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MATTERS OF MOMENT

THE PETITION, the text of which appears in this issue from European residents in the Musoma district of Tanganyika for the transfer of the area or the Mandate in respect of it to the Government of Kenya in a most intimate document, Musoma's little circulated proposal, favourably mistaken by many Ministers or indeed the most thoughtful non-officials in other parts of the Territory, to say nothing of the officials. As we have maintained for years, there is an extremely strong case for the union of Tanganyika with the neighbouring British Dependencies of Kenya and Uganda; but, in our opinion, no case at all for the amputation of parts of Tanganyika adjacent to Kenya or Uganda. Some years ago there was an agitation for the incorporation of the Muthi and Arusha areas in Kenya Colony, and there was a time when a few people in Uganda desired to extend the borders of that Protectorate to the south of the Kagera River in order to embrace Bukoba, with its big Native coffee-growing industry. Common sense extinguished those two movements, and it may safely be predicted that Musoma's present proposal will pass into oblivion for the same reasons.

The humanly sympathetic realist realises that Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika form one natural economic and administrative unit, and that they must sooner or later be relieved of the anachronistic superstructure of three separate Governments. An obvious reason for the postponement of action in this direction is the desire to avoid irritating, or appearing to irritate, a hypersensitive and suspicious Third Reich, which

The Wrong Moment to Press for a Union. would promptly translate any such union as deliber-

ately directed against its Colonial claims, despite the fact that Tanganyika can certainly never be returned to Germany. Those responsible for the Musoma petition appear not to have realised that the transfer to Kenya of the gold-producing area would—to say nothing of representations in Geneva—enrage Germany almost as much as a complete union, and would equally serve German propagandist purposes. Confident that the *fait accompli* would have been accepted by Germany with resignation, we have in the past repeatedly urged union of the three contiguous territories, but at this particular moment, with international relations strained almost to breaking-point, and with Czechoslovakia, Spain, China, Palestine and the West Indies, and other places and problems now far more prominent in the minds of the world and of the country, it would be folly to incur the resultant ill-will, inevitable though I believe its ultimate success to be.

Musoma then appears to us to have done a disservice to the cause of East African union, to Tanganyika and to the rest of Africa. The points made by the petitioners are not very impressive. Complaint is made of the lack of attention by the authorities, where is doubtless room for much improvement; but it can scarcely be questioned that no other mining area in the Territory has received so much consideration or is so favourably placed. The largest reef gold producer in the country, it is favourably situated from the standpoint of communications, has a comparatively satisfactory road system, and air and Lake steamer services, and can obtain Native labour and supplies much more rapidly, readily, and cheaply than, say, the Luba gold-field.

There are therefore certainly not more than 50,000 Englishmen in the whole Massow, which is of whom fully 10,000 are Germans, and others deducting fully 10,000, the remainder are French, and the Germans, the principal ones, they are present in a very small number above forty Europeans, and the rest are Scandinavians, of the
Scandinavian race, and French.

Kenya suspended its neutrality on
gold mining in order to begin it. If Murchison
were to be presented to Africa her gold miners
would almost the sole European industry
she would naturally count upon similarly

Mixed Motives Favourable treatment, and there can be no doubt that this monetary consideration was prominently in the minds of the organisers of the petition. Again, there will have been the hope of cheaper rates for the carriage of goods by the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Marine. These African people have been years shut out from the house-tops; their opposition to the new Government of Tanganyika, and many may have undoubtedly felt that if the transfer of control took place this would be gold property owners within the Empire would be secured for ever. Mixed motives inevitably enter into such a question as this, varying from those in common thought to have had the idea of nothing else happened. But Britain would have exerted greater activity. Frankly we require the precipitate action which has been taken. If there are grievances demanding rectification, the wiser way would have been through the good offices of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, of whom Sir William Lead, is especially well known. The late Colonial Secretary to the Government while the new Governor, Sir Mark Young, has only just arrived to take up the reins of office.

CREDIT IS SOON GIVEN Kenya for the efforts of officials and non-officials alike to improve the lot of the African and is therefore gratifying to find Mr. G. C. Eastham acting in

recent letter to a London newspaper, that he has not seen anywhere in Africa or Kenya more enthusiastic efforts by medical and agricultural departments for the welfare of the African population than recently in Kenya, especially in the Nairobi Reserve. While in charge of the Bantu Education Department 'Mr. Lathan' travelled widely throughout the territories, and, as his previous service was in Northern Rhodesia, he could bring an independent mind to bear upon the problems and prospects of different countries. It is to be assumed, unfortunately, that Mr. Lathan, the most persistent critic of Kenya, will have read his tribute, and that it can be expected to change our opinion for the cumulative effects of reiterated truths must, alone likely to have such a result. Kenya, it must be admitted, has had a bad press largely because Kenyans, official and non-official, have been poor publicity agents for the country, and in most of them really love, reverie, and admiration for their native land, though they would not admit it.

He had very small quantity of unworked
gold in the house, and then buried
it in the earth, which man dug ground, and omitted to
re-plant it, so he was not acquainted with its
place, and finally came to know it by his
upbringing.

Unsatisfactory
Liaison With
The Home Press

States maintained
necessarily that Kenya's great opportunities should
be squandered year after year, with the consequence
that African Parliament, in the Press and in the
public platform can and do, seriously misrepresent
the policies and actions of the country, doing a great
harm and undermining the confidence of the
Home in the work of their children, and to do only in
that damage to our cause in Rhodesia as a
whole. There is also the room for considerable
improvement on the part of all the English African
newspapers in the matter of Press liaison, and
Kenya should certainly not let us go forward without
an unequivocal stand in that respect, especially the rest
of them all; i.e. Southern Rhodesia.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS visiting British Dependencies overseas have a great importance and influence on the public mind, especially on the younger classes. The members receive generous fees even for the preliminary discussions. Commissions from the Home Office, they tour, are taken, to places of interest where they show the characteristic beauty of the country and it is probable that during such social contacts they make a fair estimate of the scope of the land that they can do when receiving official evidence at their conference tables, and as of outstanding qualities of wife, etc., of the world and among them in the several species that may exert, perhaps quite unconsciously, a most beneficial influence on social thought, and in conversation and by friendly advice give the hearers the benefit of their special knowledge, ranging so tactfully as to avoid even a suspicion of pedantry, selfishness, or trespassing beyond their rightful sphere. In both cases there is an element of social contact, which is highly beneficial and educational.

An excellent example was provided when Lord Bledisloe himself, a practical farmer, gave the Australian farmers who had organised a luncheon in his honour the benefit of his advice on the topic of the Governor-General of New Zealand. Lord Bledisloe was represented as a real to a farmer, a surgeon, one who had been an animal husbandry teacher, and his advice received with respect and gratitude. His wisdom on questions of agriculture was acknowledged.

met the dredging, the author of the article having for some time been the editor of the magazine. Mr. Bleddisloe, unhesitatingly, and with great spirit, taking "the weak point in the case" under consideration, made the following terse comment: "He runs with his head down, that the beast fap just when he should show himself from the beef point of view; and you can't do that if you're seeking to establish a fair quantity of beef export to the United Kingdom; that verdict is of great importance."

In this Bleddisloe article, it is pointed out that settlers have been compelled to go elsewhere than on their own land to obtain permission to enter the same in order to engage in cattle breeding; we mention this merely to allude to one of the several ways in which the members of the Royal Commission have been induced to render their services to the British Government, in order to render the territories over which they are visiting more attractive in the major matters in which their advice is sought.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Caron for the King

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Governor of St. Petersburg gave in St. Petersburg last evening during the grand review had the happy idea of sending some of the birds he had shot to his friends in the Protectate. This was a real bird enthusiast. When he despatched the telegram, he said, "I have shot out the wealth of my collection in Scotland to London where the birds are cleaned, stuffed when varnished, mounted, kept wrapped in boxes when sent to England, and when aboard the steamer he will be given a box containing his collection." On Sunday, April 5, in fact, he left for London. His cargo was made up of a box, in which were packed 5,000 specimens of birds, 100 mounted specimens, 100 skins, 100 pictures in frames, 200 miles from London. He has been able to sell some of the birds yesterday.

Cacao Cacao

THE following are the best facts I have been able to find definitely the slogan which inspired the compilation of the 1936 edition, or at least coloured some of the "Economics of the Colonial Empire," which was issued by the Colonial Office, though it is difficult to find "Sylvetta cacao" in the index. It is also difficult to find "cocoa" in the index of the 1936 edition of the first part of the title "Theobroma cacao" and as a matter of fact, that name is also given in the above-mentioned index. "Theobroma" is from the Greek words, "theo" meaning "God" and "broma" food... a very happy name, and (for those who like it so descriptive) a good name of the class... of its many scientific qualities, but it is unnecessary to decapitate and render it meaningless, can it have been intended? Please let me know!

Slave Oil

IN 1834, the ban on slavery in the colony of Barbados was removed, and the slaves were freed. They remained so until the year 1860, when Sultan Abdul Ali bin Hamid decreed emancipation, but not the real conclusion of the slavery in the colony, which took place in 1881, when Captain H. A. Fraser, the first agent of the B. & S. N. Co. in Zanzibar, was in the course of his ventures, in need of a good slave, so he bought a slave whom he then thought was getting a reliable servant. Fraser died, but Mina was still alive, and was sold to Messrs. Smith, Mackay & Co., and remained with them until 1885, when, on their behalf, she was taken ashore, brought to England, and finally as "servant girl" to Miss M. G. Parker, a daughter of a rich sugar planter. She died in her death bed, but before her death, she said, "I am free, for I have been sold enough legally, he was not slave and I was not slave."

We have known it. This attitude of the Native towards the word "slave" is striking, no doubt, and perhaps disturbing to modern abolitionists, but other similar words could be given in Zanzibar, I suppose.

Christian Ritual of the Bush

THE RITUAL can be very impressive, and is far more than a "singing" of the liturgy. The dignity and solemnity of the singing station in Africa was done at the dedication of St. Peter's College Chapel in Mapanza, Northern Rhodesia, Bishop May. The ceremony, consisting of the opening of the west doors of the Chapel, the pronouncing of the blessing headed by the Bishop, and his peacock feathers on the walls with ceremonial aspersions, beginning with the cross on the bared doors, with the demands that they be opened "in the Name of the King for ever." The Bishop's entry, mounted on his horse, the tradition of his letters "Apostoli et Omnes" before him, to the singing of the Dean Cantor, the organ and the Beneficiaries in the celebration of the first Mass, the lighting of the sacred fires and ceremony whereby the walls, floor, furniture and ornaments were anointed—made a deep impression on all present, suggesting to Africans alike, especially as the Chapel was built and the furniture made by the people themselves. Moreover, the day was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the consecration of the Bishop, which gave a personal interest to the celebration. How the dedication would have delighted the heart of the late Rev. Palmer St. Magila, an enthusiast for African spiritual literature, ceremonial and a devotee of its evangelising effects.

A "Healing Oil" for Ants

ANTS which have already reached the heights of the racial in the mountains, at by Mt. Kilimanjaro, are a major factor in the agricultural operations which entail the felling of trees, setting traps and, with others, doubly armed, at one end of the trap, with a sharp knife. If the tree is a bamboo, it is cut down by hand, and then the ants are driven off by means of the knife, but if it is done by Native climbers, a more difficult task of avoiding the difficulty, the tree must be cleared, and then the climbing clove picker may be stumped among the trees, or wings, or the combination of all. The Zanzibar Department of Agriculture, in order to combat this seems to have found little better than it had discovered a proprietary "healing oil" which spread on the leaf-pickers, who afterwards do not feel the intense stings of the insects, and later appear to be unaffected. The use of this oil appears "quick, efficient and profitable." There should be great scope for this excellent remedy.

Defects of the Colonial Service

Colonial Empire Sacrificed to Capitalism

The Colonies are not well supplied with books on their own subjects. The Colonies have not been of much account in the development of the Colonial Service, which has been mainly concerned with the administration of the British Empire, and the Colonial Office (Cambridge University Press, 1901) has not even suggested that the present in the first place was the account of the British Colonial Empire, while the second place an appreciation of the men who were to serve in office posts. The truth is that the volume deals scarcely at all with the Colonies, except in so far as it does cover official posts, qualifications, pay, promotion, promotions, and other aspects are considered most interestingly and authoritatively.

This is the first attack of the kind on the development of the Colonial Service, with special reference to the colonies which have resulted from union, partition, and the like, the study work of which can hardly be expected to be serviceable in methods of recruitment, training, the functions of the administrative and technical services, and an appreciation of the possibilities open to the Colonies to effect to serve for the colonies. Not only in the Mandated Territories there must be very few people to realise that the Colonial Service, including both those recruited in the Dependencies and in what remain now numbers something over two hundred and twenty men, and that they serve territories of an aggregate population of more than fifty million souls. In this connection, a real purpose though a completely controversial the author fails to appreciate the unfortunate impression the Colonial Service exists largely in its own mind.

Putting a Man Before the Country

Mr. Africa and Rhodes, in commenting on the transfer of some valued public servants from East Africa to a distant Dependency in which he knows little or nothing, or on the handing over of East Africa to a man whose previous experience can not be expected to give him a clear and accurate appreciation of its dimensions, has often been driven to write that consideration was evidently given to the claims of the individual rather than to the needs of the territory, whereas the best interests of the public would always first and those of the individual public servant second.

Constant emigration places a serious strain upon the prospects of promotion because one part of the Colonial Empire to another stress being laid on the notion that the interests of the colonies themselves demand a modicum of independence of surroundings, for the sake of which the Colonial Office Report, the Colonial Administration and the Academy of Science, among others, are to be avoided. There is, of course, a modicum of truth in that idea, but it certainly does not represent pure and unadulterated wisdom. Provided the officer be physically and mentally healthy, there is no reason why he should not suffice after harm by spending a whole year in, say, Kenya Colony, till the time comes again when who, coming from the same stratum of society, spends the same number of years in the same Colony under very similar conditions. As the employers of the business man will know, want of breeding and tendency to parochialism and of getting him to take an experience as possible, so a Colonial Governor might achieve similar results.

How greatly Mr. Avery improves the organisation of the Colonial Office and the contacts between that Office and the Governments of the Colonial

colonies is made abundantly clear. Anyone who doubts the importance of his work as Secretary of State for the Colonies should definitely read this book, which shows how the introduction of the idea of a Royal body in place of the semi-militarized and haphazard system which had previously existed in the Colonial Empires of Great Britain and Ireland.

An African Federation of the Service

It is noted that no officer is to post to his first appointment, and that prior to adoption of the present scheme of amalgamation, a colonial service, as for example, one for Tropical areas, was seriously considered.

At first sight, documents like Jeffreys' such a solution would have been likely to have much to commend it. The view taken by the responsible authorities is, however, that to weld colonies bearing Negroes into a single Colonial Service, should remain separately, possessed of a practice many of the characteristics of a single Imperial Service. Had been found to be better suited to the Colonial groups, though the author would finally insist that an African Federal group could have a distinct and prestige which had ascribed to the service collectively. It is suggested that the best way to become a serviceable body is to make the appointments from the most suitable base, and that the base had to be brought to the service, so as to offer serving men an prior consideration of merit, in that nation. Finally, good and bad grouping does not necessarily correspond to community of interest, so of circumstances, and there would inevitably be cases in which Colonial groups have had to be left in isolation, or associated with others with which they have little in common save the incident of proximity, of which is a case similar to the suggestion.

It is noted that in the case of the creation of a single Imperial Colonial Service, the prestige of the service would be derived from the Sudan Garrison. The Sudan Garrison, elected its recruits with the result that they had been recruited while there must lie the country and the no reliance whatever on the higher and more prominent members of that Service, the best contribution to the colonies. On the contrary, the indications are all in the other direction. This, too, it need appears to strengthen, not weaken, the case for a single branch of the Colonial Service, candidates fitting for which would know that in normal circumstances their sole future would be spent in British East or West Africa. The idea would be to make of them good Africans, not mere itinerants without any abiding attachment.

Undue Emphasis Upon Officer Powers

As has been noted, the emphasis throughout is upon the career of the individual officer. Instead of upon the Colonial Dependencies generally and collectively, though it is object of the system of training officers to regard as having been a simple to secure for each Colony the best possible method of managing the business by offering a career wider and more scope than any single Colony can offer. As is elsewhere noted, that the Colonial Service does not offer so promising to those whose prospects of success in other walks of life would be problematical, but to those who combine intellectual ability with the spirit of adventure, and who have the faith that there is something in our British civilisation which is worth of being passed on to others for whose welfare and

progress we have become responsible, career rich in opportunity.

that is true, and to remind them that nothing but the best is good enough, even in our colonial and domestic service. I believe that East Africa will not agree that the imminent qualifications of our Coloured servants may be justly held up as models for the rest of the world. The best and most obviously possess these qualities, but it would not be difficult to compile a list of highly aristocratic lights who have been successfully serving in different parts of Eastern Africa, and they are so infiltrated and so inspired by preconception that they will not exert common sense when it comes to promptly solve problems which have sometimes been allowed to drift on.

Misfits in the Colonies

Through this we run the risk of
the whole people being taxed, and as Civil servants
of course is very far from being the case,
there being no question of any such thing, it is
scarcely important, and the two greatest transfers
which we are doing are from job men to country
men, of which they know nothing and for
which their experience can stand them in little stead.
That is the penalty paid by the individual career, in
the finding of a dependency for the head of a family
and the prospect of a wider career, under the

... Show Norton, Rhodesia, had lately suffered from the loss within a few months of her Governor, Colonial Secretary, Financial Secretary, Attorney-General, Deputy Financial Secretary, and Surveyor-General, with the result that the new Government has virtually no senior officials to whom to turn for advice in matters of policy. What business could be run on such lines? Yet this is the case in the Colonial Service; where the present Governors of Kenya and Tanganyika have entered upon their duties their senior advisers were permitted to leave England on leave.

Whereas it is common, groups that the Colonial Empire requires the services of the last name, on the very simple will accept the suggestion in the remark that there is a particular group supposing that the Secretary of State is likely to call upon all Colony persons - those wanted to particular circumstances. The Secretary of State would not deliberately "foist" such a person upon a Colony, but subordinate acting in his name has done often, and within recent years, sent most unsuitable officials to different parts of Eastern Africa. Such a statement may appear rank heresy, though almost no one could deny that the Secretary Provincial Commissioner could, if he would, conclusive evidence in support of such

"Downing Street's," reply might be, "the official overseas service intended to sustain the Colonial Office when in England. This fact, however, is no guarantee that only the efficient will be entrusted with these responsibilities, and that their capabilities will be utilised to the best advantage. I am again in the course of every year a single officer offered transfer on probation from the East African Service, where he may have spent fifteen to twenty-five years. Some West Indian island tells me of his intimate, official and non-official. I would confuse but it will mean, a place mark against those in the serving. Never go use Downing Street anywhere." Mr. Jeffries might know the source of such a feeling, as he does not believe

Why should tensions be Non-Contributory

strike the question of pension. Here we have to consider the amount of pension to which once become entitled as a one-time payment that is, according to the Act, all persons

and the amount of money which it will furnish the
Government for the payment of its debts. Dependencies are
not mentioned. For you have always advocated
the independence of the colonies, of which is evident
from the tables at the end of the first volume.
Independence, however, does not mean autonomy,
but self-government. The colonies have greater sums than they
can afford, and the contributions of all are allowed
to increase sharply in the near future. No sum
is so small contained in this book as the weight of the
budget, and of the contributions received, so when
more than one has been called upon, it is admitted,
admitted, yet we believe that the colonies will
make a change of 150 millions of dollars, and
the service should be called upon to contribute
to these moneys. While giving no real han-
dicap to any individual, that would result in real
aid to the countries in which we serve. Inci-
piently, it seems a far greater hardship upon
partners' offices to be compelled to contribute to the
welfares and orphans-pensions schemes in force in
different colonies, and those men who remain single
throughout their service should, on retirement, be
unable to recover the payment of all they have made, plus
a reasonable rate of interest.

900 P.M. in Two Years

The average administrative or professional official who is reasonably efficient, can count, we are told, on a salary of at least £500 a year with twenty years' within chance of promotion, and carrying higher salaries; in other words, even if one in East Africa were to maintain his efficiency and enter as the permanent civil service, he will be in the salary soon after he is forty years of age, is not an unusual one, prospectively bearing in mind the sudden emoluments which so often are heard in colonial legislatures, but of which no mention is made in this book.

The bad man, of course, is usually worse than any of his salts; but among the grave defects of Colonial service are that the principles involved are too often matters of form, that promotion is still governed by merit, and finally, that the men who are unable to discharge their duties satisfactorily are retained in office or transferred or promoted, sometimes other unfortunate men, and, on the other hand, that able men still in the full vigor of activity are allowed to retire on pension, and they should be retained in the service of the Colonial Empire for another ten or more years.

There are, however, difficulties in distinguishing
between the Colonies' Protectorsates and Mandated territories by officials and non-officials.
Governors, cadres and their Executive Councillors
and plantation associations, but curiously enough, the
former is never officially dismissed by Mr. Jeffreys,
nor is the Head of the Colonial Service Department
of the Colonial Office one of the main functions of
which is to advise his superior on pensions.
Indeed, he is aware of the

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE CALIFORNIA ENGINEERS

To sum up, this book can be highly recommended to those who regard the Colonial Empire as a factor in world politics. It is a disappearance to the study of the Colonial Empire, and its authors have done their best to make it an interesting study. It is essential that there should be greater communication between the various parts of the Empire, so that they may be better able to help each other. The Colonies have an important part to play in the development of the Empire, and concentrated attention must be given to their development. The great unification is acclaimed by its working members, as appears from the following extract:

Colonial Propaganda in Germany

How the Claim to Colonies is Sustained

PHOTOGRAPHS, posters, silent and spoken films, and every other kind of motor propaganda exhibitions and small travelling shows—a press that regularly supplies over a hundred German and foreign news-sellers and dealing with Colonial literature and Colonies—these are some of the means used to sustainly keep in mind, year after year, the German Colonial claim to know the African people interested in it. In 1933 the German League of Africa, which at that time was the largest of the German organizations interested in the colonies, held its annual meeting in Berlin, and it is said to have drawn to sign up 10,000 Afrikaner in the Reich. The League has recently been reorganized on a large scale, monotonous. Be it known, since passing through the decorated streets of Berlin on Lettow-Vorbeck, Commander-in-Chief in East Africa from 1914 to 1918, leading the colonial contingent to Colonial Congress with a solid of other sanctuaries displaying a huge portrait of Herr Hitler surmounted by the legend "Honour and Justice"; a huge modern temple of Africa on a low base in the centre of the floor, and on the walls large placards each with picture of a famous German soldier, emperor and a quotation from some saying of his; a host of speakers addressing gatherings of big people, including one in Berlin Lettow-Vorbeck, the last of the Bremer Colonial Congress, an immense and towering block of stone, roughly carved showing the semblance of a colossal African elephant; these were features of the display, nicely calculated to gratify the pride of Bremen and to stimulate the German Colonial cause.

The German League of Africa's claim to the current status in Africa rests mainly on three grounds: national honour and the right to equality, reparations, and the Colonial claim as set by the Versailles Treaty, and economic necessity. The former two are always made against the colonies until here, where it means the colonies of the Allied and Associated Powers that Germany was unfit to own and administer. Colonialism, at all these demonstrations, the good works done by German soldiers, soldiers, traders, scientists, economists and engineers in exploring and developing the former colonies is proclaimed broadcast, and with great emphasis, special stress being laid on the skill of German medical science, the practitioners of which treated the world with remedies for several of the scourges and diseases of the tropics, so enabling other states to develop fruitful work in the colonies. That is held to be a strong basis for the claim that Germany has a right to a place among Colonial nations by the might of her culture and the number of the deeds she had accomplished. Then there goes criticism of the inefficiency of British, French, Belgian and Portuguese in Africa and of the handling of the rich mineral deposits of the countries now under mandate under German control, they would, of course, have given far better results. It is also alleged that development of those territories is deliberately slow, new.

At present the German Colonial League is proclaiming the present better than the traditions of the older societies which kept alive the desire for Colonial possessions during the last few centuries.

This allegation has often been refuted in detail by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, which last referred to the subject in the issue of June 30.

Measles, a various disease of political origin throughout the German colonies, has under mandate have been able to retain their native schools, libraries and medical services, but making too improve them.

Living conditions in which all Germans are brought together, and when we get back to living conditions, another. When this is made in the words of Hermann Göring, Colonial policy is possible only when Germans are the majority of the nation; supported by the bulk of purpose and conviction."

How Tough With Africa

The German Colonial League, with its 20,000 members, possesses the largest specialist library of the kind in the world, and one of the biggest in the world. It contains a remarkable selection of works dealing with international Colonial literature, and affords instruction in the history and conduct of German and foreign colonisation and Colonial policy. The League keeps closely in touch with Germans in the pre-war German Colonies, using the money collected by individuals in the Reich to build schools in the colonies, and to give financial and other support to its countrymen and women there. One small but interesting point has emerged from recent speeches—that the many gifts sent to Germans abroad, especially at Christmas, are carried free of charge by the German African shipping lines.

There are, of course, schools in Germany for the training of men and women destined for life in Africa, and what is less significant, training camps for Germans brought home from Africa for a period of intensive indoctrination with Nazi ideas, prior to being sent back, often with some special powers on behalf of the Party, to pass on their knowledge to their compatriots who are to be sent more and more closely into an exclusively German community.

Propaganda in the School Rooms

In this connexion it is interesting to recall that Mr. N. P. Macdonald, after an extended tour of Germany, wrote in *The Empire Review*:

"Every camp of the compulsory Labour Service is provided with well-produced books containing extensive accounts of Germany's past Colonial record, and her ambitions for the future. Competent students of Colonial matters are engaged during the summer months, and are intended for both sexes. A school devoted to this purpose has recently been opened near Berlin. The course on German Colonial policy is especially popular in official circles as giving to German youth a pattern by which German expansion might be profitably built. Italy marches into Abyssinia in the title of a film widely distributed in Germany some months ago. I asked a Nazi official whether Germany would try to march into her former Colonies. He was shown us how to do it, and his reply, which he uttered in Germany, it should add, was as extreme as:

Our Correspondence Columns

are a clearing-house for the opinion and experience of East African and Rhodesians, whose comments and criticisms are welcome and invited.

The Riddle of Zimbabwe

Not "Ruins", Says Mr. le Roux

From our Correspondent
MORE EVIDENCE has been propagated about the Zimbabwe than any part of Southern Africa, writes Mr. J. C. le Roux in his column and interesting article in the *Southern Rhodesian Sunday Mail*, and in *East Africa and Rhodesia*. From time to time given considerable space to what is an exceptionally ticklish topic, its readers may like to know what evidence Mr. le Roux adduces in support of his main contention.

As far back as the late 'eighties Mr. le Roux had heard the stories told by Wilhem Jüttner and other pioneers to the effect that the stones of the walls of Zimbabwe were "packed" in the lifetime of the older Natives then living, and that many of them had assisted in the work—probably 30 to 35 years earlier. In fact it was the appearance of the Matabele, and their bloodthirsty raids that had stopped the work.

"Rums" is a misnomer as applied to Zimbabwe, says Mr. le Roux. The only ruined part was the entrance to the "temple" enclosure, which had fallen down and was restored by Mr. Dousou, the Acting Director of Public Works, in 1903 or '04; and when the first foreign workmen he employed failed to do the work properly, they referred him to the descendants of the men who had done the work originally and had hereditary knowledge of the method. These were young and did the job well,

Weathering and Intrusive Vegetation

Then there is no evidence of weathering of the stones sufficient to justify their antiquity; the stone steps nowhere show any wear from the passage of feet, and the stones of the "ruins" had been occupied for any length of time.

