.
Ferguson, Miss L.
Jackson, Mr. W.
Brunnstrom, Mrs.
Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.
Eagan, Miss D.
Von, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Frassing, Mr. B.
Gillespie, Mr. J.
Gläzman, Mr. F.
Goodall, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Gordon, Mr. A.
Hastings, Mrs. O.
Hawke, Mr. M.
Hawker, Miss N.
Haynes, Mrs. S. A.
Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs.
Hebborn, Mr. & Mrs. C. B.
Hick, Mr. W.
Hewit, Miss B.
Halvayak, Mr. & Mrs.
Hornby, Mr. A.
Joslin, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Joskyn, Miss F.
Joyce, Mrs.
Johnson, Mrs. E. A.
Johnstone, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Joy, Miss S. M.
Kacy, Capt. & Mrs. E. V.
King, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Knutson, Consul
Kulison, Mrs.
Lath, Miss E.
Langley, Mr. F. L.
Lengell, Sgt. E. H.
Lock, Miss L. I. F.
Lubbock, Mrs. H. L.
Lubbock, Miss S. M.
Medcalfe, Mr. & E.
Mortimer, Mrs. C. E.
Macdonald, Miss C.
Nelson, Mrs. C. D.
Nelson, Miss C.
Nicholson, Mr. A.
Nutter, Mr. W. M.

Malta Passengers
HOMEWARD passengers on July 5 included Mr. Evans, Mr. Redt, and Mrs. Parker, from Beira; and Mr. Cornwall, from Mombasa.

The following passengers arrived in England by steamer on July 8: Mr. Tancred, Mr. Burton, and Mrs. Samuel, from Beira; Mr. Petrie, from Nairobi; Dr. H. R. Edwards, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on July 5 included Mr. M. H. Betts, for Khartoum; Mr. G. S. Dobell, for Calcutta; and Mr. P. A. Leon, for Lorenzo Marques.

Arrivals at Liverpool on July 5 included Mr. B. Haskins, Mr. F. Owen, Dr. B. B. Platt and Dr. T. D. Reynolds, for

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The Norfolk

1996-1997

REFERENCES AND NOTES

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|--------------------|-------------|
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| Paid-up Capital | \$2,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | \$2,000,000 |

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units constitute what
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SAILINGS

| | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| M'ro | Aden | Lion | July 10, 9 |
| July 16 | July 19 | July 22 | July 25 |
| Aug. 6 | Aug. 9 | Aug. 12 | Aug. 15 |
| Aug. 20 | Aug. 23 | Aug. 26 | Aug. 29 |
| Aug. 30 | Sept. 2 | Sept. 5 | Sept. 8 |

Subject to alteration during notice.

Shade in map South African ports. Associated Service
via Kimberley, Lopio, South Africa, via Lourenco
Marques and Beira.
Lagos, Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports,
and Lourenco Marques, Beira sailing at Mossel
Bay via Tsingy, Lubutu, Marange, Goude, Port Said
and East African ports.

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STANDARD BANK MONTHLY REVIEW

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general interest, and on the progress of the African Colonies and Commerical interests.

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