Nor has intrusive vegetation, so destructive of ancient undisturbed tropical buildings, disrupted any of the scattered stones of the wall, nor any of the carvings of the surface. When Mr. le Roux visited Zimbabwe 20 years ago the two big trees in this southern fern section of the enclosure were gone (they had stumps now), and he noted that the stones of the wall were carefully packed inside the bases of the trees without the slightest signs of displacement. So they must have been there when the trees were full-grown—say 200 years ago.

Finally, the author contends that the "chevron pattern" on the wall and the carved soapstone figures were well within the power of the Natives 200 years ago, and even those of the present day.

This conclusion is confirmed in remarkable fashion by researches of Mapungubwe, in the Northern Rhodesian, which have been ongoing since 1933, and which prove that Zimbabwe far from being unique, is merely an outstanding example of the stone "rude" which were a feature of a Bantu culture of quite recent times. Mapungubwe is dated about A.D. 1500, and it has been well established that the culture persisted in many places in Southern Rhodesia and the northern Transvaal until it was wiped out by the Matabele invasions of the late teens century.

As for the argument from intrusive vegetation, the really ruined condition of the Maya cities and temples in Central America where great stones have been scattered by tree growth and of Ankner Wat in Cambodia, are exposed to the attack of tropical vegetation, are ancient enough of considerable age—say 1,000 years, while the wearing effect of human feet on stone can be seen on the doorsteps of Georgian houses in London, where occupation has been comparative brief.

Education in S. Rhodesia

Mr. Hargreaves' New Policy

THE REVOLUTION in school education so successfully accomplished in Southern Rhodesia by the present Prime Minister, the Hon. G. M. Hargreaves, is reflected in the report of the new Director of Education. His comments thus:

The new policy naturally calls for a standard of efficiency. The amount of time given to practical craftsmanship in the schools has been increased. Home-work in the primary schools has to a large extent been reduced or abolished. Steps have been taken in the matter of classification of pupils to a greater extent by age rather than by attainment alone.

"On the examination side, consideration is being given to change necessitated by preparation for the Cambridge School Certificate examination. The Rhodesian Junior Certificate examination was held for the last time in December. The first selective examination (comprising English, arithmetic and intelligence tests) was held on an experimental basis in November.

The programme of re-organisation is a comprehensive one which will extend over several years, but it may fairly be claimed that a satisfactory beginning has been made in the implementing of the new policy."

Considerable acknowledgement is made of a £2,000 grant by the Lottery Trustees for games and hobbies; the desirability, from an educational point of view, of encouraging children to make beneficial use of their leisure hours can scarcely be over-estimated.

School Attendances and Tours

Attendance is complicated by the scattered population, the frequent migration of pupils and the absence of any reliable census of children of school age. It is rather surprising that juvenile delinquency figures, so largely in the report, with non-attendance and irregular attendance, the number of children on "probation" now steadily increasing. On the other hand, the kindergarten attendance is so good that admission lists had to be refused to number of children of 4½ years of age. "There seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of parents to require occupation for their exceptionally bright children of the ages of 4 and 5," says the report sarcastically.

The tours for boys and girls—26 boys visited Germany, Holland and Great Britain in 1937 and 4 girls have come to the Old Colony. These are stated to have proved of high educational and social value, and are to be continued. Lucky youngsters!

The establishment of the Bulawayo Technical School is recorded with satisfaction. Two of the pupils of its mining department were placed first in South Africa, in metallurgy of gold and "power plant" subjects, and 102 students enrolled in technical and commercial evening classes. In Salisbury only 33 students took 2 Native languages.

Coloured and Indian children have to schools with 45 teachers; the attendance averages 1,065, or 33%. The work of these schools continues to be of a very satisfactory character.

The Southern Rhodesia Air Board has undertaken aerial photographic work for the first time; the Blantyre P.A. Filter has been surveyed for five miles on each side to determine the type of vegetation in case it should be necessary to make two or three wide clearings to stop the invasion from P. F. 2 of the ticks fly *Glossina morsitans*.

Tackling Kenya's Problems

Governor's Address to the Legislature

SOME of the main points of the address of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Governor of Kenya, to his Legislature were briefly noted in our last issue. The full text of the speech has now been received by air mail, and the following points can be added.

To strengthen the Defence Committee, two non-official members are being co-opted, and a second non-official member has been added to the Supply Board, the new Main Power Committee, of which the Chief Native Commissioner is Chairman; has three official and three non-official members.

A full scheme for re-organisation of the North Brigade of the King African Rifles has been submitted.

Except when Legislative Council is sitting, the fortnightly routine meeting of the Executive Council is to be followed off the next day by a meeting restricted to the consideration of the constructive development programme," said His Excellency, adding that these development meetings have hitherto been devoted mainly to agriculture and that a handbook on soil conditions and crop and stock possibilities is being compiled. "The principal job of the Executive Council in this connexion is to initiate and co-ordinate, referring the detailed work to other committees."

Reorganising the Government Machine

The re-organisation of the Central Government as suggested by Sir Alan Pim, namely, by means of an increase in the number of channels through which work can flow, and the transfer of routine functions from the shoulders of the Chief Secretary, is to be achieved by methods differing from those proposed by the Commissioner appointed by the Secretary of State to investigate the position, since it was generally agreed that it would neither be practicable nor desirable to abolish the post of Chief Native Commissioner in that of an executive secretary to Government; he must be free to travel round the country.

In consequence, the situation is this: Also, Pim's team of three secretaries was not feasible, and in place of the three, a minister has been taken by the Chief Secretary, the Finance Secretary and the Chief Native Commissioner. For similar reasons it is no longer possible to group departments under secretaries to Government; in such a water-tight manner as Sir Alan had suggested.

The re-organisation is now being carried out in the maximum extent to which it is possible in the present circumstances, and with the present personnel, and the Governor believes that this re-organisation will lead to more efficient and expeditious work and to greater opportunity for the consideration of broad problems of policy.

The De-Stocking Problem

A Native Lands Trust Bill and a Cattle Lands (Amendment) Bill, which are to be introduced, are designed to give effect to the recommendations of the Land Commission and to settle the land problem so that more time and energy may thereafter be devoted to tackling the many urgent problems affecting the prosperity and welfare of all races.



SIR R. BROOKE-POPHAM

Of the de-stocking, if there is to be a speedier return to the Kamba country, the Government said:

"It would probably take a generation to bring about the results required, namely by a process of education and nothing else. By that time a different problem would have arisen—not that of returning fertility to the soil but of supplying food to a steadily increasing population. Our action has not been precipitate or premature."

The object of de-stocking is to preserve the fertility of the land for the present people and their children. The object is not to provide cattle for Liebig's. The Liebig factory forms an integral and valuable part of the soil conservation programme, but it is a means to the end, not an end in itself. The de-stocking action coincides with the opening of the Liebig factory because it affords the outlet for which Government had been waiting. To get the best out of the stock without compensating the owners might have become necessary, but would have been a repugnant and unnatural condition of fair treatment. The entrance of Liebig's has provided the means whereby owners can obtain a fair price for stock that would otherwise be unsaleable, and through it de-stocking has become practicable."

The process is not being carried out in a haphazard manner, but is based on surveys which are thorough at this time and staff follow."

Regeneration of Ukarima Forests

A thorough reduction of stock is one of the essentials, it is not the only action being taken in Ukarima. Positive action is also proceeding, such as tree planting, terracing and closing certain areas to grazing, so as to allow nature to carry out her work of regeneration. Certain things occasionally give cause for a suspicion—for instance, it is found that after encouraging the Natives to grow Napier grass and making them a free issue of seed, they will not use it as fodder for their cattle because they have been told that it is a deliberate attempt on the part of the Government to poison their cattle; this is in spite of the fact that Napier grass is used regularly as food for Government cattle at Machakos.

On the other hand, there is much to comfort in our confidence in the possibility of regenerating the country. Areas that are closed to grazing recuperate in a remarkable way, and suitable crops grow well. Several locations are co-operating, apart from cattle reduction, the people are becoming used to the necessity of conservation, less anxious to earn, and are beginning to take steps and care for such as inspiring land. It is a long, slow, and arduous task, and one can already see results from the work that has been done.

Misleading the Ignorant— Exaggerations of a Kikuyu Speaker

SEVERAL SECTIONS of the press seem to believe the most absurd nonsense about Kenya, and when the speaker or writer is a native of the Colony or a resident of long standing, there is a natural tendency among the uninformed to accept him at their face value.

The Independent Labour Party, Simpler School of Life, worth listening to, misrepresentations of Mr. Jomo Kenyatta, who used to call himself Johnstone Kenyatta, and who now describes himself not only as general secretary of the Kikuyu Central Association, but also Vice-President of the International African Service Bureau.

According to a summary of his address made by the I.L.P., he said that the British workers

ignorance of the conditions in Kenya where the Natives had suffered from a brutal and calculated oppression ever since the hands of Imperialism first spread over Kenya in 1895, and particularly since it became a Crown Colony in 1900, when no sources of wealth were realised. The Natives had resisted successive British Governments, including Labour Government, and had achieved the word of the white chief when they had called Royal Commissions would inquire into abuses and give the Natives justice. The commission had followed another, however, at the end of all the inquiry negotiations the lot of the Native workers was actually worse.

He held that the only hope of obtaining justice for the oppressed workers, not only of Kenya, but of other parts of the Empire was for the British and Colonial workers to unite and to insist upon fair play. It was strange that passing demonstrations were frequently held in Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square dealing with the abuses from which the Jewish minority suffered in Germany, yet rarely if ever was a demonstration called to expose the abuses from which the Native masses in the British Empire suffered.

Scraped Story about Deftocking

The speaker referred particularly to the wholesale stealing of cattle from the Natives carried out by the British authorities at the instigation of a meat factory which is exploiting the territory and which needed cattle. Five thousand Kamba tribesmen had protested against this theft. They had called their protest to the British Colonial Secretary, who had replied to that effect that he had been informed that the British Government officials in Kenya were acting in the best interests of the Native population and that he could not interfere. Under such circumstances the only course of action open for the tribesmen was to go on strike, and they had effectively organised a sit-down protest. The speaker appealed to British workers to intervene in order that the confrontation of Native cattle for the benefit of a capitalist undertaking should be stopped.

Such is the summary issued to the Press.

The passages quoted in this issue from the latest address of the Governor of Kenya are sufficient answer to some of these allegations, all of which are tendentious but which are so pueril for anyone knowing Kenya as not to be worth detailed refutation in these pages. Whereas they do great harm among people ignorant of East Africa, they vehemently and manifestly exaggeration at no time reveal to others how little worthy of credence such diatribes are.

All-Africa Touring Congress Belgian Congo's Enterprising Scheme

GRUNDED on the undoubted, but little appreciated fact, that climatically some portions of Africa is always ready for the tourist at some time of the year as a result of its wide range of latitude and altitude, the International Tourist Alliance is holding a congress, the first All-Africa Touring Congress, to inaugurate a scheme to co-ordinate, facilitate and develop all forms of touring by road, rail, water and air throughout the entire continent.

The Congress is to be held at Constanța in the Belgian Congo from October 6 to 12, and will be attended by delegates from the Dominions and colonies of nations having interests in Africa, and the Belgian Government is issuing a series of seven pamphlets giving maps illustrating the beauty spots

and tourist attractions in Africa, and a map of over 200000

Petition from Musoma

For Transfer of District to Kenya

WE THE undersigned, the inhabitants of the interior of State for its colonies has just received through the Governor of Tanganyika the following petition:

We, the undersigned do hereby petition that His Majesty's Government will consider and approve the transfer of the Musoma district of Tanganyika Territory to be and become a part of Kenya Colony, or, in the alternative, that the Mandate be handed over (in respect of the above area) to the Government of Kenya.

In support of this petition we firmly place before your Excellency the following facts:

(1) The district of Musoma is geographically, geologically and strategically part of Kenya Colony. The commercial, industrial, and social life of this district centres largely in Kisumu and Nairobi in Kenya Colony.

(2) Large numbers of Kenya Natives, part of the Kavirondo and Masai tribes, are residents and working in the said area.

(3) The said area is less than one and a half hours from Kisumu and within two hours from Nairobi by air.

(4) Presently all postal communication is through Kisumu and Kisau in Kenya Colony, and communication by post or otherwise through Dar es Salaam is, in some, tedious, expensive, and primitive and results in great waste of time.

(5) The nearest to the main medical centre of East Africa, and the one place that affords facilities for serious surgical and medical cases.

(6) The roads in the district are deplorably bad, and it is cut off from all outside road communication for six months in the year. As the Kenya Government has already connected up its mining areas with excellent all-weather roads up to the Musoma district border, it would entail no great expense to extend roads into the district, which expense the Tanganyika Government has so far not made the slightest effort to do.

(7) The most rapid and cheapest route for import and export goods and second-class mail is Kisumu, Nairobi and Mombasa.

(8) Unquestionably the said area is too remote from Dar es Salaam to be effectively administered from there. The police, medical, and other services appear to be scarce, of the necessary funds are disseminated amongst the Native tribes is lack. Theft and murder are of almost daily occurrence and disease is rampant throughout the area.

(9) The manufacture of raw spirit known as *mashik* or *brandy*, made from bananas and grain goes on uncontrolled. The police have no adequate staff or transport to deal with it, and this practice is steadily spreading in the Native tribes.

(10) Annual fees are collected by the Government from this district to maintain efficient administration.

(11) Some petitioners justify their His Majesty's Government in handing the said territory to Kenya Government by the following reasons:

It is added that the majority of the tribes represented as being in the said districts are not German natives, who form 90 per cent of the black population of the said areas.

It is also sometimes argued under Marburg

Rhodesian Amalgamation

Strongly supported by Bishop Paget

A MAJOR QUESTION of the 1910 Rhodesia's possibility with the incorporation of Nyasaland, will be the Government's possible verdict of the Bishnoi of Southern Rhodesia, the Rev. E. F. Parry, after reading much of the evidence tendered by the Commission, and the question asked by the Commissioners, and the answers given.

A long letter in the "Southern Rhodesian Church Magazine" gives Bishop's view of the four points of which are as follows:

Southern Rhodesia has always accepted criticism in private, but the country has made the Colonies see that it is right, and that to the good. The Rhodesians have sold their Africans short, and the international community, the Union of South Africa, and the short-sighted few, wanting to rule the world, have educated rather than educated the African people. He urges more generous treatment of Africans, who have deserved by their financial contributions as taxpayers, the status of Rhodesian citizens, and as God's children.

The Bishop would welcome provincial government in each territory and arrangements with the maintenance of the Imperial veto with the right to vote in the representation of the Native population. The Government's Native education wages, and the colour bar which disbarred the natives if Southern Rhodesia is presented as facts. Native privileges generally differ, as prevail widely in the three territories, the best arrangements would safeguard the interests of the various territories under such a régime, and be remedied. The Africans in any territory would not be expected to forgo their present privilege or that under amalgamation the privilege existing in any one territory should be immediately given to all Native subjects.

The letter concludes: "I have come out in support of amalgamation with such provincial provinces as I believe is in the best interests of Southern Rhodesia that its isolation and insularity should be broken down. I believe that amalgamation economically and financially will bring heavy burdens upon the country but they are burdens in the interest of the future which the country should shoulder and which, courageously and unselfishly accepted, will make for a greater Rhodesia, not merely territorially but morally and spiritually."

~~Evidence to the Commission~~
Given in Abercorn and Kasarda

In Administration, greater permeability among officials, better roads and communications, more co-operation in defence, improved transport and Native education, increased European settlement and encouragement for local industries; these were the advantages claimed in amalgamation of the two Rhodesias and Northern Bantustan by the European evidence given to the Royal Commission on Northern Rhodesia.

lack of facilities for education was urged as one reason why people did not settle in the area, though it is evident that every facility for its development was possessed of. Native opportunities for employment and the skilled Native artisans should be given a reasonable wage. Native troops were most essential for defence, as the K. I. R. in Kenya

There were many young men in the
country who would make good informants.
More tellers were wanted, as would be under
the new system.

1902, so evidently protested that there were serious
objections to the education and material facilities pro-
vided by the present Government, which might have
been equal with Neasaland, but that with southern
India, as usual, the objections were political, lack
of opportunity, and the general unwillingness
of southerners to be brought forward. The author
did not desire more European settlers, as he himself
could not be satisfied away from his native homes, and
hoped amalgamation might bring about a better
balance, care to 1910 the result.

in the last year or two, there has been a steady increase in the number of Spanish exiles coming to Rhodesia, and this is due to the fact that the Spanish Government has been unable to give them any kind of political or financial support. The Spanish exiles are mostly young men who have been educated in Spain, and they are looking for opportunities to work and earn a living. They are also looking for a place where they can live in peace and freedom. The Spanish exiles are not the only ones who are coming to Rhodesia. There are also many Germans, French, and English exiles who are coming to Rhodesia. These exiles are mostly middle-aged men who have been educated in their respective countries, and they are looking for opportunities to work and earn a living. They are also looking for a place where they can live in peace and freedom. The Spanish exiles are not the only ones who are coming to Rhodesia. There are also many Germans, French, and English exiles who are coming to Rhodesia. These exiles are mostly middle-aged men who have been educated in their respective countries, and they are looking for opportunities to work and earn a living. They are also looking for a place where they can live in peace and freedom.

in the business country, and chairman of the Waterloo Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Waterloo Board of Trade.

13

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1. The first was to have 22 yards of mining 300 feet vertically, and that failed.
Then four others were made, all lactating. The cows of the 100 families of the dairy farmers in the country, and their offspring from the 400 cattle on grade cows, average 3½ to three gallons of milk a day, while can now buy butter at 2d. a pint, and good butter at 1s. 6d. per pound. Butter at 1s. 2d. a pound was sold for inferior butter, very sour, acid and uncturable.

We have to day in our possession the best
Friesian cattle in Africa, and I am proud to say
that the owner of the cow that has produced the
first 100,000 lbs. of veal in Namaqualand, where now
is to be seen the mother of 17 calves.

In Praise of Good Policy

Lord Bledisloe, Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Cattle Trade, has promised to present a silver challenge bowl to the best Red Poll bull at the annual cattle show at Keay's, Northern Rhodesia, that comes in this year. The bull must be hornless, duly purpose-bred for the Commercial.

No Rhodesia's First Governor

Career of Mr. John Alexander

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER, who is outwardly bound in his "Educational Suite" for the Cape on his way to the big adventure of Governor of Northern Rhodesia, has been serving the Colony early in 1914. His commanding figure, his quiet and sedate manner, and his wide knowledge in different districts, was to be seen often in military duty during the War.

Later he became a technical assistant to Colombo Municipal's second assistant engineer and CLERK to the Technical Committee after spending four years on the study and organization of co-operative work. Deputy Receiver of Cooperative Societies. Now he spent three years in the service of Ceylon in connection with a particular subject.

Since his return to Rhodesia he has been engaged in the organization of the educational system, and has gained considerable experience in the field of education. He is now assured of a position in the civil service.

He is a member of the African National Congress, and is a strong advocate of using his influence to assist the people of Rhodesia.

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Germany.—Bismarck's policy has been to win Germany a place among the great powers without securing her a position of leadership among them. He has sought to do this by the world's eyes, and he has succeeded in that to a large extent. His ambitions are as transparent as his story is incomparable in air-tightness. The eve of the invasion of Austria was a day of gloom for Europe. But Germany will have nothing to do with the spreading of arms, and in promoting of war she is no longer to be reckoned with. Overriding above all that which has removed the spirit of the instrument wands the definition of a theory that the aggressor is soon of war of a conqueror. Whether General Franch holds a position of advantage in an armistice will be seen. That does not prevent the movement of infantry from making such advances against him. In this business rule the sun, and let the Chinese be the shadow. The idea of creating themselves a position outside the domain of the sun, or of the earth, is a bad one, but so also is the idea that the aggressive nations are obliged to make a convention that more lasting benefit is to be gained by diplomacy than by the arbitrament of war, whether it is successful or not. *The Standard*

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few hours
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or con-
bars off
passenger's
problem
M. A. R.

beginning for
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ago recover
country into
the United States,
two
years of concilia-

— Our power
is not our own, it is God's. — Men of
the dozen, men of talent by
themselves laboured in vain, that
success might be. The miracle was
performed, but with what result?
The ultimate ether vibrates to the
sound of music, but musical vibrations
cannot transmit such announcements as
‘Ladies and gentlemen, Sydney
will now sing. Tripe and onions.’ It is this contrast which
constitutes the danger to our civilization.
The contrast between the
marvel of man's power, and the
inebility with which he brings to the
use of them. The telephone, the
telegraph, man's invention of great
importance with its connection,
man made the airplane
and the automobile.

WEEKLY

Financial Thermometer of the Week

Market Movements and Trends

In a Conference on Science, he said: "It is the power to do the good, yet we bring to others the mentality of savagery." — *Professor W. E. Johnson*

"A statesman, if he knows his business, can afford to be friends and enemies with everybody else. He is safe."

Because we live in a climate which is never too hot and never too cold, we shall always be engaged in compromise." — *Sir Alfred Dugdale Deacon*

"If the Japanese, like Santeiro, have long since become second-class eastern vienam, an organism of private no government." — *M. V. G. Davies*

"Some 300 new mills, staffed by German exiles and more British working folk than the total number of German citizens in this country." — *Mr. John Epperson*

"Unless the rule of right prevails over the rule of might, present-day civilisation will disintegrate to the anarchy of the Roman ages." — *Mr. E. Davies*, *British Ambassador to America*

"Germany deserves to all the world that the fine savers from that state flew that it was visited almost exclusively by Jews." — *Dr. N. S. Lichtenstein*, *Principals of Brasfield College, Oxford*

"A university hospital was sumptuously endowed as the 'medical centre' in Oxford, and visited by the leading Jewish exiles, would make Hyderabad the new Vienna." — *V. R. Ghosh Bolton*

"There remains the question of the British world, but shall it not may some day be in America or Ottawa or elsewhere?" — *Mr. Menzies, A.C. Murray General and Minister for Industry in the Commonwealth Government of Australia*

"With the new Boeing composite machine which I hope soon to illustrate with a cruising speed just under 300 miles an hour we shall be able to fly non-stop overland from London to New York so that you can post your letter in London at 6 p.m. and have them delivered in New York first thing in the morning." — *Major R. D. Mayo*

This feature is now available for the service of subscribers to our *Air Mail Edition*.

Gold Hoard. — The gold hoard in India has been reported to-night the largest amount in the London market. It has been some £20 million sterling following the admission of a large figure of sales to the public by the Bank of England. The Bank of England, having parted with nearly £15,000,000 of the metal. Some commentators assume this change has led to a call to amount either of a forced stabilization of the pound against the dollar or a large exchange rate for sterling due to coming devaluation from the dollar pound franc. The latter suggestion is untenable, absurd; such an operation would offend all business and it is abundantly clear against the authorities adopting such a policy. The pound has already been overvalued, and its decline to something like \$1.40 would not be in the least surprising. But expectations of a collapse of the dollar in the foreign exchange market do not account for the wish to protect sterling balances of the gold, particularly as the hoards appear for the most part to be relatively small, people palpably not in a position to secure worthwhile exchange profits. The factor operating in their case is fear of war, nothing more serious.

The New Shape of the Nation. — **Sudden Change.** — In the industrial countries of Europe, Gabon, Iraq, and Soviet Russia, movements which are largely dependent on exports, have been as much affected by the economic crisis as the more stable industries. In the United States, political pressure, and the transfer of a number of industrial establishments from the Soviet Union to the U.S.A., has aggravated the position. Due to the Soviet spas of Karlsbad, Marienbad, and Franzensbad, the former, numerous than in previous years, and their spending capacity has been severely curtailed by foreign exchange restrictions. The banks are unwilling to make any further loans, having instead in many cases already taken over the financial control of the businesses. Political or racial prejudices, unfortunately, been a contributing factor to the slump.

The Thermometer. — Latest figures of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange show a considerable fall in the value of some of the market.

	Price	Change
Consols 2½%	15.6	-1.6
Kings 5%	11.2	-0.6
London 10%	103.0	-0.0
N. Ireland Rly. 3½% cons.	101.1	-0.6
Nasaliam 3%	19.15	-0.15
N. West. Rly. 5½% cons.	94.0	-0.0
Rhodesia 3%	—	-
S. Rhodesia 3%	—	-
Sudan 5½%	—	-
Tanganyika 3½%	—	-
—	—	-
Bldg. Amalg. (Pds. 21)	5.5	-0.5
Bldg. & Hldgs. (21)	2.10	0
Bldg. & Hldgs. (60)	—	-
Concords 2½%	1.11	-0.05
Dunlop Rubber (21)	1.7	-0.1
General Electric (21)	3.0	-0.1
Imperial Chem. Ind. (21)	1.11	-0.1
Int. Tobacco (21)	7.0	-0.0
Int. Nickel (21)	5.5	-0.0
Prov. Cinematograph (21)	1.5	-0.0
Turner and Newall (21)	18.1	-1.1
U.S. Steel (21)	5.5	-0.0
Unilever (21)	1.17	-0.0
United Tobacco of S.A. (21)	9.5	-0.0
Wickers (10)	—	-
Woolworth (50)	3.5	-0.0
—	—	-
—	—	-
Anadolu (50)	—	-
Anglo-American Corp. (10)	16.11	-0.0
Anglo-Austrian Inv.	—	-
Anglo-Iranian (21)	—	-
Burmah Oil (21)	11.10	-0.0
Coss. Coalfields (21)	—	-
Crown Mines (10)	16.7	-0.0
De Beers Dl. (50)	8.10	-0.0
E. and G. C. (5)	6.10	-0.0
E. and P. Prod. (21)	—	-
Gold Coast Col. (21)	5.5	-0.0
Johannesburg Coms. (21)	—	-
Marine Far East (21)	—	-
Ranultines (5)	—	-
Ranultines (10)	—	-
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	—	-
—	—	-
S. Nigel (10)	11.5	-0.0
West. Was. (10)	7.2	-0.0
—	—	-
Bank of Africa and Trans-Haile (21)	—	-
Bank of Malaya (21)	3.6	-0.0
Bank of Rhodesia (21)	10.4	-0.0
Challenger (21)	1.17	-0.0
H.D. Beaumont (21)	8.6	-0.0
H. Wilson (21)	38.5	-0.0
Hewitts & Chamberlain (21)	87.0	-0.0
I.M.S. (21)	14.0	-0.0
Nat. Bank of India (21)	20.15	-0.0
Southern Rly. (21)	14.0	-0.0
Standard Bank of S.A. (21)	18.2	-0.0
Union-Castle (21)	1.8	-0.0
—	—	-
Anglo-Dutch (21)	1.0	-0.0
Linggi (21)	12.41	-0.0
Load. Asiatic (21)	3.71	-0.0
Malaya. P.L. (21)	1.10	-0.0
Rubber Trust (21)	—	-

PERSONALIA

Lord Baden-Powell was a judge at the opening of the African Cultural Show in Salisbury yesterday.

Mr. G. W. D. Macmillan, Crown Ranger, is setting up his general rangering territory in Lord Hailey's study to gain problems to be submitted in October under the title of "An African Survey."

Huggins, Prime Minister of Rhodesia, left to visit the Kruger National Park on holiday.

Mrs. and Miss Brown, the very well-known tea planters in the Matobo area of Nyasaland, are on their way to England on holiday.

Lord Hailech, who recently received a knighthood for the Colonies, has been appointed a member of the Ancient Monuments Board of England.

Mr. Pierre Ryckmans, Governor-General of the Belgian Congo, has arrived in Belgium on leave of absence. General Hermans is Acting Governor-General during his absence.

Lord Baden-Powell, the Cossack, whose health has greatly improved, hopes to return to Kenya in October or November to take up residence in his new cottage at Ngong.

Prince George of the Royal House of Savoy and Graf Leopold von Hohenlohe have been touring Southern Rhodesia and parts of Northern Rhodesia, including a visit to the Victoria Falls.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry St. John, K.C.B., M.C., has been granted a leave of absence from the Royal Engineers to take up residence in his estate near Durban Castle after settling his estate in Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Willoughby, son of the late Hon. J. L. Willoughby, who was a much-loved polo champion, has established himself back in the New Forest, England.

The lagrangian of research in Rhodesia has been strengthened by the appointment on the arrival of Mr. J. J. de Vos, formerly of Pretoria, Robertson and Vanderbijlpark, South Africa.

The residence of Lord Winterbottom, M.P., will be long associated with Northern Rhodesia. Mr. W. Winterbottom, who burgled last week and now resides in the Fort Winterbottom, attended a recent meeting of other aristocrats.

The Nyasaland Tugela River Association has been formed under the direction of Messrs. Bowie, T. P. Farrow, Mr. G. E. Parker, Mr. Perkins, R. B. Fisher, and Mr. McHugh. A. N. Hearn will act as honorary chairman.

Messrs. M. Jacobson, L. J. van der Molen and J. Antoniadis have been elected to three vacancies on the Gwelo, Southern Rhodesia, Town Council. Conn. Jacobson being subsequently elected Mayor and Conn. van der Molen, Deputy Mayor.

Colonel Ross Bishop, ex-wood, former British Army officer, Assistant Inspector of the Police, and author of "How I Learned to Be a Gentleman," author of "The English Gentleman," recommended by Mrs. Huguette, has been invited to this country on a lecture tour.

For the third year in succession, Mr. G. H. Hale has won the British Open golf championship, which carries with it the Sun's golf championship of the Commonwealth, Rhodesia. With a score of 165 over 18 holes, Mr. Corinthwaite has also won the amateur title by a stroke.

Colonel J. A. S. Le Feuvre, Commissioner of the John Alcock's British Airways, who recently visited East Africa, took some colour films which he entitled "The Great Lion in Tanganyika," with the subtitle, "survived by Lord Baden-Powell, Haile, Who Gets There?"

An expedition, under Mr. W. S. D. Campbell, representative of the American Museum of Natural History, has left New York to seek mandrill in Abyssinia, Uganda, the Belgian Congo, and French Equatorial Africa. Five light lorries, specially constructed to travel 900 miles without refuelling, will be the means of transport.

The engagement is announced of Dr. John Richardson of Bulawayo, only son of Mrs. F. H. Richardson, of Chelmsford, Essex, Kent, and Mrs. Olega, third daughter of Mr. V. L. J. Skillicorn, mineral manager of Rhodesia Gold Mine, and Mrs. Skillicorn, of Bulawayo. Dr. Strong was a member of the Discovery Expedition to the Antarctic in 1935-37.

The Bulawayo Municipal Orchestra, which was established a month ago in October last with an annual grant of £50 from the Council, has re-elected Mr. P. J. Quinn as chairman, Mr. J. F. Chalmers Park as musical director, Mr. G. T. Sisson as musical director, honorary secretary and treasurer. Mrs. E. E. Boogen and Mrs. A. H. Cain were also elected to the committee.

The imminent departure is announced of Miss Dorothy, wife of Captain G. S. E. Middleton, former Commanding Officers who served in the Royal Fusiliers, Mrs. Salaam from 1931 to 1934, since when he has been assisting in the compilation of the history of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers.

Miss Mabel, the eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Walker, Chaplain-in-Chief to the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the Royal



Rhodes Nibley, son of the Zimbabwean King Mwana-gula, and son of Njube, the old chief's he died in January of last year. And now his body has been collected by friends in Southern Rhodesia, and is being helped by Government, a memorial stone has been erected over his grave in Grahamstown cemetery, and dedicated by the Dean of Grahamstown. Njube's widow, the youngest of Loben's three sons, is buried in Rhodesia.

Mr. F. J. Gamble, advertising director of Imperial Airways, has narrowly escaped drowning while on holiday at the sea-side. Having been swimming against the current, he was overtaken by a sudden wave whilst bathing, he was, by a curious coincidence, rescued by the London manager of Mr. F. J. Gamble, who dived in his clothes and brought him to the beach. Owing to a severe attack of pneumonia he had to be administered, and Mr. Gamble was then taken to a nursing home, where pneumonia developed again, which he is making a slow recovery. He will be able to return to business for some weeks.

For the Hartley election in Southern Rhodesia the following four candidates have been nominated: Mr. L. M. S. Vanson (United Party), Mr. T. A. Miles (Independent), Mr. J. Golding (Independent), Mr. H. Beamin (African Party) and Mr. T. H. H. H. (African Independent). The Hon. W. A. Lee, leader of the Rhodesia Party, was expected to stand, but he declined to do so. Golding took his place as the African Party's candidate. The African candidate was nominated by the African National Congress, and was a reader on "Last Days in Rhodesia" to which he is a frequent contributor and Mr. Beamin is well remembered in Tanganyika after his influence in its politics during the "Cameroon" period. A frequent, forcible and interesting speaker.

Obituary

Major E. A. Stoddard, formerly of the Sudan, died suddenly in Cobham on Monday, at the age of 60. Mr. T. A. Miles, of Africa, formerly of Southern Rhodesia, has passed away in Salisbury at the age of 60.

Mr. Frank Ifield, a former Provincial Commissioner of Nigeria, who had lived in Southern Rhodesia for some time, died a few days ago in Salisbury, leaving a widow and daughter. He had some success as a writer.

On death it is found of Mr. G. J. G. a pioneer of Rhodesia, who discovered the Malilangwe coalfield. The story goes that he was told by natives that there were "stones" in the district, but conjectured to burn, but the natives had died down.

Lord Alddon, who died on Friday at the age of 42, succeeded to his title in 1933, before which he had been a flax-farmer in Kenya, a film actor, a furniture-salesman and a cook in a cargo ship. He had been in straitened circumstances for years.

Mr. Leo Frobenius, whose death at the age of 85 announced from Berganzolo, was the inventor of the doctrine of "cultural continuity," which he maintained for five or six several centuries with India and elsewhere. When he returned to Europe he visited Zimbabwe, and found that 3000 years ago it had been an outpost of Persian and Babylonian culture, and offered evidence of early British civilisation. This was not long before contested by naturalists, biologists and philosophers, and although he was highly thought of in his native Germany, he found few adherents among British authorities on African problems.

The Duke and Duchess Leave

Their Programme in Kenya

Mr. and Mrs. and David and Lady Gloucester, the Duke and Duchess of Kent, and their party, intend to travel by Imperial Airways to Kenya. They will leave on the night of November 1st, and will arrive in Nairobi on the next morning. After a short stay they will be in Nakuru, where they will be entertained by Lady Gloucester, and her husband, Lord Hugh Grosvenor, Earl of Westmoreland, and his wife, Lady Grosvenor, who own a large farm, which they stay for about two months each year, paying short visits to their settled lands. Their Royal Highnesses are expected to attend the Native race meeting at Nakuru on November 1st, and a dinner at Government House where dinner parties and social parties will be given in their honour, and a week later they will attend a special race meeting arranged for them at Nakuru, and a social dance at the golf club. It is quite likely that the game will follow, especially in elephant country.

The Hon. David George, Mr. Henry, and the Hon. Charles, two seconds, to have accompanied Miss Royal Princesses to Queen's Cup, but as prevented by illness, and his place was taken by his son, Sir George, Captain of the Hawick R.N.A.S., and Captain of the gun.

Sir James Frazer, who visited the Rhodesia some years ago, and who represented Bradford North in the House of Commons, will preside at the Conservative Conference at Newcastle in October. He has a pre-arranged time for returning to Africa.

Great New Work

BY THE AUTHOR OF
"THE GOLDEN BOUGH"

The Native Races of Africa and Madagascar

From the manuscript notebooks of
SIR JAMES GEORGE FRAZER,
M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.B.A.

THIS work, the first of four dealing with the primitive races of mankind all over the world, is the result of forty years' of research. For more than half a century Sir James Frazer made copious notes and extracts from the thousands of books and periodicals that he has read in the course of his anthropological labours; and the present volume is a selected extract dealing with the native "races" of Africa and Madagascar are set forth in geographical order.

The result is a cross-section of a whole continent, as mosaic of first-hand accounts drawn from travellers, explorers, missionaries, administrators, scientists and all who have studied and described native life in Africa from the earliest days of the twentieth century. It is a picture with many dark corners, of ignorance, violence, tyranny and bloodshed; yet relieved at times by charming pieces of wit, wisdom and folklore.

The work should appeal not only to students of anthropology and ethnology, but to all who are interested in the history of human culture and the story through which our present civilization has been achieved.

The material you will collect will be of great value to those who desire to use it for scientific purposes or for publication for general circulation.

HON. MISS T. C. SMITH,
60 pp. in Demy 4to. With Portrait, Facsimile, Maps, Special Maps. The SUBSCRIPTIONS for publication in October 15 in 1934 are £100.

BERNARD HUMPHREYS LTD., 100 REGENT RD., LONDON, W.C.1.

African Migration

A Native's Point of View

"AUGUST 1921, THE TELEGRAM that brings grey days to us all is that the European who has come to Africa to seek his fortune in the mines and some settle in British African Dependencies is that the native will not come out. He migrates often in search of work, sometimes to seek adventure and betterment, or finally just because he feels like it. And he leaves many problems behind him—deserted wives and children, depletion of man-labour in the home village, trouble on the roads he takes, and other complications.

Of course the European is to blame—or so say the good people who know little or nothing of Africa or the African—but surely with solicitude for him? They will agree that heavy taxation drives these men from home.

In a restricted sense the European is to blame. Before she came the weaker tribes kept within their stockaded villages until these were later uprooted by raiding marauders; women left their homes at that period. When the Europeans established, Natives walk hundreds of miles to procure work, some travel to the mines by lorry, especially in Uganda, where complaining they say if they exert their authority over them, they will all the girls jump on the roofs of motor-bus stops. Kampala and so escape their jurisdiction.

Migration Preceded the European

The report of the Nyasaland Labour Commission was meat to the critics at Home, who wrote letters to, and articles in, such papers as the *Manchester Guardian* on the tragic exodus due, it was indicated, to the inescapable pressure of taxation and the lack of cash income. The *Guardian*, honest enough to admit that these statistics were all written by Europeans without much exact knowledge of the mind of the African himself, published with commendable enterprise a literal translation of a letter written in a local Nyasaland paper, the Native newspaper *Nyauyo Vyaroz*, and the contents of that communication must have come as a surprising revelation to the Manchester journal as to its leaders who had been feasting on details of the tragic exodus. The writer, a Nyasa boy who migrated to Northern Rhodesia to work in Zambia, here his companion to look at the question as a whole:

"Any all-powerful," he says, "as in this migration has come into our country because of the Europeans and the European values which they have brought, and we have declared to have destroyed our village life, the time is now that migration did not come with the coming of Europeans. It was in the land long before that, and in every land."

He quotes the Arabs in the Adowa district; his own paramount chief in Nyasaland (whose very name—Chikurayambe means "One Who Tosses Over") and the Ngoni, who came from the south. All the several migrants, he rightly claims, did they regret the lands they had left and send home money and cattle? Not a bit of it; here they said, is comfort, and nowhere can be anywhere."

In his own country of Nyasaland, he continues, some leave home because of their low estate, some because they are orphans, some because they are poor, and they find betterment, wives and family and wealth in their new place. Why should they return to a life that's only rewarded by maize porridge? He is sorry for parents, but if they look at the successful emigrants, can they truthfully say that migration should be stopped?"

This migration should be stopped!"

And I say that this thing is not only among you who are a sleek folk. Europeans also emigrate and settle down. Indeed, they are the ones for it. They, too, do it for the reason I have glanced at—namely, that finding found comfort elsewhere, they settle. In the south, it is the Dutch who migrate to Africa from their own Holland. So, too, the English and those of Scotland do, indeed, surpass all others in settling far from home. So whatever you do, do not ridicule emigration as if it were stupidity or folly."

For publishing a letter so destructive of all the views previously advertised in its columns the *Guardian* is to be thanked, but it added a footnote reading: "It will be noticed that the tax burden is never directly referred to. The writer, certainly, has it in mind when he refers to poverty as one of the underlying causes, but he does not take the opportunity, which many of us might have expected him to take, of railing against the Government."

No, he took his stand upon what seemed to him the teachings of history and common sense. And a very good, two-footed stance too.

An Invaluable Volume For the East African or Rhodesian

HOW MANY ADULTS can say offhand how many yards there are in a rod, pole or perch ("which" ?), or how many gallons make one kildeerkin? Of course, anyone in the hay, corn and feed business knows how many pecks go to a bushel, and to a chemist (of the pharmaceutical brand) there is no mystery in the relation between the scruple and the drachm; but the ordinary wise citizen keeps by him a set of "tables," to which he can refer in need.

Majör Orde-Brooke, in his book "Here's How," that mine of information from how to build a house, bricks included, to the best way of removing ink stains, has a chapter on "Menstruation and Formulae," which sounds formidable, but is in fact simple and inviolable. It gives all the old bugbear weights and measures, adds a table of the number of trees in a given area (thus solving a puzzle that haunts many a planter), shows how to reckon the amount of rainwater a given roof will collect, and how far away the visible horizon is at a given height of view: at 1,000 ft. elevation this is 32·41 miles away, an interesting fact for climbers.

These are only samples; there are dozens of others, all nicely judged to be of prompt assistance and relief to anyone, official, settler, traveller, businessman or explorer out of touch with reference books, or stuck out in the blue"—and all contained in a neat little volume which can be carried in the pocket and should certainly be added to the bookshelf of everyone in East Africa, at home and, indeed, anywhere overseas.

"Here's How" is published by *East Africa and Rhodesia*, of Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1, at 5s. 5d. post-free anywhere.

Tragedy Deaths

The Diocesan Letter of the Diocese of Central Tanganyika records the Provincial Commissioner of Tabora as having told Bishop Chambers recently that 15 of his personal friends had died in Tanganyika Territory under tragic circumstances, the two last being Messrs. Gwynnerton and Firth, who perished in their crash.

~~Stock Needed by Planters~~

SIE After Howard's Advice

SPECTACULAR RESULTS have been obtained by the application of humus—compost or farm-yard manure—to tea and rubber plantations in the tropics, and particularly to coffee estates in East Africa, and it has been difficult to explain them. This humus has some virtue not possessed by 'artificials,' has long been apparent; it is known that it acts by recreating the cribb structure of the soil and so improving the tilth, and by furnishing the soil population of beneficial bacteria with food, from the use of which the soil solution eventually becomes enriched to the advantage of the crop; but such factors take time and it would be expected that the results, if any, would be slow. But in the cases quoted they were precisely the reverse of slow. Why?

An answer is sought in an important and provocative article by Dr. Albert Howard in the current number of *The Empire Cotton Growing Review*. The author is well known for his forty years' research work on agricultural crops in the tropics, especially in India, and his opinions carry great weight. His explanation brings in the subject of "mycorrhiza," or "root fungi," a special branch of mycology that Dr. M. C. Rayner has for some years made her own, and on which she is the acknowledged authority.

On the roots of plants, such as pine trees and heather growing in very poor soils lacking in humus, are found fungi living in close and intimate connexion with the roots, taking the place of root hairs, and functioning as such. Through them the plant is supplied with nitrogenous and other foodstuffs manufactured by the fungi and passed on to the "host plant." These fungi are known as "external ectrophic mycorrhiza."

Mycorrhiza top-quality

In soils rich in humus another form of mycorrhiza is found, "internal (endomycorrhizic) mycorrhiza" actually penetrating the feeding roots of plants, being digested by the plant, as Sir Albert suggests, playing an enormous part in the life of the plants. The soil of Kew Gardens, for example, carefully cultivated, manured and tended over very many years, is full of this form of mycorrhiza. Dr. Rayner has found it in the roots of tea, rubber, cacao, coffee, coconuts, cardamom, tungs oil, betel palms (but not as yet, cotton), and all leguminous shade trees and green manure plants obtained from land manured with compost, or from virgin forest soil. In specimens obtained from arid soils or plantations where only "artificial" were used, mycorrhiza was either absent or poorly developed. The connexion between compost in the soil and abundant mycorrhiza and healthy growth was clearly marked.

There is another point, the quality of the crop. Plants like French beans, grown in poor soil in which they depend for nitrogen on their root nodules, only may give a fair crop in quantity, but it's poor in quality and taste. Sir Albert suggests that mycorrhiza is needed to develop real taste and quality, the fungus absorbing from the soil those materials which determine quality, but which are not extracted by the nodules, however efficient they may be in fixing nitrogen from the air and passing some

nitrogenous foodstuffs into the plant, and still more: does mycorrhiza supply the host plant with materials that bring it to such a stage of health and strength that it is able to resist parasitic fungi attack and the invasions of insects?

He quotes the case of estates where the bushes are supplied with green manures and tea prunings; only the tea is giving a excellent result so far as the growth of the bushes is concerned but insect attack is still continuous. The author would like to be noted contains no animalising reddit. Famine presumably though the fact is not definitely stated facts corroborate it if another is proposing that pigs be introduced into the economy of this estate by which processing techniques demonstrate that insect infection can be prevented or reduced by the use of manures made from vegetable and animal wastes.

Sir Albert Howard's thesis, then, is that live stock is essential in tropical agriculture, thus supporting purely technological grounds. Sir Frank Stockdale's scheme for animal husbandry as the economic salvation of the Native agriculturist in Eastern Africa will winds up thus:

"One of the conclusions I have reached as a result of my tour in the East and of my forty years' experience of research work is that the live stock factor has been greatly neglected in the plantation industries and that the waste products of the animal will have to be utilized in all their importance."

Bore-holes and Wells

Benefit the Natives of Nyasaland

OVER SEVENTY SQUARE MILES OF good agricultural land in Manzanar, previously useless to the Native population from lack of water, have been opened up for the cultivation of cotton, groundnuts, cereals, cassava, and bananas by the bore-holes and wells sunk under the supervision of Dr. W. F. Diver, Director of Geological Survey.

The work has been made possible by the Colonial Development Fund's assistance for a water supply scheme, and new bore holes have been dug there that were uninhabited only a few years ago; are supporting numerous villages; some quite new owing their existence to the new water supply; and others enlarged, owing to pure water taking the place of foul pools and insanitary water holes. In one case the natives began to settle round the bore hole as completed, thus showing their confidence in the success and value of the scheme.

Since the scheme was begun in 1931, 40 bore-holes have been completed and 45 will be completed by November with the level of water-table at approximately 30 ft. In the dry season, yields vary from 80 to 100 cubic feet per second per hour. Bore-holes yield an average minimum yield of 1000 gallons per second. Water being stored over an area of 1000 acres, the wells never run dry under normal rainfall pressure. Over 1000 Native Americans have directly profited by the scheme.

Of the 49 stations visited 15 were maintained chiefly by thermal methods, 10 by the geophysical method, 10 by the magnetic method, 5 by the gravimetric method, and 11 by the sunspot method. In Southern Rhodesia, where over 200 of the 240 stations prove dependable, might be expected the number of stations in a year to be

so great a quantity of water as will suffice for the maintenance of these wells and tanks. The Native's thought inspection is hindrance to the good state of the service roads. It is difficult to inspect the wells by the hole or window holes and the water comes from the bore-holes by suction. It would be better if pumps of the rotary type, or two-handled lift and lever pumps, one of which seems to be used on the power Native's handle. As this has been done in such a costly handling of the water, it is evident that this form is worthy of notice.

Hyras Baffle Ranchers

A Serious Cattle Pest in S. Rhodesia

On several occasions in the past *Austl. Africa and Rhodesia* has published proofs that hyenas, far from being merely the cowardly scavengers of popular conception, become in certain circumstances bold and clever attackers of live animals, and even of human beings. All further facts of that kind have now been supplied to *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa, by Mr. C. W. S. Ford, of Tuli, Sinoda, Southern Rhodesia.

"Tch. year ago," he says, "bisons were unknown as a menace to cattle in the Simeon district; but since 1934 they have learned the art of killing both mature and young cattle with equal impunity, and are now the greatest menace to the ranching industry. The yearly losses from the brutes increasing rapidly."

When attacking full-grown cows, they crawl up where the animal is lying down, slash suddenly in and bite it through the spine, and tear out great chunks from the disabled beast while it helplessly tries to rise to defend itself. Cattle are often felled with such blows or with a spear wound on the body.

where a lump of fat has been burnt.
Against ordinary methods of destroying carnivora
shooting, poison, traps, and snares—these
hyenas appear impervious. They are
never seen in the daytime; they seldom return to
their kill, and poisoned meat gives no results, even
when it has been taken. They will not take meat
from a trap, and cannot be induced to enter
any sort of trap, no matter how choice, baited.
For two months two traps baited with a young goat
were set every night, but no hyenas were caught,
though twice talkers left out of the kraal by this
were killed by hyenas.

were killed by vultures.

Hunting the nests is out of the question, owing to the nature of the surrounding country; and Mr. Ford earnestly asks for suggestions for attacking destruction. He has tried "poison mills" with about 3 lb. of meat in the pills; these are invariably taken, vultures are poisoned in quantity; and so many taken, jacksals, but no birds. So far he has not tried strichnine, and requests advice as to its use and effectiveness.

effectiveness.

Mr. Ford ascribes some nuisance to the policy of killing off game for setic control, with the result that the hyenas deprived of their natural food supply have learned that cattle are easier prey than wild animals. But this explanation ascribes hunting rather than scavenging to the hyenas, which is the way the legend of the hyena's

Resisting the Recession

Kenya, Uganda & Tanganyika Doing Well

Domestic exports of Kenya for the first five months of the year amounted to £183,960, a decrease of only 3%, the relatively good comparison with Tanganyika being due to the fact that Kenya exports less sisal, in which there has been a heavy fall. Sand has benefited greatly by the high prices maintained by the pyrometallurgical, butter and certain other industries, while the exports of tea amounted to a value of £18,780.

billion are up 4% to a value of £187,804.
Coffee leads in the list with £434.25, followed by
tea at £34,018, maize at £204,781, gold at £187,864,
sugar at £16,087, cotton at £94,005, sodium
carbonate at £56,524, pyrethrum at £43,375,
butter at £26,882, and wool at £26,801
Imports for the first four months amounted to
£3,508,601, compared with £3,393,621 in 1937, an
increase of 5.8%.

Fanganya's domestic exports for the first half of this year totalled £1,602,008 which is an increase of 80%.
Fanganya's domestic exports for the first half of this year totalled £1,602,008 which is an increase of the fall in the value of the primary commodities by 20.3% less in monetary value than the corresponding shipments of last year. Imports, however, at £1,750,484, show an increase of 45% in value.

Great Building Activity

The value of building permits issued in the first six months of 1938 in the municipal areas of Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali, Gatoron, Gwelo and Que Que, Southern Rhodesia, rose to £443,994, or 53% more than in the corresponding period of 1937. In Salisbury alone the value increased from £141,190 in 1937 to £254,830 in 1938.

Activity in Beijing

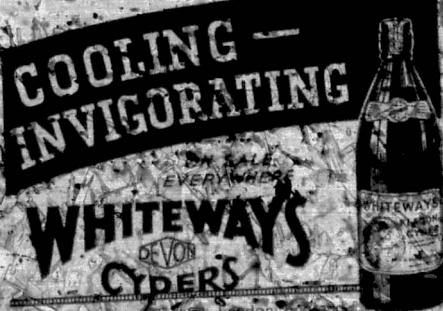
During July the port of Beira exported 52,977 tons, including 8,163 tons, copper; 2,735 tons, chrome ore; 1,494 tons, asbestos; 268 tons, zinc; 15 tons, tin concentrates; 12 tons, vanadium; 1,483 tons, tobacco; 278 tons, citrus; 243 tons, timber; and 20 tons, tea. Imports amounted to 26,738 tons, including 3,600 tons, general cargo; 1,477 tons, fertilisers; 300 tons, petrol and oil; and 145 tons, constructional materials.

S. Rhodesia's Fine Record

south on Rhodesia, which claims an Empire record for her purchases from British sources. The European population, has in the first six months of this year bought 75% of her imports from British territories, compared with 74% in the corresponding period of 1937. Purchases from the U.S.A. from 42% to 50%, the total imports of private merchandise being £4,248,466 for the half-year, a large increase above last year's £3,697,700 for the same time. Railway and electrical materials and hardware are the articles in which the greatest advance is recorded.

S.E.P.Q. - Charles

M. F. J. Lewis, secretary of the British Empire Producers' Organisation, who was an Inspector of Finances in the Egyptian Civil Service after the War and later became personal assistant to Sir P. G. T. Gait, who then was Vice-Chairman of the Imperial War Graves Commission, is to succeed Sir Algernon Aspinwall as secretary of the West India Committee on December 1st, and will carry with him the good wishes of many Black Africans who know the excellencies of his work in the B.E.P.O. Mr. P. K. Winter, the Secretary of the Sudan Political Service, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Lewis in the B.E.P.O., as from November 1st.



News Items in Brief

Passengers on Bulawayo Airways are now allowed to carry free of charge.

The general meeting of the Mazambe Co-operative Society was held in Lusaka on September 12.

At the end of August, the Nyasaland Territory, with a population of 1,473, had become of tourist greater importance.

The opening of rail can the journey between Jibuti and Addis Ababa is to be reduced from three days to eight hours.

The Zoological Society of London has received £1,000 from the Belgian Government to aid gorilla from the Lukuga River district.

Mr. R. Redgate, proprietor of the Arusha Hotel, who recently purchased the Coffee Tree Inn, near Mash, has renamed it the Lion Club Hotel.

Very cold weather is being experienced in Nairobi, where natural gas has formed for the first time in the memory of the older European residents.

During the present holiday season much better use is being made of the new road between Umtali and Beira, which are now within 26 miles of each other.

The railway line which had a width of 3½ inches and which often published articles and notes of East African and Rhodesian interest has ceased publication.

Zanzibar's deficit for the first four months of 1938 was £89,466, against £94,101 for the corresponding period of 1937; expenditure totalled £170,405, against £154,432.

502 bush-fires involving 1,521,430 acres were reported to the R.A.F. Police in South Rhodesia during 1937, a tremendous increase over 1936, when only 106 fires were reported involving 123,793 acres.

Seagulls are reported from the Matopos Dam, Bulawayo, and from the Mazoe Dam—a remarkable phenomenon, considering the very great number of those water reservoirs in Southern Rhodesia.

During the year 1937 in the Uganda Protectorate, the birth-rate was 25·38 per 1,000 of population, the death rate 18·95, the infantile mortality 155·0 per 1,000 births and the maternal mortality 12·12 per 1,000 births.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during June were: Sisal, 7,851 tons; coffee, 1,057 cwt.; hides, 142 tons; sugar, 8,600 cwt.; skins, 64,180; 6,600 drums; 105 tons cotton, 72 cents.

John Harris, who has just returned from a visit to the Rhodesias and South Africa, has said that his photographs of Kambove, a granite Seminomadic tribe of Bechuanaland, who is claimed to be at least 100 years old, and is still in good health, show him to be a white man.

According to the English Church in South Africa, it has urged its people in the Colony by letter in Bulawayo, to note that this statement means that in the Gothic as well as in the Knightsbridge, in the High Street, or in the High Street into Mashonaland, 1888.

Experiments conducted by Mr. A. D. G. and Miss Hemmings, Southern Rhodesia, indicate that blood-moss, also known as "coral," the shrub form of the growing season, may be cultured in a large program suggested, but can certainly be dried when it is obtained from the sulphuric acid.

Mr. D. Mackintosh, of Southern Rhodesia, has suggested an alternative or possible route for a pipeline taking water from the Zambezi River to Bulawayo. A 24 inch pipe would suffice to supply Bulawayo but would not allow for irrigation or supplies of any great amount along the line.

The total number of cattle owned by European farmers and ranchers in Southern Rhodesia in 1937 was 731,770, as compared with 733,410 at the close of 1936, a decrease of only 2·5% as against 6·2% the previous year. Purified stock—Afrikaner, Hereford and Highland numbered 10,322 head, grade cattle 68,770 head.

Northern Rhodesia has declared the following game reserves: Shapukwazi Reserve, 3,120 sq. miles between the Lukuzi and Lunjima Rivers, Eastern Province; Lainiwa Valley Reserve, 2,150 sq. miles, Northern Province; and 3,450 sq. miles of the southern section of the same area in the Central, Eastern and Northern Provinces.

It is notable that the speeches made on the arrival in Angola of the Portuguese President laid great stress on the invincible determination of Portugal to retain all her colonies—that being, of course, an answer to the persistent suggestion from German and pro-German sources that parts of Portuguese Africa should be ceded to the Reich.

The Financial Report and Statement of Kenya Colony for the year 1937 has just been published since it shows the 1937 revenue at £2,077,393 and the expenditure at £2,326,976, and that the excess of issues over liability rose to £56,300 on December 31. Revenue Exceeded the estimates by £1,082, and expenditure by £25,975.

The cost of Kenya's Army, Force of 1,000, British, 100; Africans, 800; Indians, 782, was £142,780 in 1937, or £2,447 over the same time estimate. However, £8,260 was expended in connexion with the Italo-Ethiopian situation, and is recoverable from the Imperial Government, so the net cost to the Colony was £134,420, a saving of £4,847.

Recruiting for the Legion of Frontiersmen is making good progress in Kenya. The Nairobi unit, for instance, which has a strength of 27, includes two former soldiers, three commanders, one squadron leader of the R.A.F. and four majors, all whom are now simple Frontiersmen under command of Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Hook. Other troops are being formed at Mombasa, Thomson's Falls, and Lusuturu.

Sir Alexander Gwynne, former Governor of Uganda, says that the recommendations of Commissions and Committees should therefore conclude with the respective report should a suitable date be presented to Parliament by the Ministry concerned in order to show how far the recommendations have been implemented. His conviction being that such an obligation would prevent the now customary pigeon-holing of valuable proposals.

The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean-mail. In most cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week including air-mail postage.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Kentan Gold Areas, Ltd.

~~Great Promises of the Concession Areas~~

Mr. R. J. MORGAN, mining engineer to Kenton Colliery, has also reported for the first six months of this year, and he states that the first stage of development of the General, Middle, and Mayo driftings has been completed, and that the reserves of coal for the period are ahead of requirement, the results of the period being

On the Geita mine the body of Long Concord West has been further explored; the total development during the six months amounting to 1,498 ft., including 569 ft. of 100 ft. 100 ft. on No. 5 level the average value was £1,155 per ton; and on 152 ft. on No. 5 level £1,157 over £50

The main adit (No. 2) elevation ridge 8 ft. above the eastern orifice at 7,500 ft., and the western orifice at 6,025 ft. Total development amounted to 3,581 ft., including 1,100 ft. of driving. In No. 1 level there were 10 ft. of hanging 64 ft. long, and 48 in., and in the second level 625 ft. gave 100 ft. of hanging 54 in.

The main shaft on Mawé Merit has been sunk to No. 3 level (300 ft.), where a total of 100 ft. of development, which was accomplished through sampling on No. 3 level has not been completed.

The new all-weather road to Mawé, here, has been finished; the construction programme is well up-to-schedule; the concrete foundations for all main items of plant have been laid; and half of the orders placed are in transit or due in the course.

already on the property.
The Sarangara Development Company, Ltd., has continued its field work with the object of examining areas of new economic importance as well as marking the favourable areas for more intensive prospecting. A further 61,780 miles have been abandoned, leaving 93 sq. miles under concession on Prospect #2 some rich pockets having been uncovered at or near the surface, and the area surrounding Prospect #2 (Selous) looks very encouraging prospects of new discoveries.

The secretary of the company adds that the Company has sufficient funds to put its operations on a revenue-producing basis early next year, so that it should subsequently be able to increase the plant capacity substantially.

Kīmīngīnī Cōmpāñy

Mind to Close About, End of Year

The Kamloops Gold Mining Company, Ltd., expects we forecast some timeago, to have in close down its mining in Kamloops within the next few months, and the question of selling the assets to the best possible advantage will be carefully considered by the directors.

The following summary of milling operations was issued:

Milling time, hours
Ore milled, tons
Mustgrave ore milled, tons
Milling hours per day
Tons per 24 mill hours
Head values, dwts per ton
Tail values, dwts per ton
Extraction ratio per cent
Fine gold recovered, dwts
Fine silver recovered, dwts
Gross revenue
Gross revenue, shillings per ton
Overall cost, shillings per ton
Overall cost, shillings per ton
Development work on both
mines has been stopped.
The calculated ore reserves available
amounted to 11,540 tons of ore averaging 8.1 dwts per ton.
It is hoped to be able to carry on milling operations and

Rhodesia Copper Results

Position of the β -ray in the spectrum Examined

A most interesting survey of the position and prospects of the Northern Minnesota copper producing companies appears in the current issue of *The Investor's Guide*.

The preliminary results of the Rhadegam copper mines for 1935-36 have now been published, and with the excellent profits earned in the first half of the year they are good. My opinion was that the Rhadegam development would have naturally been a piggy bank before the end of this year, and from £1,000,000 to £3,600,000. Rhadegam earned approximately £1,000,000 on its own property as in the previous year, £1,250,000 after £5,500,000 had been ploughed into the new prospecting work against £2,010,000 before my previous figure, and the average Antimony was the only one to yield less, and the average from £1,200,000 to £1,570,000 was significantly steeper than £1,000,000. The alluvium showed a gross on the enlarged capital. Probably another £200,000 will be needed to maintain earnings in the past two years. If an allowance is made for this provision, the amount available for share holders would be approximately 25% on the capital. An interest of 10% has been paid, so £100,000 is all I wished could be paid, a final 15%, making 25%. The dividend in 1935-36 was 26% on a comparative basis, out of earnings of £350,000, it will be seen that 26% capital has been increased by a 200% scrip bonus.

Munibba has obvious distributing scope. It paid the last year on a rainfall of R98 000, and would do the same this year on its maximum capital of £100 000. The cost of raising the coal distribution by about £200 000 net; and of this £200 000 could go to Munibba 64·0% to Rhodesia, South Africa Trust, and the balance to the British South Africa Company. Going one stage further, it would mean in effect that Chukana could raise its own dividends and right away. Rhodesian selection could do the same.

The results are thus eminently satisfactory. But it must be admitted that copper output was unexceptional.

must be emphasized that copper output as unrefined metal gave 100 tons per month, and the production quota was 105 tons, for the balance of the year, and that the average price of standard copper during these 12 months was in the neighbourhood of £43 10s. per ton. Now the position is different. The quota was reduced to 95 tons by £5 an ton, the price of standard copper is only around £41 10s. per ton, the standard allowance allotted to Rhokana has been raised by £100 to 115 2 tons, or 115 tons per month, so that company is now producing about 110-115 tons per month, against the 6.654 tons under old standards and the £505 quota. Rhokana, therefore, is in a well-in fact, relatively better than Roan.

Muthiria, which has completed a small part of its programme, to make up the increase in Chokona. The Antelope, now practising at the rate of 5,200 tons per month against 3,500 tons in the last seven months of 1938-39, while Muthiria's outputs as 4,520 tons, are not 5,200 tons. These falls are slightly larger than those in the general follow through quota reduction from 105% to

which scope at \$4.00 per standard Roane
would be earning \$100,000.00 per month, approxi-
mately 100,000 lbs. on a production of 150,000 tons per month.
This figure is equivalent to 20% on the capital. As the share
is 10%, we can cut the final dividend whatever that may be
and still appear to be offering a current earnings yield of 12% between
5% and 6%. This is certainly not over generous, but
the Stock Exchange has always been very wary

Rhodesian copper group as a whole, on a high basis,
of course, the outcome for Rhodesian copper dependent
to a considerable extent on the U.S. for its London price,
which is largely governed by the momentary strength
or weakness of Wall Street, by the amount
of domestic copper sold in the U.S., and by the possibilities
of an increase in the U.S. domestic copper price. The latter
has already been raised from 9 to 10½ cents per lb.
of standard copper has gone up step by step with it,
and there are now reports that a further increase may
be made in the near future. But it is fairly certain that if
the market on Wall Street continues to rise, Rhodesian copper shares
will also rise.

Sale of Lupa Properties Surprisingly Small Price for Large Areas

East Africa and Rhodesia is a pleasure to state that the Lupa properties of East African Goldmines Ltd. are to be acquired by the Jiangi Syndicate, consisting in the main of the company with extensive interests in the Goldfields, and with which Mr. J. C. M. Jackson, managing director associated with his brother, Mr. J. G. Jackson, in London from 1905-1914.

The receiver of the property, the debenture-holders, has received a deposit in respect of the transaction, and we have no reason to suggest that further steps to avoid a loss of £15,000, in which sum £10,000 is in respect of machinery which had been ordered from Germany, £5,000 of which was in process of delivery to the time when a receiver took charge, and £500 in the hands of a receiver, leaving only £500 to be paid. Debenture-holders would obtain basis receive £1,000 per acre of the 2,000, and the ordinary shareholders of the syndicate would receive nothing more, as it is hoped, some arrangement can be made whereby shareholders may participate in future developments.

The shareholders appear to have secured a fair bargain.

Upcoming Engagements

August 20.—Buxtry Garden Club dinner.

September 3.—Agricultural Show, Lilongwe.

September 7.—Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council.

September 12 and 23.—Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, Williams' Revering Hall, University Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.1.

September 24.—Coffee Conference, Nairobi.

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

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CATALOGUES and ESTIMATES ON REQUEST

The Mining Engineer Qualities He Should Possess

WHEN Dr. C. M. Jackson, who is President of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and a director of the Central Phosphate and Gold Mining Company, was elected Chairman of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, this President addressed a word to African Engineering as a Profession. He said:

"No profession is greater as of character or demands wider knowledge and more comprehensive training than that of the properly equipped mining engineer. Mining engineering demands the best human material. The mining engineer is so outstandingly qualified, with courage and determination, so that he may attain undreamed-of difficulties and undiscovered successes. He should have more than average mental capacity, and be possessed of the decided distinctivity of leadership which may be found equally in the qualities of a man of equally opposite requirements and character."

A sound technical education is essential for the mining engineer, but not only a technician—he must be too well-educated. He must be a sound technician who has passed the training by years of hard routine, a man of affairs, and a competent negotiator. He should be an accomplished linguist.

Qualities Beyond Our Ability

The techniques of mining may be described as an application of geology and the general science of engineering to the extraction of new territory, and the development and operation of individual mines. Civil, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering all contribute to the result, but there is much more in it than this. Preparing for possible occupations on the diamond can be expected to take up half a century, called the duration of all the problems belonging to the establishment of a substantial town.

Transport facilities must be provided, public health and fire-fighting, water supply and sanitation, education, roads and housing is of imminent importance. Construction, simple town-planning will aid the health and comfort of the town. Roads of proportionate width, care should be given to the design of houses, the best small and great, neglect of these often leads to the construction of unventilated houses inconvenient and difficult to heat. The less comfortable houses is no less than that of comfortable houses. An only question of judicious use of labour and materials and care on this subject is important to contented employees.

Provision must be made for adequate food supplies, medical services, amusements of life, such as tennis courts, football, cricket, and football-batches, schools, church, etc. Shops, general stores, postal and telegraph facilities will be needed. Possibilities of hydro-electric power investigated, underground water supplies located and developed, and control measures installed for the malignant mosquito.

The Power of Leadership

The mining engineer is ultimately responsible for all these matters, so no knowledge comes amiss to him. To create and maintain an *esprit de corps*, and a progressive atmosphere, consist co-operation in a spirit of mutual trust, simple faith to some men, but distrust for others, here that equality and leadership come into play.

In consequence of smaller scale operations, there is a tendency to pay scant attention to surface lay-out, because it is assumed that the life of the mine will be short. This assumption is always wrong. Rhodesia has known medium-sized gold mines which have been worked at a profit for 20, 30, and 40 years without ever having more than 18 months ore in sight for each mill.

Expenditure of large sums on housing and other amenities may not appear justified in such mines as the Colster, but it is generally observed that the cost of living is high, and where buildings are erected, they should be erected in accordance with the past and with due consideration for their extension as soon as experience of the ore deposit insures reasonable confidence in its future.

Dr. Kingston did not, however, suggest that all, or even most, mining engineers possess the qualities and qualifications which he outlined as desirable.

Agriculture in Nyassaland

Sir HERBERT STANLEY, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, opened the recent Southern Agricultural Show, the simple and spartan of Nyasaland's charms which, if adequately published, should induce many Rhodesians to come again and again; it was his third visit, the earlier ones being in 1924 and 1925.

Mr. A. F. Barron won the cups for most exhibits in the tobacco classes and for the best exhibit of cotton, the British Central Africa Company; the trophy for 'best fruits' in the general produce, and the cereals also his classes. Mr. T. Marshall for the best quality cattle; Mr. J. D. Martin for the best exhibit of tobacco other than fine-cut; Captain R. Milward the trophy for the best horned show-bulls; Mr. J. Duncan the cup for the best pure-bred bull; the Imperial Tobacco Company the best entries in the grade cattle classes; Mr. G. H. Henderson for the best trailer-horned stock, the three Friesland bulls; Mr. F. W. Chapman for the best fowl bred and reared in Nyasaland; the three pigeons; Mr. J. A. Henderson for the best exhibit of tea; Mr. Michael Tet and Tobacco Estates Ltd., for the best tea; and Mrs. Mrs. Woodward and Mrs. J. Dalton tried the competition for the best above-mentioned produce among the ladies. The general produce classes

The experiences which members of the Committee on Small Animal Experiments have had of the use of poisons in the dog have led them to a realization of the powerful and dangerous character of the drug. For this reason the Committee unanimously agreed that the use of the drug is dangerous, especially when it is depreciated as a "safe" drug.

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The Department of Health and Community
Services has undertaken a comprehensive
review of all clinical studies, training and com-
munity based learning experiences, as well as the
regrets expressed by the medical students. The Medical
Schools, the Medical Education Board for Medical
Students, and since the Ontario Ministry of Health medical
examinations in 1993, have developed a three-tiered
approach to the clinical supervision of students.
This approach is designed to support the development
of competent physicians. The first tier consists of
the clinical supervisor, who is responsible for the
overall quality of the clinical experience. The second
tier consists of the educational supervisor, who is
responsible for the supervision of the clinical supervisor.
The third tier consists of the clinical supervisor's
supervisor, who is responsible for the supervision of
the educational supervisor. This three-tiered approach
is designed to ensure that the clinical experience is
safe, effective, and efficient. The clinical supervisor
is responsible for the overall quality of the clinical
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responsible for the supervision of the clinical supervisor.
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responsible for the supervision of the educational
supervisor.

Rainfall in East Africa

~~100% Wool~~ Not Matted

Replies were received from all countries concerned, and at one time the German Government was very anxious to have the African coast surveyed. The Spanish Government also asked for surveys, but the British Government, however, having been unable to get the necessary funds, did not proceed with the work. The French Government, however, did proceed with the survey of the coast of Africa, and the results were published in 1885. The British Government, however, did not proceed with the work. The French Government, however, did proceed with the survey of the coast of Africa, and the results were published in 1885.

India Trade

* From January 1st in spite of imports being considerably reduced to £3,376,000 against £4,276,000 for the same period last year, exports showed an increase, reaching £5,014,211 compared with £2,810,016, so that the total for the year was £3,706,541, a decrease of £1,521,465 last year.

SCANTHIAN EASTERN STATE

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Market Prices and Notes.

Ales.—Zanzibar (in skins), in very demand at 68s. 10d. 70s. per cwt., Messrs. Potts, Salter for shipment at 92s. per cwt., African spot 97s. od. to 100s.

Butchers.—Kenya, nominally 11s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Seed, Bombay to Hull for August-Sep. bales ready 17s. 10d. per cwt. (1937 : £13 10s. 6d.)

Cloves.—Mombasa, 1000 supply small, good quality quoted 72s. 4d. Aug.-Sept. shipments offered at 62s. 6d. Small crop supplies of Sudan 3s. 6d. in bond.

Cotton.—Cotton, with Zanzibar spot, 8½d., and c.i.f. 8. 7d. 10d. Mombasa spot in bond, 7½d. + c.i.f. 7½d.

Zanzibar exports.—for the April-June quarter 1937 137 lb. and for the seasonal year July 15. to June 30, 1937, Zanzibar supplies totalled 2,627,500 lb., Md. Pemba: 318,250 lb., Zanzibar 7,337,825 lb.

The Dutch East Indies were the biggest buyers with 3,006,100 lb., Bombay and other Indian ports took 2,063,460 lb., the Americas 2,003,800 lb., and the U.K. and Europe, 1,865,260 lb. These figures constitute a record harvest fit with islanders.

Coconuts.—Steady prices realised for Kenya, 1s. and Peaberry 1s. 6d.; to 62s. 6d. per cwt.; Peaberry 54s. 5d. per cwt.

London stock of East African. 55,119 cwt. (1937 : 66,428 cwt.)

World coffee production for 1937-8 will, it is estimated, total 4,750,000,000 lb., against 5,661,000,000 lb. for 1936-7.

During January-June, Brazil increased her shipments by 25%, suggesting that her efforts to re-capture lost markets by reducing her export tax and abolishing the official exchange quota have succeeded. During the same period, deliveries from other producing countries have decreased by 9%. In the coffee year ended June 30, Brazil supplied 1,792,000 bags, or 5% more than in 1936-7, 12% over last year.

Argentina this year is estimated at 5,000,000 bags, and Brazil production, above 5,000,000 bags, is reduced by another 4 to 5 million bags per annum, simply, and demand cannot be expected attained.

Last year coffee accounted for only 25% of Brazil's agricultural exports, compared with 44% in 1936-37, which is making great progress.

Copper.—Standard for cash has reacted to 10s. 9d., with three contracts at 10s. 7d., 10s. 5d. and 10s. 3d. (1937 : 13s. 10d. 9d.)

Cotton.—East Africa, 1m. easier at 10s. 2d. 6d. per ton, c.i.f. 10s. 1d. 6d. (1937 : 15s. 7s. 6d. + 13s. 10d. 9d.)

Cotton.—Greece, 1m. easier at 8s. 6d., and fairly steady to 1s. 6d. (1937 : 8s. 6d.)

Cotton.—Uganda, 1m. easier at 8s. 6d., and fairly steady to 1s. 6d. (1937 : 8s. 6d.)

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Gum.—Gum, 1m. sellers of Gordonvale natural gum for Aug.-Sept. shipment at 34s. 6d., and 1s. 6d. per lb. 3s. 6d. natural gum at 37s., and cleared at 34s. 6d.

Ideas.—Members of the League for 12 lb. are up at 6d., 8s. 12d. per lb., 52½d. and 10s. 6d. per lb.

Jars.—At the recent auctions 1m. tons were sold. Zanzibar elephant teeth, soft sand, 50 lbs. per cwt. 24s. to 25s. 10d. per lb. £37. 10s. 6d. for 100 lbs. 4 to 9 lb. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. Bangaloo teeth, 20 to 30 lbs. 38s. to 42s. 10 to 15 lbs. £30 to £42. Billiard balls were 3s. 6d. easier, silver loaves, 10 to 12 lbs. and 23s. to 25s. 10d. 55s. to £2. 10s. 6d. Fair to good rhino horns were 10s. to 20s.

Maize.—East African No. 2, weak at 2s. 6d. per qtr. (1937 : 2s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Business done in Kenya numbers at 212s. per ton. Japanese best quality nominally £85.

Simsing.—East African white, yellow, ranging at £14. 5s. per ton, 1m. for August shipment.

Sisal.—Hawaii and Kenya quiet, with No. 1 for August, Sept.-Nov. £17 ss. per ton; and Oct.-Dec. 5s. higher. No. 2, Aug.-Nov. £16. 10s. 6d. per ton. (1937 No. 1 £27. 15s. No. 2 £25. 15s. 1936 No. 1 £27. 15s.)

Kenya.—Exported 2415 tons of sisal during May, and Uganda exported 75 tons.

Sisal.—Estates Ltd., 1m. tonnage, their production for 1937 totalled 475,000 of various grades.

Soya Beans.—Mandarin, afloat, quiet, at 7s. 10s. 6d. per ton. (1937 : 9s. 6d.)

Taro.—Easter, with Nyasaland H-32d. per lb. 12-15d. and Tanganyika 12d. (1937 : 10s. 6d. to 11s. 10d.)

Tin.—Standard for cash has eased to £192. 15s. 6d. per month (£193. 17s. 6d. (1937 : £194. 5s. 19s. 6d. 11s. 10d.)

Tabacco.—During the first three months of the tobacco season, exports from Southern Rhodesia totalled 5.1 million lb., or 19% more than in the corresponding period of 1937. The increase was almost entirely due to larger exports of flue cured Virginia leaf. Although most of the export went to the United Kingdom, 260,000 lb. was sent to the Union of South Africa, as against only 23,000 lb. during the same period last year.

It is semi-officially estimated that the Southern Rhodesian tobacco season now closing will have yielded between 24 and 25 million lbs.

Vanillas.—Seychelles in fair demand at 10s. to 20s. 6d. Madagascar 15s. to 17s.

Wheat.—Weak in Kenya, Governor 2s. 6d. per cwt. od. less. (1937 : Governor, 42s. Governor, 41s.)

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Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. "Granite Castle," which left London last month for East Africa on Aug. 1, carried the following passengers for -

Boma Gaffkin, Mr. & Mrs. S. W.
Adamson, Mr. L. W.
Anderson, Mr. J. R.
Calms, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Chitty, Mr. W.

The s.s. "Tanganyika," which sailed for East Africa on Aug. 1, carried the following passengers for -

Nombe
Aagaard, Mr. S.
Addie, Miss E.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Armstrong, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Clegg, Mrs. K.
Harrington-Spence, Mr. T.
Bayliss, Miss K.
Burt, Mr. D.
Bulwer, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Dobk, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Cage-Brown, Miss M.
Cliffey, Miss M.
Dobson, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Gatton, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Gebremann, Miss U.
Gordon, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Jades, Mr. G.
Hansman, Mr.
Haworth, Mr.
Jehoulet, Mr. S.
Kemp, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Neary, Mr. R.
Perry, Mr. & Mrs. J. P.
Rosenblatt, Mr.
Ross-Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. J. D.
Glowinckel, Miss C.
Schmitz, Miss G.
Schnell, Miss H.
Scholes, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Schulz, Mr. W.
Schoon, Mr.
Schulz, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Smith, Miss E.
Smith, Miss M.
Stanley, Mrs. M.
Susskind, Mr. G.
Vries, Mr. & Mrs. F.
van der Vliet, Miss F.
Weavers, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Ziegler, Mr. W.

Tanga
Blumert, Mr. M.
on Behemia, Mr. & Mrs.

Passengers from East Africa

The s.s. "Esimbani," which is due to arrive home shortly, carries the following passengers from -

Hanover, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Grant, Mr. H. G.

Mombasa
Ballard, Mrs. M.
Balkard, Mrs. F.
Bart, Mr. E.

Bennet, Mr. S.
Cassie, Miss

Diamond, Mrs. C.
Dowd, Mr. M.
Dumas, Mr. A.

Engelrt, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Elvenspoek, Miss A.

Filios, Mrs. J.
Gilliat, Mr. J.
Helm, Miss M.

Klein, Mr. G.
Klopper, Mrs. S.

Levet, Mr. V.
Michaels, Mr.

Pedler, Mrs. E.
Perimath, Mrs. B.

Ronreich, Miss M.
Perkins, Mr. G.

Reynolds, Mr. G.
Schmid, Miss M.

Seel, Mr. & Mrs. E.

Walk, Mr. H.
Westerbe, Major

Weiling, Miss E.
Wiggins, Mrs. R.

Whitake, Miss M.

Wilson, Mrs. S.

Dar es Salaam
Bastien, Mr. E.

Braeuer, Mr. P.
Hartigies, Mr. E.

Hartmann, Mr. M.

Lesaghe, Mrs. M.
Ludtke, Mr. H. C.

McHi, Mr. J.
Quinal, Mr. D.

Forken, Mr. A.

Air Mail Passengers

Aug. 8 arrivals in Dar es Salaam, Mr. S.

Thompson, from London; Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. Custon, from Nairobi; Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 9 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 10 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 11 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 12 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 13 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 14 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 15 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 16 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 17 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 18 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 19 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 20 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 21 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 22 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

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Arrivals Aug. 24 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 25 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 26 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 27 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 28 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 29 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 30 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Aug. 31 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 1 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 2 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 3 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 4 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 5 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 6 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 7 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 8 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 9 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 10 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 11 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

Arrivals Sept. 12 in Dar es Salaam, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. and Mrs.

When in
NAIROBI
stay at

The Norfolk Hotel

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FOR STARS FROM ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

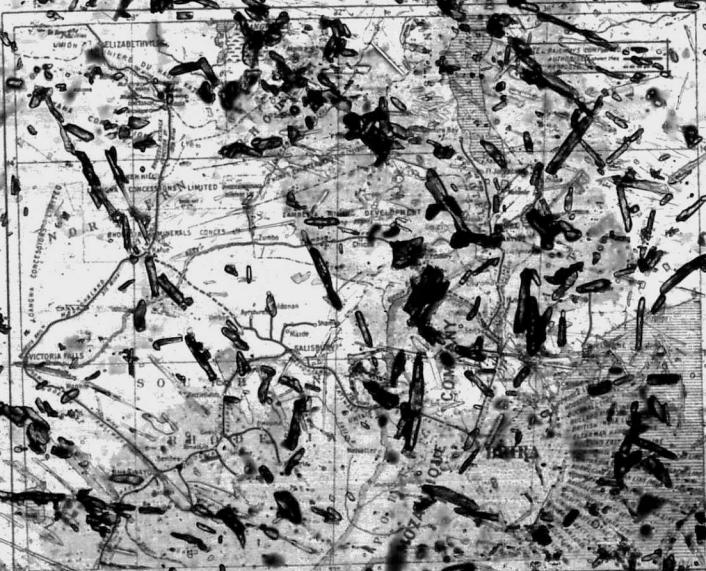
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The winter season — from May to October — offers a sunny, healthy, breezy and happy holiday unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

VERY CURIOUS evidence was given to the Royal Commission in Livingstone, Northern Rhodesia, by Mr. Geoffrey Wilson, the recently appointed Director of the new Rhodes-Livingstone Institute for Central African Studies.

A Strange Argument. But, surely, he opposed the United Allegamation, immediate amalgamation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland because he fears that the financial support now extended to the Institute from its headquarters, from Government and private persons, may "be lost sight of." That support has been granted for a period of three years in five, argues the Director. The Institute will have proved its value within which time the financial support will have become so prominent an item in the budgets of the contributors, that it will be very unlikely to be lost sight of. So Mr. Wilson has no really no objection to amalgamation five years hence.

The argument is difficult to follow. Why does amalgamation do with the spiritual or disciplinary centre of the Rhodes-Livingstone Institute? Is it not the Government of a Greater Rhodesia the less responsible of all four? Inherited from his predecessors, the United Future and for which we are responsible with self, responsibility in the division of territories? The responsibility for the United only rests upon the Director and his staff, who must prove the usefulness of their work during the three probationary years: if it does not prove itself it can make a statement to the Government for even increased financial support, and if it fails to be refused a fair trial. Mr. Wilson's argument is

perhaps forgotten that three years was considered satisfactory by Mr. Hubert Young, then Governor of Northern Rhodesia, when the Institute owes its existence. Three years should be long enough to indicate whether the Institute's tendency, whether to the fine flower of assured success in another two years, or towards an aridity of results, or an evident ineffectiveness warranting with the party of financial support. Allegamation would affect the issue one way.

The East African Agricultural Research Station at Arusha offers a parallel. It is also dependent on subsidies, in 1937-38 annually, from the Imperial Government and the Government of Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. As far as with Amman, it is conceivable that its Director would oppose a projected amalgamation, if some of his subsidisers lost by their merger union in financial support. Could this be overlooked? He would be interested in profits, he would assuredly welcome the fiduciary of the contributing authorities, and thus have the opportunity of having his industry his own, with separate Judges, able to submit proposals for enlargement, for further assistance, perhaps, or for modifications in Amman to the extent of severing its separated authority, and to conduct a separate correspondence with them, but would deal with a much smaller number of Governmental departments. Living at this time, energy and enthusiasm. Why Mr. Wilson does not grasp the manifest advantages of amalgamation we are at a loss to understand. The Rhodes-Livingstone Institute - the establishment of which we encouraged when the idea was first mooted - was founded to develop the broadest

of views of African anthropological problems and to investigate the complex results of the impact of European civilisation on African culture in the widest sense. It is the more unfortunate that as far as our Director should in his first public utterance have been silent and a timid moderation which cannot but disappoint the legitimate aspirations of

OUR CRITICISMS of the Zanzibar Clove Agreement are essentially those of *Zanzibar*, which has devoted two long leading articles to an expression of its discontents. Instead, however,

of examining their specific objections

An attack on to the new agreement, our continental "British Empire Party" has confined itself to an attack on Rhodesia, general and specific.

that much more seriously than anything else in the clove problem. The onslaught begins with the allegation that *East Africa and Rhodesia* is a "condemned colony of the new world," such

as a jingo political book of the white settlers of Kenya, as the Convention for Associations, but of course

with the view expressed by settler leaders in Kenya and that we have always been complacent

in our policy, which has been dictated mostly by what we conceived to be our best interests, irrespective

of the fact that our "idealism" is not dictated by honesty

but shows want of mind, wrapped in dangerous

ignorance of facts. What has been singled out is

intentionally or carelessly given as presumably the

charge of one of "Indophobia." If that is so, we

challenge our Indian contemporaries to withdraw

such an uncharitable and unfair statement from

an editorial column, thus the date in question

and the context must be read in conjunction with

the members of the public service who are called to

examine the facts for themselves.

The acceptance of this interpretation is not clear

that the opposition to the new agreement as Indians

or to Indian policy because it was Indian, but because

it related to us not to serve the general interests of

East Africa as a whole or of the

colonial or continental country, primarily

Anti-Indian Bias, affected, and that our arguments

of the last two or three years

upon the clove problem cannot reasonably be interpreted as, merely an attack upon Indians

from the fact that some Europeans engaged in the

clove trade have been quite as much opposed to our

view as are Indians. We have endeavoured to avoid

rationalism in our arguments, as did Mr. Baddeley in his

report to the Secretary of State for N.E. Colonies—un

fortunately bias. Not only alleged against both parties

because their aim was primarily to segregate the

Zanzibar clove industry as a white patch in the first

place. Only a deep concern for the welfare of the

African growers. The claims to which our temporaries were prepared to go in misrepresentation

exemplified by the suggestion that we applauded the

decision of Sir Leslie Collyns Lester to drop the pro-

posal to introduce income tax into Tanga. The

truth is that in clearing up the clove industry of that with capricious trading and with undue unfairly throwing over the Government's hands unencouraged. It is the more unfortunate that as far as our Director should in his first public utterance be silent and a timid moderation which cannot but disappoint the legitimate aspirations of

It is unhappily the case that in recent years Indian politicians and leaders in both Kenya and Rhodesia have repeatedly allowed themselves to become completely or exact opposite political, social, or economic party, by referring them to the Congress or Party. But the Indian Government agitation, consistently in an opinion with East African official and non-official, that East African issues must be settled on the basis of local necessity, arises according to the pronouncements of party politicians, whether in Great Britain or in India, and we do not openly disown the introduction of Congress spokesmen, just as we do at times restricted aspirations and proposals of public men in England who were manifestly incapable of understanding the East African problem in which they were involved. In Tanganyika Territory differences between the Indians and the European leaders, official and non-official, have rarely required mention. Had we again recently been having commented editorially on Indian affairs only in Northern Rhodesia on the Nyasaland circumstances which surely prove that we have not wished to adopt an anti-Indian policy. Neither are we anti-Government, anti-setter, anti-native, or anti-missionary. We are pro-East African and Rhodesian, seeking to support the measures best calculated to advance the good of the territories, and, in fairness, frankly, but impersonally, those who hold our view, in accordance with our doctrinal

THINKING "BIG" is an expressive American

"thinker," does not mean or imply "thinking only," and we do in the first case, and certainly not in the second, the suggestion that the Great Zimbabwe might be wiped out.

3. Rhodesia—remedy the slack in water which is

Think Big one of the principal problems of arts

whether it be arts, science, or the

for the increase in Bulawayo's demands

for water in recent years is a magnificent idea in

the first sense of that stirring speech of the young

of progressive Ideology, when in the public life in

which do not shrink from the task of getting

a farmer, watching Victoria Falls and thinking

sadly of his parched fields and his distressed cattle

have looked if the vast volume of precious water

running to waste with the lavish profligacy could

be utilised to the prosperity and welfare to

the land and beast of Matabeleland. Recalling how

it has been dammed, controlled, and used in

flowing rivers in India, nearly million of acres and

millions of peasants with their irrigation streams

and seeds, under this system of "big" ideas

in the production of hydro-electric power

We have neither the intimate knowledge of the coming events nor the wisdom to plan for them. We have great power and little experience; we possess the technical equipment, but our vision is practicality or estimate of cost, and we do not therefore **Forsake Faith in the present issue, but we do the Future.** appreciate the vision and the long-

...the "planning which the scheme requires and exemplifies. Here is a Colony which has controlled its own destinies for less than a decade and a half, but which is inhabited by men and women determined to have it improved and enlarged. The fate of this colony, and its children, is seriously to consider a nation, the heart of which many European states with a population of millions would shrink. And it is possible to imagine the Governor of any part of the Central African Dependency under Colonial Coffee rule, holding his position far more regal than any Englishman in West Africa, with twice his influence into such a country as this. He is here to-day, and gone tomorrow—quite possibly against the local destroy his enterprise crammed and limited by the very terms of his employment. Only a permanent Civil Service—as in the Sudan and India—will clamour for the great development until Whitham concurs, which is another reason for our own reformed advocacy of an African branch of the Colonial Service.

ANY YEARS we have admitted to the
names of East African and Rhodesian abbrevia-
tions, *Sriro*, *hippo*, and *croc* for rhinoceros,
hopo (antelope) and *crocodile*, with or without
the conventional English "s" to denote
plural.¹⁹ The plural, but we have confined their
Rhinoceroses, is used in our news columns and to the
space devoted to letters from correspondents. Feeling that the flavours of language
attach to such popular truncations, I would exclude
them from leading articles. Dr. Julius Hesley,
Secretary of the London Zoo (as he would have
it called), was clear to me fully for his suggestion
that the shortened forms should become the accepted
usage. As "the" was established itself in "Zoo-
logical Gardens," he was impelled to do so, and
by reading a paper lead which gave the plural
of rhinoceros as *rhinoceros* (which Dr. Hesley con-
demns) as a barbarism, thought to be superfluous,
in the English Dictionary, the very flower of
Oxford etymological research, so only admits it by
adding *rhinoceroses*, *rhinocerons*, *rhinoceroe*, *rhin-*
ceros, and *rhinocerone*—a perfect treasury of
variations on a theme, as musicians' variations on
"Rhinoceroses." He considers pedantic, though
pedantry in the rim way not go the limit with

coupage and pronounced
derivation requires.

The situation is a dangerous one. Our nation is being forced upon the world by the speed of life itself. We are not saved by the influence of the spirit, but we have a world-wide currency.

~~A practical word, not a chimp's or chimpanzee suggestion. We have no liking for the word "no."~~

buffaloes, and, I think, we define the subject by interpreting the match ability as stretching into the language. It has been generally agreed, however, though, that the apophonic prefix in the company, and, I think, the meaning is well established. To return, now, to our problem, but to begin the game, we must be first supplied with a puzzle, and hippopotamus scarcely less so when a noun with such a name is required. Why should, in fact, it not be dropped entirely—as is done with ease in the lion, elephant, and buffalo? for example, "a pride of lions," "a herd of elephants," or "a herd of buffaloes." These names are common in Uganda. The method is grammatical, not inelegant, and escapes the cacophony of ploughshares and hippopotamuses.

CONTINENTAL GOVERNMENTS take note

of our administration in India. At least one English reader of German newspapers like accounted me after a missionary meeting first became aware

Continental administration through the German Criticism Press." So wrote Archdeacon Owen of

criticism. . . . So wrote a friend to an English newspaper, not long ago. Whatever may the wrongs with which the administration in Africa, and nobody would be foolish enough to claim that it is perfect, my friend and I were assured that "So-and-so towns of Great Britain, or of any city or rural district are beyond improvement; they may certainly be claimed with confidence that English treatment of them is not even the worst illustrated dependency, and immensely better than the Nazi attitude towards those who dare or have dared to criticise the Party's arsenals of pure savagery, or who in some other way incurred the displeasure of the rulers by carrying

Thus the idea of improving British administration in Africa in order to escape unfavourable comment from Berlin, not without its humour, while the suggestion, that the result of the controlled armed Press of administrative action would be, in Britain, Eastern Africa should be accepted, and that it is equally unlikely to win wide acceptance. In this course, an interest in the cause of the recovery of the former German Colonies, and as has repeatedly shown this statements, misquotations and misleading descriptions are all freely used. It would indeed be surprising if some of the party associations of Archdeacon Owen himself are not turned to account by German propagandists, though "News were the source of his power." Tropical Africa, the Archdeacon would find a concentration camp the reward of his acquisitiveness. We no doubt should have succeeded him into duration, we—very

The Course of Affairs in Tanganyika

Points from the Government Annual Report

THE ANNUAL REPORT BY THE MAYOR

Government in the United Kingdom to the Council of the League of Nations in the Administration of Tanganyika. This is also an informative and valuable document, and that for the year 1937 (Colonial Paper No. 148) is particularly interesting and readable. It deserves to be read not only by those interested in the development of Tanganyika but by all concerned in major matters of East and Central African policy, many of whom will be considerably more specifically interested.

Germans Outnumber Non-Officials abroad

There is food for brief thought in the statement that the German population now numbers 1,450 or almost exactly one per cent of the total of 9,100, of whom 1,000 are in the South African Dutch Natal only 415 being abroad on other parts shows that there are 1,045 European officials so that counting men, women and children, the British official population of the colony is scarcely more than 2,000 or so, which means that the Germans, of whom 1,000 are now here, outnumber the British officials, including the South African Dutch by about 50%. That is certainly not a position that can be considered satisfactory.

During the year 1937, 4,634 German subjects entered the territory and 3,081 left. The visitors on leave in transit through the port of immigration was 1,150. From this another schedule emerges, the striking fact that nearly four times as many Germans as missionaries entered the country last year as British, the total of British missionary students being 11, of Italians 16, of Swiss 20, and Germans 55 altogether 131 missionaries, of whom no fewer than 94 were German Catholics, arrived in Tanganyika in 1937.

Five German schools are already in existence in the Lushoto district, three each in the Moshia, Mikumi and Njombe districts, giving primary and in some cases secondary education to 180 German children. Two other German schools are to be established, one at Arusha and the other on Kilimanjaro. These schools are aided by Government grants, and assistance is given to the church, or other parents; courses of these German schools are designed to add the full secondary curriculum up to university matriculation standard. Out of a total of 3,170 expanded from public funds the number of European schools, the first German establishments being Etonian Morick schools £30, and the second £100, £1,000, £53; or almogether £2,000. It is remarkable that about 2,000 British citizens would have to generate £2,000.

Non-Taxation in Present

The administration has come to the conclusion that the introduction of some form of taxation only adds to the problematical financial difficulties and would at present be contrary to the interests of the territory. An interesting note on the matter states: *inter alia*:

"To substitute an income tax for the methods of direct taxation of non-natives as present in force from a fiscal standpoint is premature and inadvisable. The reasons supporting this view are set forth in the succeeding paragraphs."

Out of the 493 persons returned as having as receiving incomes of over £600 a year, no fewer than 334 were Government officials. Again, it is

held that an income tax should not be introduced until the equality of services owing to the size and density of population of the country, and that such a very wide variation between different localities makes what may be fairly described as "local taxation" living."

To take an important example of class, so-called parents' and children's difficulty in maintaining themselves during a childhood and adolescence spending is the "living" whereas most of European descent are generally in the same words "the past those important stages of life in the aspect of the sake of their health and development." The differentiation is biological need based on physical law which cannot be avoided, shown in early taxation, but if avoided, he reflected in the rates of treatment—another to employ Cap. 11 Income Tax. One could involve a race discrimination in legislation which this Government has indeed sought to avoid.

The number of taxpayers affected would be 11, calculations are made on the basis of the 1937 figures of 4,700 persons for £6 a year per person. This gives a poll tax for £6 a person, those returning as having incomes of less than £200, while another 47 individuals between £200 and £600. As the tax is paid by persons receiving less than £200 a year, it is difficult to see what they now pay, the exact figures of the Income Revenue Department are not available, but the same persons pay it as others like them, who are taxed in the same way of subjecting the majority of persons with incomes below £600 a year to a poll tax in lieu of an income tax were adopted in Tanganyika, less than 500 persons would be in need of skilled assessment. These persons would be deducted as majorities of them are composed of the areas, 1,000 names of which are scattered over a large area. The administration on a given scale of life, their probable income of persons 2,000 would be very expensive.

Local Powers and Local Commission

Now, local powers, although by no means unimportant, are seriously concerned at the frequent transfer of members of the administrative staff from one post or according to another or from one province to another. For the time being the local administrative districts in the Central Province record cases, the Provincial Commissioner considers these should be as few, giving a constituency of staff and continual caring. It is to be hoped that those powers will not be lost with the Government in their, as is the case, as is intended to delegate the control of the administration and finances to the Provincial Commissioner, it being the long last admiral that the consideration of the local government involves the in the Chagga territories, see involves the same amount of administration without serving any useful purposes. For years we have suggested the devolution of local powers to growing communities, who ought obviously to be far better able to gauge their necessities, of different areas than officials permanently stationed in Dar es Salaam. The discontent which became evident in the more growing areas of Mombasa and Bukoba, regarded with a disarming and welfare attitude, it being stated to have arisen in each case partly because the people failed to realise the value and necessity of the rule which the Government had devised, a steady

African interests, for the production and marketing of the crop on which their prosperity depended.

Management among coffee-growing tribes

in the plantations the usual coffee was described as an inferior grade, the Government attempting to fit to improve the process of marketing by the quality of the coffee, by encouraging presentation of the plantations. Apparently the chiefs were largely responsible for trying to explain the new rules to their people—while it is surely an indication that indirect rule in that area has been allowed to outstrip capacity and reliability of the native authorities. First facts were everywhere known. The impression appears to have been created that the staff of the Agricultural Department meant to cut down coffee and banana trees wholesale, and "demonstrations naturally followed. When the new coffee rules were first discussed, the people they took no notice of them, but to begin with, "curiously," early morning, there was a serious nature to complain about, and a right talk to those who would be affected.

Amongst the Chaggas who were certainly misused by a small number of local agitators, nothing occurred on a large scale, and a special appendix to the report gives the facts considered definite. Had any news been received such as would affect the line of march, it would almost certainly have been forwarded by its readers to the Government, a body of men in every generation.

in the Ibululu district a number of young boys were possessed in cases which they brought into the courts against their parents, who desired to have them to men's names. The case was referred to men's names. The case was referred to a large meeting of the tribe, at which the women spoke in case, it was decided to retain the former tribal custom of naming the boy until only after the marriage ceremony had been performed, a decision which will remain as long as the possibility of forced marriage.

The interesting development in the Central Province was the formation of a department of sports, all drawn from the C.M.S. The departmental meetings were held at Makarapok.

Nation's Buying Better Quality Goods

Natives are said not long ago to be importing greater & greater quantities of gold dust to be exchanged those of better quality.

During the year grey cotton, formerly used by the spinning mills of India, factories of cotton and artificial silk of such an amount that the importation of the restrained material increased in value from £20,000 in 1936 to £49,000 in 1937. The Native weavers' association's interest in their made-up weaving apparel is shown by an increase in imports of these articles from £14,000 in 1936 to £19,000 in 1937. Not only is the trade of the spinning factories increasing but that of the simpler cotton-cultivators also, reaching a larger number of people; note should be taken of the increased exportations of cotton piece-goods from £20,000 in 1936 to £84,000 in 1937, and of cotton fabrics from £81,000 to £110,000.

Newspapers, including two Knowledge of the Territory, are aware number of factories which now exist. There are 120 salteries employing 3,300 persons; 32 cotton ginneries (employing 3,300 persons); 10 furniture mills; 10 soda ash factories; 10 glass factories; 26 flour mills; 24 sugar mills; 22 dairies and creameries; 24 wire mills; 10 oil mills; 18 manufactory of leather; 10 soap factories; 10 printing presses; 7 shipyards; 100 collieries;

works, 5; lime-burning, 3; granite, 4; oil, 1; factories, power stations, coal-burning works, such as brick works, and paper factories, all owned and using factory, one metal factory, one brewery, one flour mill, one factory, showing a total

~~Indian and Native Traders~~

The Indian trader is described as a satisfied with minutely small profits and as faced with increasing competition from foreign villages and towns, hence he makes imported goods attractive to certain trading circles by offering a premium price, thereby making the country, and hence by the outer influences among Native Purchasers to obtain a variety of goods at a small quantity.

Although the Encouragement has been given to
Natives to engage in trade those who compete with
Europeans in trading centres are very few, though
a larger number of Native continent traders work as
subscribers or agents in India.

— It most provokes the non-Native trader usually required to abide by N.W.T. regulations, the plots on which are sold at public auction and carry an obligation to erect and maintain buildings of varying standards. A Native, however, if he is fortunate enough to occupy such land by joining a road or otherwise completely situated, may trade on his plot while paying no self-imposed import duty. He can expect to do the better part of his business in trading centres which are among major settlements. So much is this so that where a Native authority himself raises an objection to a store being provided, he is within his own tribal area, often a shop on a highway leading to a trading centre, and thus gives a certain amount of customer traffic.

wards the end of 1930 the Ontario Chamber of Commerce advocated against this system which they contended with some justification, was imposed on Native traders who were not only compelled to pay license fees but were mulcted in their business profits after consideration and consultation with Provincial Commissioners, it was decided that in view of the importance of encouraging trading by Natives, no change should be made in the present system.

Five Secondary Schemes

which other reference will be made), in a peasant settlement scheme near Morogoro, and it was based upon organised settlement and the use of drawn inclement implements, leading to a low density and large per family area in valuable land holding units. From such reinfestation, this rural peasant holding may have been laid out in several instances during the last few years, 224 settlements having been established under seven different schemes, the two largest of which cover 160 and 100 acres respectively, while the three smaller areas are two and one.

Tribute is paid to the great improvements which have occurred in many European plantations in
sanitation, and regarding the small tasks
performed by main employees, described as for example
the Ngoni labourers resulted from Northern Rhodesia.
In a number of cases performed the full task
on their first day of arrival and have followed
this up by working two and sometimes three
days per day until now work before 2 p.m.
In the Industrial area, a number of Ngoni labourers
struck work possibly as a protest against the
food and living conditions, but investigation by
District Officer showed that their grievance was
the degradation leading their return to the
native workers.

Royal Commission Returning to England

Evidence Given by President of Chartered Company

MR. FREDERICK M. DUGDALE, President of the British South Africa Company, gave evidence to the Royal Commission in London.

He re-enacted the history of mining in Northern Rhodesia from 1907. At first prospecting was open to the public, but very little progress was made. The total value of the mineral output of the country from the earliest days to 1927 was only £1,200,000, up to 19 years ago, when the B.S.A. Company adopted the new policy of granting exclusive rights over wide areas for definite periods to big companies "with large financial resources." The copper industry of Northern Rhodesia was largely the result of that policy, but otherwise no discoveries of minerals likely to be of commercial importance had been made. Southern Rhodesia, where much of the gold was won by small workers, was mineralogically quite different from Northern Rhodesia, in which nothing similar could have taken place.

Public Prospecting in N. Rhodesia

Now the definite time limits of the exploration companies were approaching expiry, the Rhodesian Anglo-American Company would probably complete its prospecting work by the end of 1928, in which case its area of 75,000 square miles would be thrown open to public prospecting in 1930; the Rhulana Corporation and Rhodesia Minerals Concession would need until 1940 the limit of their time to complete their work in their 57,000 and 47,000 square miles respectively, which areas would then be available for public prospecting and mining by the small workers under the ordinary leases.

Such individuals would start with three great advantages, thanks entirely to the exclusive work of the big companies. They would have access to data obtained by the companies' field parties, set out in detailed geological maps, the services of a resident engineer of the Chartered Company of Northern Rhodesia to advise them on the nature of the mineral deposits and their best operations, and they would know definitely on what terms they could expect to find ground materials which appeared to them likely to be worth exploiting for profit.

Development of the Next Two Years

Lord Milner said he understood from the memorandum that about 60% of the whole territory would within the next two years be thrown open to prospecting by the general public, to which Mr. Dugdale replied that such an anticipation on the part of the whole area was under the 75% mentioned the whole time during that period. The Chartered Company of Northern Rhodesia had been properly prospected and had found little beyond gold. He added that the small worker might possibly find some minerals, but big companies had overlooked, or perhaps something they companies had not thought of enough.

Mr. Fitzjames said the Commission had been told it had been suggested that under the new arrangement the interest of Native tribes had been sacrificed to the interests of the white population, and he asked the witness to say whether he had any information on the subject.

Whatever for the duration of the time limits of the B.S.A. Company's concessions there would be the right to a payment which had settled a whole mass of debts for a lump sum of £2,575,000 and neither he nor anyone else could tell what part of that sum was allocated towards the settlement of any one item. He had no apprehensions as to the steps which might be taken under amalgamation to contest the B.S.A. Company's mineral rights in Northern Rhodesia; that would be a matter for the courts to decide.

As to the suggestion that comparatively little land outside district indigenous land was available for Native reserves, the Company had informed the Government of its desire to do everything possible to meet the needs of the Natives in fact the Commission, 10 years ago, recommended that the Company should 3,000 acres across the Abercorn district for a Native reserve and the Company had not objected. If that had since proved insufficient, the Company would still do all it could to meet Native requirements.

He did not think it more difficult to raise capital for new enterprises in Northern than in Southern Rhodesia, but it would not be easy to raise funds for commercial or industrial enterprises outside mining, which was practically the only industry in Northern Rhodesia. There would be considerable difficulty in securing a big agricultural development company in either of the Rhodesias. A small company was designed to assist experimental work in agriculture, a case for co-operation must be made out which would convince his board of directors, who were trustees for the money of the chartered shareholders. He did not think that amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia could make mining rapid progress.

Interest of Native Livingstone Institute

Mr. J. C. Johnson, Director of the Chiredzi Native Institute for Central Africa Institutes, gave evidence in Livingstone. He feared the effects of immediate amalgamation on the Institute's financial friends. The Institute was supported by the Government of Northern Rhodesia, by the Government of Southern Rhodesia, by the Livingstone Company, by a number of local chieftains and some private persons; this support having been promised for a year period of three years only. There was a possible danger that amalgamation or even closer union of the two Central African territories, the Chiredzi Institute would continue to receive support, but if amalgamation came to pass it would be lost.

He was not sure whether the Chiredzi Institute would be able to continue to exist if amalgamation came to pass, but he was not exactly sure, however, other Native finance given preference as to provisos for continuation of follow-up work was put to the Chairman by the spokesman, he was asked if he could be told what amalgamation of the two Rhodesias would mean to the Chiredzi Institute. He said that if amalgamation came to pass it would be lost.

Mr. Fitzjames said the Chiredzi Institute had been told that under the new administration the Chiredzi Institute would be seen to have a very limited future. Its financial position seemed to be difficult, and it was not in a position of soundness. It had done its best through stress and strain, but the Chiredzi Institute had been compelled to let go of its lands, and to give up the people, whom it had educated, and to be disbanded. Urban Natives were strongly opposed amalgamation on the

~~In Support of Amalgamation~~

The evidence against him was elicited and established by the Pasadena German John W. Neumann in Wanless, where Mr. Neumann, a stenographer and secretary of the Atlantic Collopy, submitted memoranda and was orally examined, though in his private capacity.

Mr. Sturgeon submitted that grammar would bring the country's native peoples into closer contact with the Government, and he considered that administration in Southern Rhodesia better than in the Crown Colonies, because the officials were permanent and were in close contact with local conditions. Native representation in Parliament would introduce the natives to politics; he preferred that they should keep in touch with the imperial Government through the Governor.

The declared policy of the Labour Party in England might lead to the loss of British territories in Africa if Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland were left to the Imperial Government's control. Moreover, if amalgamation were rejected, it would simply lack of trust, and would lead to a revulsion of feeling which might induce Southern Rhodesia

the closer union with the Natives. The interview of Native labourers was as desirable and the less the Native was acquainted with, the better he liked it. To force a system of deferred pay on the Native would be a suffering without the sympathy of the individual. Fortunately he did not find the native labourers armed with rifles; he had never seen the first his labour for a fortnight on arrival for the Native evidences given by Northern Rhodesia was not satisfied that the most obtrusive things expressed were so similar that coaching common origin were suggested.

Commissioners returning to England

The Adrian end of the work at the Royal Commission closed last week, the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Fitzgerald said, from BEECHWOOD TOWER, so as to allow Llandover Castle to be allowed to go forward. "Llandover Castle" by the way will their colleagues extend it? - We hope to come up with all the details from the Board, which he has been keeping.

Lord Bledisloe, the Chairman, opening the annual agricultural show in Salisbury last week said that the cattle on view were of a high average standard and could not be compared with exhibits to be seen anywhere in the Empire outside the Metropolis. At a luncheon of the Rotary Club he spoke strongly for a policy of free trade in all lands, Empire overseas.

Editorial reference to the evidence will be given in the section under: Matters of Record.

La Voz del Laredo • Brown Ins.

Reunion dinner organised by the Matabeleland and Mashonaland Campaigners Society, at which Light General Lord Baden-Powell agreed to be held at the reunion dinner, and the dinner was to be held on Saturday November 1st, 1902, to allow time to commemorate the 45th anniversary of the capture of Bulawayo and the occupation of Matabeleland. All ranks who served in any of the above campaigns are entitled to attend and application for tickets may be made to the Secretary of the ranks, Major T. H. May, 10, Grosvenor Gardens, London S.W. 1. The dinner will be in a most sumptuous hall.

That Kenya Railway Debt

~~Settlers Reject Treasury Claim~~

The Nigerian legislature passed unanimously and with applause on Thursday last a motion calling on the Government to issue a statement explaining its position regarding the claim made by Great Britain under the Uganda Railway Acts for a grant of £5,500,000, representing expenditure by the British government years ago in the construction of the Mombasa-Africa-Nyasa Railway. In fronting to-day the question of repayment of this sum, the Minister of Finance said:

Several members said it was an astonishing suggestion that a struggling body of analysts should be saddled with a loan of 10 years ago in respect of Imperial communications and for which the colonists had no liability whatever. The Financial Secretary said that a copy of the debate would be forwarded to the Secretary of State and that a statement would be issued as soon as possible.

~~Promoting Agricultural Prosperity~~

The Government agreed a motion that the introduction of measures for the development and the consolidation of agricultural industry was essential and should take precedence in the Executive Council deliberations. The Director of Agriculture said the Government hoped to dispel the illusion that the Government had no agricultural policy or that European agriculture in Kenya was on the verge of collapse.

Many references were made to the destocking of the Kamba Reserve, and while, in general, the policy was approved, the method of carrying it out was criticised.

Status of the Highlands

The Native Lands Tax Bill and the Crown Lands Amendment Bill designed to implement the Carter Land Commission's recommendations have been the third reading in the Legislative Council but did not come into effect until Orders in Council are issued specifying the establishment of a Native Lands Board and a Holdings Board.

result of the "European" demand for arrest of the devadasi, the phrase proposal by Major Sir Pandit of the Indian electorate members, the "Highlands" reserved for persons of British European descent." Lord Lansdowne estimated that the European electorate members would support an amendment since it was to strengthen the Indians' contention but the Government declined to accept it.

ment Uganda

Unchecked buoyancy of the revenue, a heady combination of sumptuous balances and prodigious deficits, has been a source of increasing power and influence, and has given the verdict of grace by the Financial Services Commission on the account and finances of the country for 1957. Revenue was £1,950,000,000 over the budget, and expenditure £1,740,888,270, 220 less than the estimate. Uganda's present financial position is again important work, which has hitherto been unable to afford the services of the sumptuous balances which are required to meet the requirements of the State.

Blood Transfusions

The Example of Zanzibar

In the issue of "East Africa and Rhodesia" of July 21st, you will find a letter from Mr. J. G. S. M. of Zanzibar, in which he says:—
"This is the first issue of 'East Africa and Rhodesia' I have seen. I would like to call your attention to the following case:—A certain African, 10 years old, confined himself to the purpose of finding a white person to undergo his operations. He succeeded, and the operation was performed by a European, who, however, by interrogating his victim, found out that it was the beginning of this year that he had been sent to the police force of Zanzibar, and that he had given his services to the police force for the purpose of getting their blood for this purpose, on urgent occasions at the request of the Aldeia engineer in charge of the Zanzibar Government Hospital. Finally, this year several white persons voluntarily gave their blood to the police force of Zanzibar Hospital, and the results were very good results."

Zanzibar.

If similar arrangements have been made anywhere between the people and the Fiumpo, we shall be glad to inform the informed and active public of the facts.—ENGLAND, &c.

Old African Manuscripts

Can Anyone Supply Information?

East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR,—The following is an extract from a letter written from East Africa and Rhodesia to Mr. James C. Gordon, residing at Home, Fiji, on January 1, 1874:—

"In the delightful library of rare books and manuscripts of the greatest possible worth are many old manuscripts of the greatest interest, including about 1,750 small volumes in Arabic character, but written in some dialect of Central Africa, which is yet unknown to science, and all these African manuscripts Sir George G. knew of its existence, and intended, for it when he was overnour of the Zanzibar. It was, however, before he was overnour of the Zanzibar, that a fine old Arab gentleman, whose Captain stated him a fine old Arab gentleman, who had brought it on board and gave him under at Zanzibar, had brought it on board and gave him under stand that it contained manuscripts which he had succeeded in getting from the interior. Only think what strange histories may one day be told when some historic mysteries may one day be solved when some able scholar shall take up dialect-hunting in Central Africa, and return competent to read these now sealed

"—Miss Gordon's summing up at that time, guess of Sir George G. was, when Prince Alfred of New Zealand, in whose company he was formerly Governor.

I have searched through as given by Sir George G. to the Auckland Library and have made other inquiries in New Zealand with no success. I have been told, however, that the manuscript may have been taken to England with Sir George G. for an exchange of English books left to Sir George G. with a library in New Zealand, which am not certain of, in fact.

It has occurred to me that the "dialect of Central Africa," which is yet unknown, may be the same, and that the 15 volumes in Arabic characters may be the "dialect of Pate," or one of the many others on the coast of East Africa, or, indeed, in fact, that the dialect may be the "dialect of the Central House."

The Mbulu Child Murders

Fatile Explanation

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Dear Sir,—On July 21st, our Matters of your paper, you will find a letter from Mr. J. G. S. M., in which he says:—

"I have also to inform you that the third boy, who was also confessed, the girl in my belief, was the son of one of the other two children. The law, however, is based on the principles of the body, no man can be tried for the murder of another."

"I would like to add, however, that the girl's remains were found close to those of the third boy, killed, so when said, whose remains were where the boy's, and the others had been. Hence, which can break the innocence of an old woman, who is not likely to have left any recognisance of a small child?—Bracelets?—Teeth?—Children wear articles of value in Mbulu?—Teeth?—It could not be difficult to make hay on such 'evidence.'

The explanation, instead of elucidating the problem, only serves to multiply finite only making confusion worse confounded.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. H. RINGER.

Tanganjika: No Surrender

Lloyd George's Opposition

Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia":—

It is excellent to hear Mr. Lloyd George's assertion that "no reconsideration of the question of German territories is now practicable." The German conqueror and garrisons of which would make it impossible for Germany to convert its African colony into a formidable military and naval menace to its neighbours. His is the recognition of the danger, a certainty, which would be a better world than that must happen if African territory were restored to Germany which has made East Africans, Rhodesians, and South Africans, most abominably exposed to the surrender school in England's service. Many of the members of which are also with impunity of the strategists involved, and so many of whom are in league with all the colonial territories which they would probably sacrifice.

If the Germans were to have Tanganyika, they would turn into a formidable military and naval power to its neighbour, the United States further north, including the Union of South Africa and Egypt, with the Suez Canal. This is not theory, but absolute certainty, which must be recognised as such by the military, naval and aerial forces of His Majesty's Government.

That is one of the reasons why there can be no possible position of the withdrawal of Great Britain from Tanganyika. Another is the Nationality of the people, non-Aryans, who must be held in contempt, and who, I trust, will be faithful to Kenya Colony.

EX-GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

POINT FROM LETTER

"I can get from Guido to Kamala in 60 hours, but if that takes a letter 9 days, I am bound."

OUR BOOKSHELF

Books Rapidly Reviewed

A Farm on the Veldt. By Jane Englekirk. (London: Cassell & Company, £1.50.) A good story, rightly told, of a sister's all strain and the atmosphere of a Rhodesian farm, very infused overall. But why?

The Bekashî Order of Dervishes. By J. K. Rice (Hartford Seminary, U.S.A., £2.60). For the Muhammadan world the dervishes represent a mystic trend, heterodox ororthodox, but not lying as it were, the regular sunni cult. Among these dervish fraternities, the Bekashî hold a niche in Turkey, their numbers being estimated well over seven million. Dr. Rice's story, highly technical in part, is a useful contribution to Lutzac's Oriental Religious Series. Anyone hoping for spiritual revelations of "dancing dervishes" will be disappointed.

The Drama of Madagascar. By Samuel Lowe Methuen, £5s. Mrs. Hoye of the same, the part which Madagascar has played in history, and its bearing exceedingly fully, having the advantage of much original documentary material to explore. Lord Laird reveals in a foreword that the great increase of General Gallieni in bringing order to the country to the island was due to the principle of "divide et impera" which had been introduced by the British and two years previously in Uganda, and was shortly afterwards systematized in Nigeria. But aside of its profound success in Madagascar it was adopted as the policy of France elsewhere in Africa.

Tropical Nutrition. By Dr. G. R. Nicholls (London, Tindal, £1.50, 6d.). Designed to assist medical men in the tropics to understand, diagnose, treat and overcome nutrition deficiencies in the poor inhabitants, rather than to deal with the more affluent and the more elaborate types of the world. Dr. Nicholls' book collects all at oval corners in small space and expresses it clearly and well. The intricate subject of the many vitamins is especially good and will be found instructive to the layman, so clean much from its pages, especially if he is far from civilization. There is a chapter on vegetarianism which is important in view of its prevalence in Africa. Dr. Nicholls condemns it for children, old people, while admitting it for the elderly; and to show the efficiency of various Native races in this respect. His statement that the Massai live on fermented milk and maize is surprising.

African Art. By G. H. Keay (London, Cassell, £1.25, 6d.). The useful-page photographs which the author took during a tour into equatorial Africa through Egypt, the Sudan, Kenya, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria and the Southern Sahara, make a splendid collection, their artistic quality, skillful choice of subjects and fidelity being excellently reproduced. The text is practically a reprint of the author's travel diary, and he has "ungenius" shyness which makes for good copy. As an artist, he is an admirer of that African art, "plastic and heroic" which is disappearing with the increasing supply of cheap, sign goods. He carries this admiration rather far. He shows among this assembly of naked black figures an old leper who has lost most of his skin, and is covered with sores. He looks like a piece of broken African sculpture. The included picture of Entembe, Uganda's well-known crocodile of which no says, "I am told that quite a number of missionaries of the early building era finished fair days in Entembe, which made him a better photographer than historian."

National Fitness. (London, 6s.) Mr. W. H. Ross Clark has collected articles by authorities on nutrition, in its modern sense, to include the Professor of Human Anatomy and the President of Oxford. These few words from the author himself illustrate the bare remedy in improving the state of things. "In time and in full book."

Savage Symphonies. By Eric Lomax (London: Hodder & Stoughton, £1.50). The son of the famous author of "Good Savage" (Eric Lomax), tells of his fight for intellectual freedom under Nazi rule, the break up of their home in Germany and their escape to America. That it is full hot with indignation and outrage is not surprising in the circumstances.

Found Adventure. By Alex Harding (London, 6d.)—a good strong yarn of adventure in which begins in the West Indies, Sanders, far and clear of the mainland, who has a child named Nelly and a wife, and others who have quite a small colony there, but out of it Mervin, the little son of a converted explorer, gives a new slant to the traditional adventure story.

Lion and Jackal. By Dr. C. E. Allen and Unwin, £s. Native life in South Africa, or in the "Protectorate," Native Commission? Ethnology, the tribes are no doubt interesting, but are liable to have been skilfully selected and faithfully reported, but it is improbable that they will appeal to a European audience, as the author suggests. A general "The Native Men" glorified, reprinted as "Independent," is a real contribution to an understanding of the Bantu tribes and their culture.

Surgical Handbook for Hospital Assistants in the Tropics. By Mr. W. K. Connell, F.R.C.S. (Surgical Specialist in Tanganyika Territory) of Bale Medical Missionaries, £s. 6d. (12s.) Based on 15 years' experience in the tropics, Mr. Connell has set out to make this handbook fulfil four purposes: a basis for lectures by medical officers who have had to add to their other duties; a reference book for Native dispensers faced with some surgical condition new to them; a refresher course on first principles for medical officers; and, principally, a standard of treatment, dramatically expressed. It looks forward to the time when "one can say, 'The patient is suffering from so and so, and the treatment described on page such and such is the best.' This is justified in this by knowing that it works best on a definite routine. In short, the author has aimed at writing a book that will be used by working men—and he has surely succeeded. Care has been taken to select the cases treated, so that they shall be within the capacity of hospital assistants in the tropics; there are no few. In 177 illustrations, some of them coloured, the language used, while precise and intelligible, is not the "simple form" type. It broad, but the author thinks it be our aim to raise the standard of the assistants' English rather than to lose it by communicating with them in the language of the nursery. But he has wisely limited the higher flights of technicality. As a sound practical work on the restricted provinces of surgery for which it is designed, the book can be confidently recommended, and should be in every sub-assistant surgeon's bookshelf.

MING SHARK SERVICE COUPON

Aug. 25, 1938

The Attractions of Kenya

Points from the New Handbook

KENYA, BIG AND LITTLE ATTRACTS IT ALL. "Kenya," says the book of travel which has been so well received, has run into another edition, and like its predecessor should be a useful publication for anyone interested in the country it describes.

It is of rather larger format than the new issue of the handbook, is excellently illustrated and contains 120 colour plates, but the 150 pictures of the Colony's attractions are not as attractive as those which were in the first issue, but they have attracted considerable attention.

The following extract gives some idea of the character of the book, which is available through agents in the Kenya Agent, and British Agents, or from the London office, or from 177, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

"A land of great contrasts, with high plateaus of green and waving grass, and others of scrub-covered heath, running down to the shimmering sheep of the sun-dappled sea, and the entrancing grottoes of Vasco da Gama, and his fleetmen upon their long ships.

"Kenya is a country of a thousand days of sunshine, and your horse will be fit for racing in a week.

"Our people of Kenya are ready to offer a repast for hospitality. It is a good tradition that individualism is better still when based on a community scale. They welcome a stranger to their home, treat him with kindness and good manners, characteristic of so many English. You have the English and Dominion homes. The population is composed of all these national elements, and in Kenya the various characteristics are blended into a pleasant whole. Your people do not know the gospel of God's Own Country, nor do they know their own country. They have come to the land of promise, so they wait with confidence, and a stranger referred from his first home, when he came, I saw—'I have come to you.'

Reception to Visitors

"Hospitality is a virtue which deserves a place in sound social life. Although the spirit of modern Kenya only began six years ago, the home-making instinct and determination was so well-rooted and so complete that sociability was early established as one of the firmest and best traditions. You will be sure to be welcome, though you may never meet the farmer and his wife who have never before. You can surprise a lonely prospector in his 'blue' and he will be glad indeed to see you and ready to apologise for the primitive standard of his domestic arrangements."

"As being a country where agricultural conditions are as near perfection as nature can make them, where the sun shines the most days of the year, and the carelessness of dry summer weather, there is no difficulty in finding work for the busy population. Except when tourists, there is no formal recognition that is not easily given. The County Councils and Districts where settlement hours, football sports and social life in the towns, are each provided with facilities. Golf courses are to be found almost every centre from the Indian Camps to the shores of Lake Victoria and the foothills of Mount Kenya. Elephants and the trade in the skins, however, are now preserved by a growing number of collectors, both here and abroad.

"There are several racecourses in the country, the standard of racehorse breeding kept high by the importations of British and Dominion studs, and since many parts of the Highlands are suitable for horse breeding, the country studs are a very important factor in this greater achievement.

Many of the beautiful streams in the Highlands

are navigable, and the wild streams with the lightning even, could hardly compete with the fishing facilities of Africa's fish-rich rivers. Its flora has also attracted interesting attention recently, and will form an important addition to alternatives to the present game preserves, the big game of valley hills and plains.

Varieties of Game

"Kenya is one of the few countries in the world which has all the varieties of game, one of Nature's greatest gifts to man. The Colony is one of the finest hunting grounds in the world, and within a mile or two of Nairobi are to be found the last remnants of the great forests which have disappeared in the natural course of events.

"Bush and plains, savanna and forest, provide a varied habitat for the game which can be seen in the bush and plains, and the plains, and the forest, and the savanna, and the hills, and the mountains, and the plains again. In short, the game is varied and plentiful, and the hunting is excellent. Game shooting is a highly specialised and

expensive sport, and the game farms which

specialise in game shooting with game farms and other game farms, and the game farms which

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Statement - Womb Notes

416 Mr. Evans-Benzer DSS.

MAY 1937

"But there, there's a bill of lading instead of much
loved clothes." — *The British Soldier in Tanganyika*

"... 10 years ago Lewis, during his time in
Number 10, R.E., was making up
Kantala."

"Lewis does not bring scientific specimens
in a glass case. He has *Education in Education*
in the Colonial Empires."

"How next year we shall be the only country school
having one to 16." — *The Prime Minister of Southern
Rhodesia, speaking in Rhodesia*.

"The application of chemical manure to soil
short of nitrogen is a makeshift, and only postpones
the day of reckoning." — *Mr. Turner*.

"There is not the slightest doubt of the soundness
of Beira or Rhodesian Children's Hospital Home."
Dr. M. J. Brown, speaking in Salisbury

"*Eucalyptus rigidens* is without doubt a superior
species to *Eucalyptus globulus* for replanting
deteriorated grasslands." — *First Report of Tanganyika for 1937*.

"In times of economic stress the primary pro-
ducer is more likely to be the producer of
secondary goods." — *Sir Harry Ramsay, Director of
the Imperial Institute*.

"The sense of human friendliness is a mark
characteristic of the Oxford Street crowd, and has
the effect, for the first time in the political life of
Southern Rhodesia."

"To the tiger of animals, any capturing of wild
life is most revolting; the total prohibition of all
captures should have been the rule." — *The Hunting
Game Act, 1936, in Rhodesia for 1937*.

"The overwhelming majority of the people of
Southern Rhodesia have been born and bred in the
South, and it is with the South that their
desire to be linked." — *Mr. Malvane Shand*.

"Student and settler alike in Rhodesia has the
Zimbabwean representative of African
people as a permanent interlocutor in their and
moderate history in Europe." — *These Students*.

"I refuse to believe that what is happening during
the last few weeks, which in Rhodesia is un-
precedented, is the beginning of the start of the
long awaited revolution." — *Mr. Williams*, Evening
Standard.

"The results of actual results have attained a
policy of rearing two hedges and planting hedges
of grass and other materials to prevent soil erosion."
*Report for 1936 of the Provincial Commissioner
of Western Province of Uganda*.

"The natives are getting accustomed to the
new coinage and new currency, although they are
still failing to make use of the one-cent piece
still in circulation, of which it is planned will
eventually reduce the cost of living." — *Financial
Statement for 1936 of Mombasa*.

"The *zakat* is a little enclosure
usually made round with high banks, into
which grain is sown according to the number
of cattle. The *zakat* is always situated in
villages, it is in the South, and there are frequently
several *zakat* in one "village". — *Miss M. K. K.*
writing on Native Standards of Living."

Prominent among Indian officials here is Mr. Dinesh Chandra Ghosh, who after returning home from an active career in India, appears at first sight to be a simple, unassuming man. He is now the chief Inspector of Schools, and has held this post at different times as Director of Education, and before the beginning of 1937 was for two years a member of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Nairobi Association, Vice-Chairman of the Convention of Associations of Kenya, and was formerly Secretary to the Nairobi Municipal Council.

Senior teacher and teacher's graduate
School he graduated at Calcutta University, having
for five years had secondary school posts, the last
held in the Presidency, being elected President
of the Travancore Teachers' Association. Then
spent 15 years as Indian principal of a secondary
training college as a Director and Inspector of Schools
and as Assistant Director of Public Instruction in
Bengal, being co-opted a member of Bengal of the
Public Service Commission and also a member
of the Surveyor's Imperial Commission in 1922.
Was a member of the Senate of Calcutta
University from 1922 to 1932, and President of the
Institute of Economics of East Bengal and Assam.

years. Like the Devil he abominated that the Devil and the Devil abominated him. And this was well. But instead of this devoting himself to a better cause, he has chosen to bring peace for a generation. This is so, when we stand without a desire for three reasons. First, he has had a long and most pleasant tour to Prague, bound—unannounced. He is willing to compromise his principles and freedom in the United Republic. Second, there it would be at least as mad as the dictators to gamble on a challenge to the democracies as Tito's little nod provoked, and this because President Roosevelt's speech in Capitol is a warning and meant to be. Meaning, of course, a warning that strong as the Communist forces may seem in the United States could indeed be the attempts to continue the policy of dividing the forces of good, humanism, and freedom, compelled to turn against each other.

Roosevelt's warning is directed at the sister of the British Empire. The United States will not be swayed by its domination or its willfulness. We have learnt that our people have no opinion in regard of wanton aggression, and that our government does not interfere in the violation of accepted international rights. No country where thought is free can present very strong and honest front to its borders from considering the events, and rendering its verdict, and the sum total of these opinions of educated men and women will bring the long run some national conflict. Public opinion ultimately governs policy. It is right and just that this should be the case. We in the Americas are no longer to always continue to wish the outcome of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or harm. Instead we have become a constant addition to every propaganda effort put to carry General Staff by land and sea. The vast amount of our resources, the vigour of our culture, and the strength of our people have made us a force for world peace, whether we choose or not. Happily yes, and we in friendship and entire understanding can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, according to how far they have been explored, so, technically, the last decade which may, in our books, be reckoned as conducive to the peace of the world. Even if these books are disappointed, we can assure our children that this basis here at least shall remain strong, and where the world can flourish unimpeded.

President Roosevelt speaking in Canada.

Background

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

The Press
Signor Rivo, *Il Sestore*, editor of the *Espresso*, has reported to the *Times* of the imminent amalgamation of the newspaper. The Piccione agency, a London editor founded in 1920, has bought the entire paper, chairman under the Austrian Piccione, and *Il Sestore* is champion of the Italian cause. In championing the cause of buildings and tanks more than anything else, *Il Sestore* has won the plaudits of the newspaper's readership. Signor Rivo, who has been writing for the paper since 1920, when the Fascist racial policies were first launched, Senator Piccione is a member of the Piccione family, either in position or name, and Piccione, once chairman of the paper, is now chairman again, although not in the same capacity. Signor Massoni, the managing director, has definitely approved the change of ownership of the newspaper. Signor Rivo, while retaining his position as editor, becomes its principal shareholder.

Resenting Jewish Doctors
British doctors practising in Germany will not be allowed to train in Germany after September 1, though where the Jewish population is large, as in Berlin, 200 Jewish doctors will be sent off the rolls where permitted to treat Jewish patients, and others will not be considered doctors, and may not belong to any professional organisation. They will be private individuals practising by virtue of a knowledge once acquired, with the elimination of Jews from the medical profession is assured.

Deutsche Aerzteblatt
Worried by Nazis
The Christians learn of the Gospel applied to the Nazi situation. Nazi leaders are not Christians. Hence the split between church and Nazis. What Christianity opposed by Jesus Nazarene, the Christians resist. But the Gospel is the only instrument that will bring peace, not one which can be used in the future of the church. This attitude has resulted in high church in Germany, and the result is that a realisation on behalf of the intelligent class that the best way to help the community to live in peace is

Japan's Awakening
Japan's changes have been a military anti-aircraft gun between them. And there now is a foreigner who knew no word of English before. Day and night he runs his bombs away as he is known the people he has ruined like the Chinese people, moved from terror to docile acceptance. They have learned that bombs can destroy the land. Buildings yes; they have seen yes; their towns and villages yes. But never the great earth of Japan, which tries to be a new instrument, in reality by which it breaks its dominion over China's soil. Japanese are in a desperate situation. Their authority extends just so far as the conquered race can see a light on their masters' backs. Japanese are straining themselves to hold the vital positions of their outposts, when the carts even join together. For, though Tokyo rules along the railways the land between is China still. The defeat of Japan emerges as a military probability, almost as certain.

Moscow given in the Evening Standard

Russia's New Marshal
Marshal Bludovitch, who came at the Manchukuo border, has often been spoken of as the mystery man of the Field Army. There is mystery about the anti-Japanese activities in those Revolution years. A General Tulin in him and in the other names.

When he first emerged into prominence he was known as "the man in the black mask"; his early days of tactics and strategy, especially his part for the obscure and wonderful of Samuria, was summed up by: "Die that he is that becomes him." He is an officer of one of the Central Staffs, and also helped to defend the 1917. He has variously been identified with Major General of the Anglo-Hungarian Staff, and the major staff of the Russian Intelligence Service. Intelligent as a chess player, he is Roman and German, and his military career has been in the Russian army, and he has been a general and a colonel of the Russian army and my legend told in the story of his recognition international.

International in the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post

To the News

Financial Barometer of the Week

Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence. — "We are the most mixed people on earth, but all we have somehow discovered a way in which to make all our elements mingle happily together." — Mr. John T. Scott.

Power does not make happy. — *The Left Review*, India.

A company is in a particular level of control. — *Oil and London*.

Humility is a virtue, but

awesomeness what it generates. — Mr. Arthur F. Smith.

A base is not a base, and
in the romance out of the stories
to tell of the origin of the *Observer*.

The most systematic approach to
British responsibility. — Mr. Sir H. H. Thomas, Versailles.

All is restored. — *Brexit*.

It would in the future be
assured public opinion shall wean
hope to meet the interests of the
Treasury. — *The British in
Helen*.

The social services, which cost
Great Britain £63,000,000 in 1910,
rose to £383,000,000 in 1925, and
now over £2,000,000. — P. E.
Roberts.

It costs the country £300 to put
one man in the Territorial Army.
Behind a sharpshooter. — General Sir
Walter Llewellin. — Director General of
the Territorial Army.

Germany has a potential sub-
marine fleet of 48 vessels. Great
Britain's potential strength in
modern submarines is 12. —
Vigilance and Vigilance. — General
Edward P. V.

Beyond the Rhine we have
seen the force of facts, biased and
distorted by political dogma, carried
to such a degree that it seems almost
anthropoidal. — One working-class
instrument of the great. — *Russia*. —
London Child.

For freedom, liberty, and the
dignity of the human spirit, there
are those who would substitute
autocratic power, reigned in
servitude and tyranny, widespread
throughout the areas men have died
to prevent. — J. E. Davies.
Americus. — Ambassador to Belgium.

This edition has been added
especially for the service of sub-
scribers to our Air Mail edition.

Investment Prospects. — In the
second quarter of the year, and
the volume of EXPONS, the British
manufactured goods, and by January
1st, 1929, the winter was over, whereas
hereas before the winter had a

manufactured goods imported
from Britain were fewer than a year
ago. With commodity prices still

considerably below the peak point
reached last year, the high rates of
charges to British manufacturers

will lead to still greater falling off
in the volume of exports resulting
in a further deterioration of Britain's
balance of payments.

There are only two solutions, one being
a reduction of public expenditure, or inflation by further
currency depreciation. — Britain,

though economy can be ruled out
on the question on political grounds
alone, and in the matter, becoming

therefore some form of controlled
inflation is a definite possibility in
the reasonably near future. For
this reason, the holders of equity

stocks may now take a greater interest
in the shares of those companies
involved in the production of con-
sumer goods, especially com-
modities, in the process of recovery
over the next year or two.

The Investors' Report.

Alarming Investors' Fears. — The German race has a grievance
against the world and a will to
conquer, but has never yet been led

to settle the grievance except by
the use of arms of brute force.
Hitler may make his people worse,
but would they become radically

different? Hitler were to fall down
dead. No, as long as the German
people retain their sense of bravado,
their racial ideas about racial
superiority, and their faith in the

ability of settling scores, there will
be pointed insecurity in Europe, and
as long as political security remains
there will be no boom in the investment

markets. But there is no
excuse for a pony of hoarding cash
as gold. The investor does not do
himself any good, much less his
country, by getting into a funk.

If war broke out, investment would
immediately require him to liquidate
his cash for War Loans. He should
remain calm. A little common sense
thinking at this moment would

allay his fears. — *The Investors'
Report*.

Stock Exchange. — Natural mean
index of investment prospects and
share on 1000 companies in the
Bank of Rhodesia and its
subsidiaries in the main sections of the market.

Consols	21%	0
Kenya	5%	0
S. Africa	31%	0
N. Rhodesia	10%	0
Uganda	15%	0
East Afr. Govt.	94.0%	0
Ug. Dist. 10% deb.	92.1%	0
Ug. Gold Min. 8%	101.0%	0
Sugar 3%	100.0%	0
Goldmines 6%	105.0%	0

Industrial.

Brit. Amer. Tobacco	10%	0
Carver	0	0
Brit. Rubber Co.	10%	0
Comptone 17%	0	0
Brunlop Rubber 10%	0	0
General Electric Co.	10%	0
Imp. Orlon Ind. 10%	0	0
Imp. Tobacco 20%	0	0
Int.-Nickel Canada	0	0
Prov. Cigarettes 10%	0	0
Turner Industries 10%	0	0
U.S. Steel 10%	0	0
Unilever 5%	0	0
United Biscuits 5%	0	0
Vickers 10%	19.9%	0
Woolworth 5%	4.6%	0

Metals and Oil.

Anaconda 50%	7.10	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10%)	2.10	0
Anglo-American	5.5%	0
Anglo-Iranian	5.5%	0
Brigalow Oil	1.12	0
Ceres Goldfields	1.12	0
Crown Metal (10%)	17.6	0
De Beers 50%	10.12	0
E. Rand Gold (10%)	6.12	0
Elkington (10%)	2.12	4.5
Gold Coast Set. (5%)	10.10	0
John Deere Cons.	21.11	0
Mexican Eagle	5.5%	0
Rio Tinto Mines (5%)	9.10	0
Rhodiumite	5.5%	0
Royal Dutch 10%	10.10	0
Shet. Gas Set. (5%)	10.10	0
Soc. Nigel (10%)	11.8	0
West Wind (10%)	3.0	0

Banks, Mining and Home Bails.

Forsays Bank (D.G.C.)	2.5	3
Han. Inv. 5% (10%)	100.10	0
Crédit	0	0
SD. Realisation	0	0
Gr. Western	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai	5.5	0
L.M.S.	13.5	0
Nat. Bank of Eng.	10.10	0
Southern Afr. def. ord.	2.5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	0	0
Uni-Castle 6% pref.	1.2	0

Plantations.

Anglo-Dutch (10%)	1.8	3
Esso 1927	17	0
Gold Asiatique	8	7
Malayalam Pl. (5%)	11.10	9
Rubber Trust (£1)	3	0

PERSONALIA

Mr. G. C. Watling has been appointed home town banker to the Royal Rhodesian Regiment.

Major J. C. H. Studdert, formerly of the Royal Rhodesian Regiment, has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

Mr. G. G. Oliphant, Administrator General in Northern Rhodesia, is to leave.

Major J. C. H. Studdert, formerly of the Royal Rhodesian Regiment, has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

D. K. S. Ford, Commissioner of Appeals in Tanganyika Territory since 1921, is to be The King's.

The Marchioness of Athamont arrived from Southern Rhodesia on her way to Brough Castle, Arrian.

Mr. K. S. Horner has been appointed to the Research Department in Tanganyika Territory.

Lady Evelyn Mabelton leaves England tomorrow for Madras to meet Sir Dugald Mabelton on his return from the Rhodesias.

Mr. F. P. Viggers, wife and son, and formerly of Southern Rhodesia, died at oaks last week.

J. A. Gillan, Civil Secretary to the Sudan, and until recently Acting Governor-General, is leaving Scotland.

Lieutenant Colonel A. A. Lembit, D.P.L., D.D., has taken up his duties as a temporary administrator in Somaliland.

David Kellengere, well known in the business community of London, has sold his interests and moved to Nairobi.

The Northern Rhodesian Legation has been in full training near Mombasa under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Dunlop.

The Rev. John Brumfield, personal chaplain to the Bishop of Gibralfar, has been appointed a missionary to the diocese of Lehombo, P.T.

Mrs. E. C. Clarke, "widow" of Mr. G. C. Mopane, of Clark, the former Southern Rhodesia pioneer settler, is on her way to England.

Mr. T. A. C. Enzer, who served for many years in Uganda, has been appointed a temporary administrative Officer in Somaliland and will have his present appointment.

The flying boat "Coriolis" recently carried Dr. Mombasa Mrs. Enzer and her six-week-old son, one of the youngest travellers to make so long a journey by air; special accommodation was provided for the infant passenger, a screened bunk being arranged in one of the saloons. Dr. Enzer has been a medical officer in Kenya since 1925.

Mr. J. A. Aldon de L'Isle, author of the "Rhodesian Handbook," has been appointed to the staff of the Royal Rhodesian Air Force.

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Mr. W. G. Davies, manager of Messrs. Bell & Sons & Co., Ltd., has arrived in Rhodesia, and is acting for him during his absence from Northern Rhodesia.

The engagement is announced between Mr. J. Pettigrew, of the staff of the Southern Government Railways, and of Jean, only daughter of Mr. W. G. Richardson, formerly Chief Collector of Customs in the Sudan, and Mrs. Richardson's daughter, Helga.

Major C. A. B. Morris, until recently Officer in Charge of the London Fire Brigade, now in London on duty for East Africa, has invited his wife and his daughter, and will, by their invitation, report upon the fire service of the East African governments.

Mrs. Anna Howett Beard, formerly of Nairobi, staff to the managing agent, was charged at Bow Street, Monday, under the Public Order Act with the Kenyan Colony. In the case of Gray v. Grid, she was involved with £1,600. The accused was remanded for a week on bail of £100.

At a meeting of the Eastern Farmers' Federation at Umtali, Southern Rhodesia, the Minister of Agriculture, Captain F. E. Herries, announced that the government had approved the final plans for the cold storage works, it being that construction will probably begin within the next two months.

When Matthias Wellington died in Moiaria in 1885 there was a small balance in hand from the fund publicly raised to support his aged servant of Dr. Livingstone, which now belongs to present to the old framed photograph of Wellington to the headquarters of the Anti-Slavery Missionary Society in London and to the dioceses of Kenya, Central Tanganyika, the Upper Nile, and Uganda.

As an unknown typographical error we were made to report in our last issue the death of Kamala of Mr. A. H. Mowat, whereas it was his wife, Mrs. Ruth Wilton Stansion Mowat (see Column 2) who passed away. There will be widespread sympathy with his bereavement with Mr. Mowat, one of the best known surgeons in Uganda, for both of them were very popular members of the community.

After some discussions and appointments recently settled in the Ecclesiastical Board of the Legation of Flanders, the following:—Canon Wingfield Clegg to be Captain and District Chaplain; Lieutenant W. B. Kerr to be Captain, the 1st Hon. Lord's Dragoon Guards; "Squadron" of Flanders to be Captain, Eleventh and Leader; No. 1 Troop, "A" Squadron.

The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the ordinary edition by ocean mail. In many cases the saving is three full weeks, and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.

Obituary

Mr. Martin Sharp, formerly of Messrs. Johnson, King & Company, the London silk merchants, died at his residence, in the Strand, on the 24th of April, with deep regret at the loss of his dear wife on June 2nd, 1930. Mrs. Sharp, a widow, wife of Mr. H. S. Sharp, Mrs. Sharp, was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends in Scotland, where she had lived so long, and she was always hospitable and kind. Her funeral will be the interment Saturday at Ruthin, her residence, where she has resided since 1920.

Many of those who have been associated with Port Said during the past will share with regret the death of John Hastings, aged the age of 75, on April 21st, 1931. George Hastings, who retired from the editorship of the *Port Said Times* in 1921, he was for many years a noted figure in South African journalism, serving on the *South African Daily Mail*, as well as on the *South African Star*. Edgar Waller, son of the late Mr. Waller, who died in 1928.

We regret to announce the sudden death in Islington, of Sir John Mackenzie, who was appointed a director of Smith, Mackenzie and Company, Ltd., when the company was formed. "Mack's" limited liability company was founded by two who had for many years been a partner in Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., and by Mr. James Mackinnon. Mackenzie & Co. became one of the most prominent East African business firms, many years ago.

It is many friends in Nyasaland and Rhodesia will learn with deep regret of the death in Durban at the age of 62 on April 1st, Ernest Heywood, the former manager in Africa of the Imperial Tobacco Company, with whom he remained and served since 1905. He first went to Nyasaland in 1908, and during the succeeding years laid the foundations of the tobacco trade between that country and Great Britain. For nearly ten years he became manager of the I.T.C. Rhodesian and Nyasaland, in 1931 he health compelled him to return to England.

Outstanding Native Priest

In the Church in East Africa, and particularly the Diocese of the Upper Nile, has lost a worker of outstanding ability as the deacon in the Laungo district, the University of Dalton Sira Bongo. Born in the Belgian Congo 20 years ago, he was taken captive by the Banyoro tribe in the eastern shores of Lake Edward, and kept in bonds of slavery against his will for six years, and was pursued and captured by the Banyoro, and his master was released. He became a Christian and in 1924 went with the Rev. S. S. Lloyd and others to Patongo to open a mission station in Patongo in the newly-voluntary, and knowing the language well, he was of great assistance to Mr. Lloyd, Bishop Kitching in translating the Gospels and a whole of the New Testament into the Bantu tongue. How important was this work is shown by the fact that during the last five years 20,000 New Testaments have been sold among the schools.

In 1926 Mr. Donga, helped the Rev. S. S. Lloyd to start a new mission station at Gulu, and four years later he was ordained deacon. Since then he has served Africa in the Church in Acholi and Laungo. He worked hard in establishing a mission station at Berarford, persuaded the chiefs to contribute £1,000 towards a school, and after six years he was chiefly instrumental in collecting £1,000 for a church, the foundation stone of which he laid with his own hands. He repaired bicycles for the mission, and used his own motorcycle in visiting his churches.

Africa and the London Zoo

~~BAIRD'S LARKETTE~~, born in the ~~Wadsworth~~ Park last ~~Bea~~ing Day, and the most beautiful ~~box~~ specimen I ever saw, the interesting event from which I am publishing a new record in the Report for 1917 of the Acclimatization Society of London. A ~~lark~~ is a bird like the lark, usually described as *Baird's Lark*, *Calandrellus Bairdi*. *Calandrellus Bairdi* has been ~~seen~~ seen a few ~~times~~ days since, so that, ~~and~~ over two miles a week ever since, so that by Easter she had reached a height of 6 feet and was well on her way to attain the 12 and 16 feet of her parents.

Breeding by wild animals in confinement is an excellent test of their comfort and health. The Regent's Park mammals were bred against all odds, including birds and reptiles. See again p. 24. Among the breeding was a cross between an East and a West African marshbush (*Troglodytes troglodytes* x *T. gratus*), which is interesting, if incidental. A leopard cub born in the Park still lives; while four tigers (two born at Whipsnade) all survived. Two female chimpanzees were born and successfully reared.

A group of one-tailed gnus, extinct in the wild state, was secured for Whipsnade where their extraordinary antics attracted much attention; and some African buffaloes were transferred to Whipsnade where they made a fine show. The death of Mok, the male eastern gorilla, was a great blow to the Beldings as the cause of his death was much discussed, it is well to give the official report - "a subacute pneumococcal infection, apparently derived from the acute attack of pneumonia which he experienced soon after his arrival in 1932." A fine grizzly forest hog was exhibited for the first time. A female bongo gave birth to a stillborn foal on the 20th of September.

Record Number of Visitors

The total number of animals of all kinds, excepting fish and invertebrates, in Regent's Park on December 31st was 3,801; at Whipsnade there were 822 mammals, and 603 birds. The combined total of visitors, was 2,493,315; a record; the number in Regent's Park, 1,046,807, was 152,25 less than in 1936, but Whipsnade with 546,418 increased 61,965 (13%). The net income was £7,523 from Regent's Park, and £7,600 from Whipsnade; the surplus of assets over liabilities was £208,306, an increase of £2,550 over 1936, the £4 Arroyo trust fund being not being included in this account.

Catering for the many, varied and
demanded, 100 tons of hay, 57 tons of herring and
whiting, 1,708 gallons of "special," although
most of the mackerel (11,805 lb.) was considered
31,043 tons of tons of groundnuts, and 4,000
of dried fish.

It is noted that the Society still adheres to the genus *Felis* or its lions, tigers, leopards and so on. It was understood that the genus had been revised and *Panthera* substituted for the species which were surrogates such as the lions.

At her express wish Her Majesty Queen Mary admitted a Fellow of the Society on July 1, 1912.

Mr. D. Macintyre, M.P., the outgoing Member of Parliament, in reviewing his year's work, referred to the present economic and industrial conditions of trade and employment which had been established, surplus on the year's working of £2,000, and the prospect of an income from all sources of £30,000.

Big Income Tax Yield in Kenya

Whereas it is intended to increase the income tax by the sum of £100,000, it is estimated that £13,500 will be collected in the first year, which will regard to almost all the cities of India as a掉头lessly levied and exacted, but it has officially announced that the total will have exceeded £100,000. The Standing Finance Committee of the Legislative Council is charged to review the Income Tax Ordnance and to report whether the same should be retained or abandoned in Kenya.

Golf Champions

Mrs. D. Balsdon, who was the first Mackintosh lady to win the championship of England, with a gross score of 100 holes, Mrs. Whitmarsh being runner up with 183. Miss A. Mackay, with 187, won the Fort Victoria ladies' championship. Miss M. Mackenzie took second place with 188. The shadowed ladies' open golf championship, with the Kirkles were won by Mr. D. Balsdon, the youngest member of the club, with a gross score of 185. Mr. W. Cunningham, of Bulawayo, being second with 190.

~~Livingstone Statuette~~

In a saddle cloth suit, Hesburgh Elliott stands at his officer's cap holding a rousing rifle and a telescope and bayonet sack—that is, on the base. The stone is represented in the half-life-size statue modelled by Mr. D. H. Carte of Shefield, bought by the Government of Northern Rhodesia and placed on the Northern Rhodesia Country and Imperial Institute. A replica of the statue is sent to Northern Rhodesia. The whole bronze statue's life from his boyhood and hunting to his death in Old Delimbi is gathered up in the base of the pedestal.

Tons of Fish

A party of three sportfished off the coast among the Seychelles Islands landed one fish weighing at all 15,255 lb. (6.8 tons) and comprising 25 different varieties. Among them were a shark, a manta of 1,100 lb. and a whale shark of 1,000 lb. Many bigger fish were less than half the size, too big; and one—bigger than the previous monster (as the angler described it)—swallowed a spoon trace-sinker, 100 yards off the line end, and was putting the fisherman over his gunwale when, fortunately, his harness gave way. At least, so went the *Seychelles Gazette*, in this memorable hour of Angling.

The blue air-mail posting boxes which stand on the streets of London and some provincial cities in 1930 are to be replaced by a new type of box, designed with the dispatch of letters in mind, and made by air as a normal, everyday service.

KENYA

**BRITAIN'S
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COLONY**

- Healthy climate
 - Reasonable living costs

~~Excellent social
amenities, schools
and sport of all~~

Enquiry will be addressed to
COLONEL C. F. KNAPP
Kenya Africa, Grand Buildings
Telegrams, Nairobi, London.

Of Commercial Concern

During January to June inclusive the total tonnage handled by the Benguela Railway has been 1,000,000 tons, compared with 797,65 tons last year.

Gold bullion imports have been made since the beginning of the year, and Nyanza's public news item of the day was the arrival of the officially-stamped gold of £1,000,000.

Imports of private merchandise into Southern Rhodesia during the first six months of this year totalled £1,000,000, larger than the corresponding period last year.

Imports from the British South Africa Gold Fields during the same period of this year totalled £1,000,000, a sum of the outstanding importance, and the deposits £1,000,000 more than the previous year.

Imports of diamonds from new supplies electricity to 12 countries—Australia, France, India, and 11 others—while the Commission is now dealing with 120 countries.

Imports of skins were exported from Rhodesia to Europe, Australia, and Rhodesia in 1937 at a value of £1,000,000, or £25 each, and from the Colony a direct value of 1,000 pythons and 1,000 lizard skins.

Traffic results for Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbour Board January to July 1937 total £1,000,000, an increase of £52,84 over the estimated total, but a decrease of £45,77 over January to July 1936, when heavy rate reductions have come into force.

Imports into Tanganyika during the first five months of this year totalled £1,000,000, compared with £1,000,000 for the corresponding period last year, and an average of 61.6% exports totalled £1,000,000, against £1,000,000, the drop being primarily due to the lower level of commodity prices.

Goods of other than United Kingdom origin and the goods consigned to Italian Colonies are not eligible for import under the Trade Control Clearing Agreement, and firms handling such goods should ascertain in advance that the importer has received the necessary authority to make payment in accordance with the terms of the invoice, says a Department of Overseas Trade pamphlet on the exchange restrictions in certain foreign countries.

Mr J. B. L. French, managing director of Messrs Engle & Company (London), with the well-known manufacturer of automatic aeroplane fighter machines, has moved to Nairobi. The City Committee engaged him to act as a general service entrepreneur and arrange sales and service agencies, according to Mr. French's desire, in East Africa. On September 1st, 1937, he left Johannesburg, on his return to which addresses communications should be sent via the Ropes to return via East Africa.

The Southern Rhodesian Government, after the usual long-drawn-out negotiations, have agreed to allow the railway companies to import coal and coke from Rhodesia to Bulawayo, the existing blockade having been increased to produce still greater difficulties. The effect on agriculture has been the commissioning of a proved method. Coal mines are now being worked from the Rand, so nothing of mineral and other bulk consumers, in town and country, several gold mines have been enabled to increase their output as a result of this cheap source of power. A new power station in Gwanda is planned to be ready in September.

The Benguela Railway

A very excellent new descriptive handbook of the Benguela Railway with coloured cover, a delightful illustrated dominoes set of Lohito Bay, many historical illustrations, and much general information regarding Angola, the various settlements, towns, the inlets and bays to different points on the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and other data of use to residents in those countries, or to the intending tourist has just been published and is obtainable from the London offices of Greathead, £2 5s. or from the Company's office in Lohito, Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

It will be news to many people with long experience of East and Central Africa that Lohito Bay is 100 and 400 miles long and one mile wide, while the waterway of bulk dominated in Europe may be inundated by the reminder that for an expenditure which need not exceed £100 they can within nine or ten weeks travel from London to Lohito, crossing Africa by rail to Beira, thence by river travelling up the Zambezi African coast and returning via the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean, having covered some 16,000 miles—less cost of about 1d per mile! In 1857 it took 14 months almost three years to accomplish this first trans-African journey; now express trains with sleeping and restaurant cars carry a passenger from London to Beira within a week.

The Provincial Commissioner of Buganda is henceforth to be styled Resident, that title being considered more appropriate to the position arising from an old Statute. Johnston's Uganda Agreement of 1900, as the Commissioner is the Government's immediate representative and adviser in the State of the protected ruler, the Kabaka of Buganda.

THE WORLD'S MOST ECONOMICAL "TEN"



The VAUXHALL 10-four

Bringing true Vauxhall performance within the reach of almost every motorist, the Vauxhall 10-four gives fine performance with luxurious comfort and the extreme petrol economy of 40 miles to the gallon.

Independent springing makes every ride a glide. Powerful hydraulic brakes allow the wonderful performance to be used with safety. Light, accurate steering, smoothly placed controls and all these Vauxhall features are synonymous with the 10-four, featuring which make the Vauxhall drivers most enthusiastic.

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TERMS: From 1s. per day, £4.4s. per week and £10 per month.

Poisons in the Blood

caused by weak kidney action

Buckache, rheumatic pains and bladder weakness cause acute distress, especially during the night-time. What with the scalding urine, pains unless the small of the back or dice's attack, kidney trouble destroys both peace and comfort.

Doan's Kidney Pills work just so long as the kidneys fail to filter the blood properly yet cannot hope to be well. Stimulate your kidneys to renewed activity with Doan's Buckache Kidney Pills.

The special Kidney Pill has achieved great success throughout the world. "I thank to Doan's all my kidney troubles have vanished." "I wish I had used them earlier." "I know now that much of my rheumatism was needles and chronic tribulations due to lack of Doan's Pills an relieving urinary disorders, buckache, rheumatism, sciatica, renal colic, and gravel.

DOAN'S
Buckache Kidney Pills

MACHINERY

The C. & J. Line run regular express cargo services from the United Kingdom to Durban, Mombasa, Mafeking and Beira, also via Suez to蒙巴萨、达累斯萨拉姆和开罗。本公司特别配备了各种设备，专门从事于处理各种类型的货物，并且拥有起重能力很强的起重机，能够安全地装卸重达数吨的货物。



PRODUCE

Homeward services of our cargo vessels include voyages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and Continent. Whilst a regular service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.K., there are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian exports such as fruit, dairy produce and general merchandise.

Shipments are made to order.

CAYZER, KARAVAN, OLYMPIA,
London, Liverpool, Glasgow.

CAN LINE

News Items in Brief

Lentil (*Phaseolus*) *lentil* L. (syn. *P. coccineus* L.)
Lentil, Lentil Bean, French Lentil, Lentil Pea
Lentil, Lentil Bean, French Lentil, Lentil Pea

The following is a summary of the evidence presented at the trial:

W. H. Jackson - Minersville, Pa.

The new criminal Manchester, which was demonstrated will take effect September 1, 1910, will reduce UMA's fine money "in half." Each offense will now

Dingane's Bay, December 16, has this year been
reclaimed to public domain in Spring Hill Rhodesia,
being the centenary of the battle of the Blood-
River.

The 1st Battalion, The Queen's Own, were later based at El Alamein, this unit returned to England during the 1943-44 re-organisation.

A Farmer of Franklin now makes cotton less than a ton from 25 acres of upland on his estate; he finds it in every way more profitable.

Mr. African, but did not attack me, until I had been 200 yards away, and had been firing him. He returned, that I had while being taken, his pistol.

and be annual drawings from the combination of
the separate collections that will be made and
will take place on successive days, the amount on
standing is \$1000.

A sectional motor map of Portuguese East Africa has been issued by the Automobile Club of Porto. Distances are shown in kilometers, but place names are given in Portuguese and English.

The postage stamps of the former German Colonies which are exhibited by the Ethnological Museum in Berlin are now used as protection in support of German Colonial claims.

George Blackmore, who was executed in Northern Rhodesia on Monday for the triplets near Brook Hill, of a young South African, was the first white man to suffer the death penalty in that country.

"All the leading demonstrators who had remained in Marquette protest against the too rapid destruction caused left the town on Friday last, and an offer was made to the Governor that he would call a *barbecue* in the capital on the following Thursday (today).

Photocat copies of three new maps of Africa have been presented to Imperial Airways by Wheldey Fawcett, Director of the Royal Northern Aerodrome. The maps show routes in Africa in detail, including Native Villages and caravan routes.

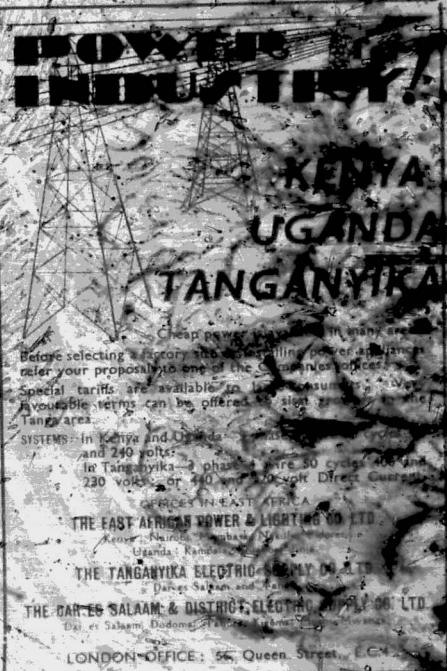
The Past Due, which will be completed in a hundred days, Gatun Lake, southern Panama, a water reservoir, 10 miles across, holding, when it is being stocked with black bass, 600 million, or 600 yards wide, and holds 200 millions of cubic yards when full.

THEIR OWN PREDICATION OF THE GOSPEL.
IN THE BOOKS OF ACTS, WE SEE HOW THE DIS-
CIPLES SPREAD THE GOSPEL IN ALL DIRECTIONS,
AND THE CHURCHES WHICH THEY FORMED
GROWING AND SPREADING OVER THE ENTIRE EARTH.

Many forms of *Allochrysa* are known, but are not usually associated with the families of Leucospidae or Encyrtidae, which are associated mainly with the Tenthredinoidea. Most of them, with Aphytis and Encyrtus, belong to the Tenthredinoidea, while the Allochrysa species described here fall outside.

162-2745 received 11 Dec by the South Rhodesian State Electricity Trustee of which £25,540 was given to mainly elderly residents, from condemned homes and damaged electrical phones in all Government areas in a strong Zambesi climate and leprosy cases were mentioned further £5,000 was allocated but

Two Native women, 12 men, were executed in
Sudan in 1937, according to the Prisoners Report.
That year, one man was accidentally shot while
attempting to escape. One woman was imprisoned
for the first time. Commitments totalled
5,000 in the French Sudan. Persons discharged
from confinement were recommended by the
Committee set up in 1936 and from
1937.



TEST-MINING SERVICES

Newland's Progress

The North Cheltenham Exhibition Company, Ltd., up to the end of last year, had received £100,000 of authorised capital and £50,000 of the issued shares, and although no operations have yet been undertaken, a sum of £100,000 has been made available being carried in the bank trading account of £15,000, the Libby, McNeill & Posner made in 1917 in New York, and dividends received totalled £1,500. The company places its future in the hands of Messrs. G. E. and J. C. L. Thompson, who have expressed the thoughts by the following:

Consideration is expressed by the directors that the company's farming operation in the 1977-8 season will be a profit, the results of which are to be reflected in the results each month, 20% of the profit to be distributed to the company's shareholders and the remainder to be handed over this year to the Agricultural Credit Bank for contemporary better results.

In the financial statement the heavy load of the square miles generally increased the investments in land and structures which appeared in the balance sheet at £1,772,200, the cost and profit for the year amounted to £1,242,379, so that there are recoveries of earnings, thus the largest return in the history of the bank is met. The profit at £1,242,379, represents a significant contribution to cash held and profit and loss totalled £36,660 and assets at over £13,400, exceeding the company with assets of £13,400.

Sheppard 51

Our Company's Program Report, dated January 25, 1937, gives the latest news concerning the project, by which the newly mineralized Jasperite has been sold. Upon receipt of the London Stock Exchange notice of the sale of the shares in the London Stock Exchange, it was immediately doubled and tripled. The publication of the above table, July 7, 1936, caused a few days previously, the stock had been obtainable at 90/- per share. In between a material reaction took place. The company's capital is £1,000,000,000. It is one of the few groups of Rhodesian mining enterprises.

~~Company Progress Reports~~

Delta Steel Products Company
Delta Metal Company, Distributors
of Cables, Wire & Hardware,
Rutherford, New Jersey, and Newark, New Jersey.

Rauxite + *Nasutite*

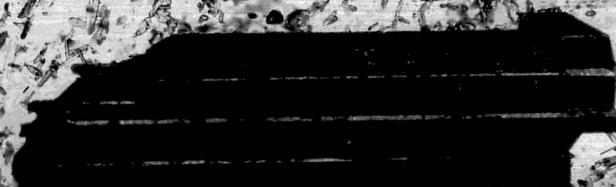
A large deposit of quartz, the source of aluminum, is reported to have been discovered in New Zealand, some miles from the Taitwa.

East African Cataglyphis

SYMONS' SCREWS

Operate in a horizontal position.

Having the lowest headroom of any screen they lower building height, shorten elevators, and (in eyors) and ~~reduce building codes~~



三國志

Mining Personalities

Mr. G. B. Clegg, director of mining in England from 1939 to 1945, has been appointed managing director of the Imperial Metal Industries, a diversified mining concern which includes the Reel Gold Mine Company, based in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. Clegg, a nonresident chairman of the mining section of the Royal Institute of Mining Engineers, and a former Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, has served in the mining industry during most of the time when Rhodesia was ruled by the Union of South Africa.

Mr. G. M. Carter Beatty, Chairman of Consolidated African Minerals Trust, African Copper Mines, Rhodesian Selection Trust, Ross Asbestos Company Mines, selection trust and many other mining concerns, also a former vice-president of the De Beers diamond corporation and a director of the Southern Rhodesian Power Corporation, had掌管 their concerns, has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Institute of Geological Engineers. Mr. G. H. S. Hartshorne, F.R.S., analyst, Robert Atman, a past President of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, and Chairman and a director of numerous concerns in Africa and elsewhere, including the mining section of the I.G.E., has become a member of the executive committee of the institute.

On June 11, the Uganda Chamber of Commerce held its annual meeting to discuss the situation in Uganda. The Uganda Chamber of Commerceominimally took place at the conference hall of the Uganda National Bank. The entrance to the hotel contained the names of Sir John M. Bowes and Dr. John E. Cook—names with whom the author has been directly connected during his career in East Africa. Geological specimens of the various parts of the country, typical geological samples, while the floral specimens were placed in the exhibition cases used by the author, Sir Philip Smithies, and Miss Mabel McPherson, in the function, which was presided over by Mr. H. J. H. Hunt. The toast of the chief guest was proposed by the chairman supported by Mr. D. N. Bradford.

Lates in London Share Prices

	last week	This week
Banffshire (10s.)	5s.	5s.
Canary Gold (10s.)	5s.	5s.
East African Goldfields	1s.	1s.
Gold Fields (25s.)	1s.	1s.
Golds and Phoenix (5s.)	1s.	1s.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Hedgehog Mines (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Imperial Gold (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Kenya Consolidated (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Kenya Gold (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Kimberley (10s.)	1s.	1s.
London Australian (10s.)	1s.	1s.
London and Rhodesian	1s.	1s.
Lund Gold Areas (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Mahon (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Metalliferous (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (5s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold (25s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia and Tanganyika Concessions (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia American (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Consolidated (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (5s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (10s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (25s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (50s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (100s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (200s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (500s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (1,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (2,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (5,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (10,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (20,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (50,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (100,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (200,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (500,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (1,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (2,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (5,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (10,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (20,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (50,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (100,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (200,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (500,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (1,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (2,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (5,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (10,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (20,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (50,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (100,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
Rhodesia Gold Bull (200,000,000,000s.)	1s.	1s.
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Banks' Latest Trade Reports: Mozambique Co.'s Report

The current trade reports of the Standard Bank of Southern Rhodesia follow the following information:
Southern Rhodesia.—July business generally was satisfactory, with sales of wheat and corn meal carrying up to the average of 1936-37. Total June maize sales £53,000, while £14,481.18. To end of July, tobacco sales or tobacco totalled 21,285.78 lb., at an average price of 10/-d. European maize crop estimated at one million bags. Cattle prices remain firm.

Northern Rhodesia.—Good business reported, with upward trend in European and Native business in mining centres. Livestock prices firm, and oil can indicates poor wheat crop and likelihood of maize output being 25% below the average, with a total output for June valued at £54,130.

Zambia.—European and Native retail trade normal with stocks moving satisfactorily. Buying has begun of the cotton crop, which is of good quality and estimated to be 30% above last year's sales of all grades of tobacco at local auction for the season to July 29 amounted to £10,907.408. It.

Kenya.—Coffee prospects fairly satisfactory despite adverse weather; estimates are up to the average. Final coffee trading figures on the Nairobi market for the 1937-38 season show total sales at an all over price of 35/-d. per ewt., against 41/-d. last year. Net production was 16,200 tons. Quality of the pyrethrum crop has improved.

Uganda.—Exports of gold for the first six months of the year amounted to 10,658 oz., against 9,468 in 1936.

Tanganyika.—Mwanza cotton crop now estimated at 20,000 bales, and Buloba *yohimbe* coffee crop at 7,000 tons, while sisal production for the year beginning June 1 last is put at 90,000 tons. For the first six months of the year gold exports reached £321,412, against £6,612 in 1936.

The Standard Bank of South Africa reports:

Southern Rhodesia.—Trade conditions in Bulawayo compare favourably with those of last year, but motor trade activity is reduced, though good for Salisbury. The local pool price for grade A maize has reached "the record level" of 31/-d. per bushel, export pool yield for the same grade being 30/-d.

Oranje River.—Tourist business continues good in Livingstone; trade in the copper belt is steady, and better business is expected in Lusaka owing to the payment by the Mano Council Board of the final distribution of the tobacco crop.

Zambia.—European trade is brisk, but local trade slack.

Kenya.—Steady improvements in the bazaar trade in Mombasa have followed the marketing of the Native maize crop, since estates in the Nairobi and Kitale areas are in good condition and free from disease.

Uganda.—Financial conditions in the bazaars are easier.

Tanganyika Territory.—Native abundant gravels are whitewashed supplies, on account of the local price being only 1/-d. per ton, compared with 3/-d. last year. The Moshi maize crop is estimated at 3,000 tons, being considerably smaller than last year.

The Standard's Southern Rhodesia Agricultural Show has been held under the patronage of Sir Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and of Count Azeglio, Acting Consul-General of Italy, both of whom attended the opening. It was indeed the best show for years.

Report of the Mozambique Company
 Submitted to the Annual Meeting in Lisbon on
 December 12 shows that receipts in Africa exceeded
 £1,000,000. Native, compared with £1,460,160
 in the previous year. While European expenditure,
 less receipts, was higher at £40,616, compared with
 £22,053, the profit for the year was slightly lower
 at £9,309, against £9,615. The difference between
 the profits of 1936 and those for 1937, states the
 directors, is due in a general way to the profits in
 1936 being derived from various realisations
 of investments, while the board found it prudent to
 effect, with the object of stabilising some accounts
 of the African assets for the purpose of obtaining
 a clearer idea of the actual position.

On comparison with the articles of association
 of the company in 1935, it is placed to receive and
 to pay out to the credit of the State.—Advertising
 Fund, £1,000,000, compared with £1,222,231, and the
 remaining available balance, £73,506, is carried to
 the shareholders' fund.

The bank's funds of the company on December
 31, 1937, were £200,241 in Europe and £6,327 in
 Africa, compared with £33,966 in Europe and
 £24,301 in Africa on December 31, 1936.

The directors also report a progressive increase
 in the resources of the territories over which they
 hold sovereign rights.

Market Prices and Notes

Gold.—Rising from £55, nominal.

Copper.—Standard Bullion spot £10.175/-d. per

bushel, Aug. 1937; £13.10s. 1936; £12.10d.

London spot £10.175/-d. c.i.f. 8 1/2 d.

Madras spot (in bond), 7 1/2 d.; c.i.f. 7 1/2 d.

Coffee.—There were no East African offerings at last week's session, London stock of East African, £2,980 cwt.

£1,657.511. £10.35. 9d. to £10.58/-d. for standard for

Colombian beans, £10.97 to £10.10s. 1937;

£55.14s. 1936; £53.14s. 1935.

East Africa.—Cents for September 1937, £1.00/-d.

per cent., £1,927; £157.8s. 6d. 1936; £11.55/-d.

Almonds.—Stock in Far Eastern, easier at 75/-d. and £1.

San Joaquin, lower, 72/-d.

£1,000,000 due for the first seven months of the

year amounted to £1,000,000. Cotton ticks during the period totalled £1,44,453.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black 30 Mill, steady at 19.10s.

for 2 years and decreasing £1.1s. 6d. per hundred kilograms, now 19.10s. 1937; £25.70. 6d. 1936;

£1.10s. 1935.

Gold.—Pounds £10.175/-d. per bushel, £10.93. 13s. 7d.

1936; £13.10s. 1935.

Crude Oil.—Coronado (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

Hungar. 100 Bar. Aug. and Sept. 1937, £1.00s.

1936; £1.10s. 1935; £10.10s. 1937.

Crude Oil.—Hammerfest (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Crude Oil.—Arabian (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

state deliveries from the Standard during the first six

months of this year totalled 1,914 tons, compared with

1,149.87 tons last year.

Hides.—Hammerfest (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Crude Oil.—East African (unleaded) at 19.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Petroleum.—Kerosene (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Crude Oil.—East African (cetane) £1.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Crude Oil.—Dava Plateau (unleaded) £1.10s. 1937.

1936; £1.10s. 1935.

Soy Beans.—Quint, with Mombasa, had imports 102,500 tons, £2,717,850, out of 400 inland ports (1937), £9,750,000.

Tea.—Singer, with Nyanza, had imports 1,900 tons, £1,908, and Uganda 11,250 tons, £1,120,000, (£2,970,18,26,1937), £11,411,400.

Tin.—Standard tin castings, 1,000,000 lb., for three months £192,550 (1937). Tin from East African tobacco for world market, August 6, £4,624,150. Imports sold in the Southern Rhodesia market, £1,052, averaging 7/-d per lb. The total to that date in 1937 was £2,777,075 to July 21, £1,055,000, averaging 10,91/-d per lb.

Imports into the U.K. for the first two months of the year from Northern Rhodesia totalled 24,175 tons of leaf, and 46,987 lbs. of strips; from Southern Rhodesia, 2,266,601 lbs. of leaf, and 107,943 lbs. of strips; from Nyasaland, 859,262 lbs. of leaf and 342,393 lbs. of strips.

By July 23, 1937, some under 20 million lbs. of flue-cured tobacco had been auctioned in Southern Rhodesia, being about 3 million lbs. more than in 1937, at an average price of 11,32/-d per lb., as against 10,5d. a year ago. Sales of fire-cured leaf, totalling 781,800 lb., realised an average of 5,75/-d per lb. In Nyasaland 7.9 million lb. of fire-cured 2 million lb. of flue-cured, and 0.8 million lbs. of air-cured leaf had been auctioned by July 16. Prices averaged 3/-d per lb. for flue-cured, 5.5d. for air-cured, and 3.2d. for fire-cured.

Tobacco Intelligence.

Wheat.—Kenya Governor, unchanged at 27s. 6d.; Governor easier at 26s. per qtr. (1937); Equator, 42s.; Governor, £40s. 6d.

Rainfall in East Africa

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

Kenya (Week ended August 10).—Chemelil, 0.25 inch; Cherangani, 0.86; Elgeyo, 0.59; Fernside, 1.41; Hoey's Bridge, 4.02; Kaimosi, 0.11; Kapsabet, 0.25; Kericho, 0.70; Kilifi, 0.50; Kiplagat, 1.17; Kirale, 1.03; Taita, 1.61; Lamu, 0.41; Linjuri, 0.92; Lumio, 0.89; Mackinnon Road, 0.13; Malindi, 0.15; Molo, 0.69; Mjwani, 0.05; Mofien, 2.71; Molo, 1.19; Marabusa, 0.74; Mahoroni, 0.23; Nakuru, 0.35; Nandi, 1.26; Nyeri, 0.09; Olokalau, 1.02; Rongai, 0.75; Rumuruti, 0.29; Sompot, 0.78; Soroti, 0.11; Soy, 1.77; Thomson's Falls, 0.28; and Turere Valley, 1.01 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 10).—Bunyoro, 0.34 inch; Arusha, 0.01; Bagamoyo, 0.15; Bekesha, 0.01; Chelles, 0.10; Kilwa, 0.04; Mbeya, 0.01; Mboma, 0.27; Msimbashi, 0.20; Ngorongoro, 0.01; Njombe, 0.20; Njombe, 0.06; Entebbe, 0.08; Fort Portal, 0.44; Fort Victoria, 0.22; Jinja, 0.40; Kabale, 0.40; Kololo, 0.01; Lira, 0.05; Masaka, 0.15; Masindi, 0.46; Mbale, 0.04; Mbala, 0.04; Mukono, 0.07; Namasagali, 0.06; Soroti, 1.30; and Tabora, 0.02 inch.

Nyasaland (Week ended August 10).—Anderdale, 1.38 inches; Glenorchy, 2.44; Laminini, 0.01; and Zoa, 1.46 inches.

Passengers from East Africa

Arrivals at Durban, July 23, 1937, were as follows:

Albades, Miss E. G.	Bentley, Mr. J. H. R.
Alcock, Miss E. M.	Bailey, Mr. M. A.
Shear, Miss K. M.	Banister, Mr. D.
	George, Mr. J.
	Ulfhake, Mr. K.
	Shattock, Mr. M. S.
	Holland, Mr. M. A.
	Hodge, Mrs. M. M.
	Hodge, Mr. W. L.
	Jones, Mr. & Mrs. H. P.
	McElwee, Rev. H.
	Moses, Miss M.
	Park, Mr. J.
	Percival, Mr. W.
	Reay, Mrs. A. Miss
	Reynolds, Mr. A.
	Robertson, Mr. C.
	Sinclair, Mr. S. C.
	Smith, Mr. F.
	Tippin, Mr. A. Miss
	Tolson, Mr. A.
	Turley, Mr. A.
	Watson, Mr. P. C. M.
	Watling, Mr. F. J.

Arrivals at Durban Circle, which had arrived him from East Africa, brought the following passengers from:

Mathews, Mr. J.	Gathercole, Miss A.
Agnieszka, Mrs. R.	Redhill, Mr. A.
Bailey, Mr. R. G.	Woodwin, Mr. G.
Bannister, Mrs. W. G.	Giles, Mrs. J.
Barkley, Mr. A.	Grey, Mrs. M. J.
Beeby, Miss A. M.	Green, Miss J. S.
Belliard, Mr. V. Mrs. L. T.	Gunn, Mr. J. C.
Binks, Mr. B.	Hill, Miss E.
Blewitt, Miss	Hall, Mrs. & Mrs. A.
Bold, Mr. E.	Huddy, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Bristell, Miss E. E.	Hill, Miss M. H.
Bustard, Capt. & Mrs. F. H.	Howard, Miss
Carrie, Mr. T. C.	Howard, Mr.
Carter, Mr. B.	Howard, Mr.
Cashmore, Mr. & Mrs. J. S.	Huck, Mr.
Clarke, Miss E. H.	Hughes, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Davies, Mr. N. Mrs. A.	Hughes, Miss M.
Dick, The Kisses, Mr. & Mrs. J.	Isera, Mr.
Duthie, Mr. & Mrs. J. E.	Kirk, Mr.
Dransfield, Mr. E.	Kirk, Mr.
Dutton, Mr. W. N.	Kockert, Mr.
Fairclough, Mrs. A. W.	Lambert, Mr. K.
Fowler, Mr. H. P.	Lambert, Mr. K.
Fountain, Miss A.	Leander, Mr.
Galloway, Mr. T.	Lynch, Mr. F.
Gopp, Miss D.	Morkington, Mr.
	Moreson, Miss

(Continued on next page)

HOW MANY BEANS TO AN ACRE?

Poor beans put only half as much credit on the books as good ones. Quality coffee will always get its price, and proper preparation can enhance the market value of even the best of beans.

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Continued from previous page

McLennan, Mr. & Mrs. H.
MacCormac, Mr. H. J.
Mace, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Mallard, Miss E. B.
Marr, Mr. J. P.
Master, Mrs. A.
Rau, Mrs. M.
Reindeer, Mr. C. A.
Rowlands, Mr. T. M.
Robson, Mr. G. R.
Skarvik, Mr. S.
Sanderson, Mrs. W. M.
Sexton, Mr. D. H.
Silberg, Mrs. H.
Simpson, Mrs. Y.
Smith, Mr. & Mrs. G. W.
Smith, Miss A.
Starrett, Mr. W.
Stewart, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Stubbs, Mr. E. V.
Taylor, Mrs. R. E.

The s.s. *Umbra*, which arrived here recently from East Africa, carried the following passengers from *Mombasa*:

Alexander, Mr. & Mrs. C.
Cleettie, Mrs. A.
Gulen, Mrs. & Miss J.
Dobmar, Mrs. K.
Faulkner, Miss L.
Gantz-Wegman, Mrs. E.
Hall, Mrs. E.
Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Walker, Mr. & Mrs. C.

Tanga
Birch, Mr. G. A.
Kensley, Mr.

Zanzibar
Kensley, Mr.

Air Mail Passengers

Among the passengers who arrived home on August 12 were Mr. T. Kelly and Mrs. R. F. Kelly from Dar es Salaam; Mr. R. S. Ball, from Kisumu; and Mr. Beck, from Khartoum.

Arrivals in England on August 15 included Mrs. Kitely from Kisumu; Mr. Blunt from Nairobi; Mr. Pearce from Kampala; and Mrs. Sharpe from Khartoum.

Passengers who arrived on August 16 included Mr. E. K. Lumley, from Dar es Salaam; and Mrs. Mordan, and her three children, from Kampala.

Outward passengers on August 21 included Mrs. B. V. Maywood, from Khartoum; while the following due to leave on August 22 will carry Colonel G. R. Kemppell to Khartoum, and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. and Mrs. G. Evans, and their two children, from Kisumu.

Passengers for East Africa

The s.s. *Methana*, bound for London for East Africa on August 24, and also scheduled to leave Margate on August 25, carried the following passengers from *Mombasa*:

Bailey, Mr. E. L.
Bainbridge, Mrs. M.
Blood, Miss W.
Brown, Mr. H. H.
Brown, Mr.
Burke, Mr. J. H.
Cook, Mr. V.
Copier, Miss E.
Daly, Mr. J. H.
Danby, Mr. A. D.
Dinby, Miss D.
David, Mr. A. H.
Davidson, Mrs. N.
Dowell, Mr. & Mrs.
Dowdeswell, Mr. C. H.
Elliot, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Field, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Finn, Mrs. H. M.
Foster, Mr. G. W.
Fotheringham, Mr. A.
Goulds, Mr. J. G.
Henders, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Gough, Mr. F. B.
Graham, Mr. & Mrs.
Grant, Miss M.
Innes, Miss L. M.
James, Miss P. H.
Johnson, Miss F. M.
Keith, Mrs. I. F.
Legge, Miss M. E.
Le Poer Trench, Miss K.
Little, Mr. F. N.
Mackay, Dr. & Mrs. A. G.
Mackie, Miss E.
Martin, Miss M. E.
McConnel, Mr. & Mrs. G. F.
Murphy, Mr. R. J.
Orme, Miss G. M.
Orme-Sutcliffe, Miss M. R.
Peat, Miss K.
Pike, Mr. A. L.

The s.s. *Zanzibar*,
Birch, Mr. F. R.
Birch, Mrs.
Dr. S. W.

Dar es Salaam
Dillon, Lieut. Col. T.
Dillon, Mrs.

Zanzibar
Logan, Mr. P.
Mackay, Mr. & Mrs. D.
McConnel, Mr. C. G.
Morgan, Mrs.
Ruddick, Mrs. S.
Beale, Mr. J. O.
Thomas, Mr.

The two new refrigerated cargo vessels under construction for the Union-Castle Line are to be called the "Rowallan Castle" and the "Richard and Castle."

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FOR "AFARIS" FROM ALL
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EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Founded and Edited by

F. S. Johnson

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

CORRESPONDENCE. The legal proceeding in the Court of Appeal press, has caused a number of the leading African statesmen—George Beadlewell claiming that the African Parliament with Imperial Airways and the British India Airway, made Air Mail to our readers to tell us that nine weeks ago our editor had a dream in which Tony

Gladstone was easily convinced in proceeding the idea of the financial backing of Mr. Robert Blackburn, the aeroplane builder, the initial encouragement given by Sir Niven Shucke, then Director of Navigation, of C.G.N. Britain, Sir William Gowers, Governor of Uganda at the time, and Mr. Gurney added without any hesitation, that the journal could give, in due publication of a special Air Number, its dispatch from Africa by the first craft to be built by Captain Gladstone, who believed wholeheartedly in the great future of air travel in East and Central Africa, and argued further that a regular air service between the Mother Country and those Dependencies was desirable, but most of us people in high places, whom it was necessary to convert, were politely, sceptical or even hostile, yet nothing could undermine Captain Gladstone's determination, and he continued to beseech me, for three times to plead his case until at last, the task largely to Sir William Gowers, the local Government agreed, to contribute to the establishment of the projected service which was to be mainly financed by the Blackburn group.

A small seaplane, the Pelican, was launched in the Medway at the end of 1926, on its first flight eastward from Hartlepool was wrecked by striking a submerged object in the river. In this emergency

Captain Gladstone borrowed a R.A.F. seaplane, in which however he

had soon to be stopped because his aircraft became tangled with aerial cables, which however he

had been which met with another accident. The

pioneer work had, however, been done, and don't

we all owe Captain Gladstone a valuable lesson, and

our sincere gratitude to him? I Amay, which took up the work to the point to which he had carried it. To him, there should go the credit. These will

know him as a man to whom his modesty,

unshakable calmness and his burning conviction

the love of my which reigned in his heart and in

officials, and is should not the best object which

he was convinced would endow our dear British

East and Central Africa, those territories owe him

their debt, yet so far as I have seen they possess

no tangible record of his vision, tact, and pioneer

flight. Much more, the Royal Aero Club of East

Africa, should erect a plaque in commemoration of

this courageous departure of the many pilot who

now maintain the regular air services to, in and from

the Eastern African Dependencies. The Club would

honor itself by thus honouring a man who well

deserves to be remembered.

THE EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY COMPANY abroad because of difficulties in securing a loan in the following cities: the failure of the Swiss Bank to make a loan to quote, and the German was reported to have regarded that the British banks would never have to struggle to Tanganyika against such difficulties as we will have to face for the R.T.V. in the East African territories are very great. Perhaps the Government of East African will face the need of the same sort of loan as we are and among the political difficulties which will arise within its borders, which we now know will be far greater than those of the non-colonial states, will outnumber by three to two the non-colonial states in the following:—First, Hitler thought it good to send an emissary to Tanganyika to see the conditions of the Germans there; otherwise he manner should be quite quiet with another country. Now it will be seen the appointed leader of those same resistive forces congratulates himself on his own activity in his mandated territory. Our readers will, of course, be surprised at such an apparent *situation*. For we have kept them informed of Nazi policy in Africa and its possessions; but they may be surprised at the public knowledge of what has been done in East Africa. This way—German insatiable; as we have frequently pointed out, is such that the leaders of the Nazis can usually be trusted to blurt out the wrongs of their standpoints at the right time. From this. The intention of Germans from Tanganyika to remain there have spoken so frankly has not yet disclosed itself until further news is forthcoming. It would be well to withhold speculation as to whether it was the Nazi leader or some other delegate.

AT THE S.I. meeting we learnt that before closing for the day, Mr. J. C. L. Smith, able briefly to report, that Mr. J. P. D. K. K. had announced his candidate had been elected to the South Rhodesian Parliament in the Western Province District, where in which Rhodesia for he was proposing a representative of Rhodesians in the Reform and Labour party and Mr. W. A. M. Abrahamsen, who had been as the representative for the "Reformation" of Southern Rhodesia in the Union of South Africa. The very considerable number of electors of that part of the Colony that were born in South Africa or the old South Africa which had given birth to Abrahamsen, had probably been instrumental in helping him to get his position. In this connection, it is difficult to conceive of the possibility of the movement which has taken place in the last few years throughout so strenuously to call the name of the new Union Party with the exception of the constituency of the old colonial status, and held out far better than from his standpoints and the rest of the country would have expected to do this. He had served no purpose in demonstrating that the majority in the North does not want to remain in the Union. The South Rhodesians do not want to remain in the Union and never have wanted to do so, and the place of Rhodesia in the Union.

IMPROVED MARKETING of East African and Rhodesian produce has been the subject of much attention in recent events to the great benefit of the grower and the consumer alike. Kenya, for example, has established a fiscal office for improving market entries has rapidly gained in popularity. The Rhodesian and Nyasaland Marketing Board has mastered their tobacco by auction in the course of rigorous competitions, not matching certain times, the standards of quality and demand for the former, particular emphasis being given to the standard of quality and quantity of the product of each of the best varieties. The board has also adopted the co-operative system in the production of coffee, and the co-operative associations, including the South African D.T.C. and the so-called East African Hitler Thought Association, send an emissary to Tanganyika to see the conditions of the Germans there; otherwise he manner should be quite quiet with another country. Now it will be seen the appointed leader of those same resistive forces congratulates himself on his own activity in his mandated territory. Our readers will, of course, be surprised at such an apparent *situation*. For we have kept them informed of Nazi policy in Africa and its possessions; but they may be surprised at the public knowledge of what has been done in East Africa. This way—German insatiable; as we have frequently pointed out, is such that the leaders of the Nazis can usually be trusted to blurt out the wrongs of their standpoints at the right time. From this. The intention of Germans from Tanganyika to remain there have spoken so frankly has not yet disclosed itself until further news is forthcoming. It would be well to withhold speculation as to whether it was the Nazi leader or some other delegate.

SIR WILLIAM LEIGH CHAMBERS, of the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association, and leader of the non-official community of that Territory in and outside the Legislative Council, has during the last four months been making the kind of statements in London in regard to sisal production on Sisal which Mr. Bull made some years ago in connexion with East African coffee; and elsewhere in this issue we are able to publish the salient points from his speech, in which he rejects co-operative selling, urges a reasoned pleader improved methods here and Africa and in London. His statement of the case will presumably be endorsed not only by the fellow planters in Tanganyika, but by the Kenya Sisal Association also. Co-operation between these two bodies is essential to such matters.

Incidentally, Sir William strongly supports a criticism which *East Africa and Rhodesia* has made repeatedly, that the attitude is wrong in principle that the Commission to H.M. Government Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London should be chairman of the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research. High as with us

that that office should not be held by a representative of the government, but by an independent committee of experts. In this view also, the Committee should not hold executive power in sisal research, leaving the same to a committee of experts. This suggestion suggests the possibility of the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research, which would reveal the actual cost of the work, and the community interest in it, and the amount of money to be spent on it. It would also be a shield against the present wish to use the Committee's work to keep to a minimum the

AREPRESSING OPIUMSMOKING marks the progress from Southern Rhodesia. The day of cultural and cattle shows which have been in held in many districts is described as being for years past. The days of the opium and the absence of care of them of Optimism and ideal Believers who disturbed the S. Rhodesia. Farmers and their families are thusing. As a result of this plowing and tilling there is general increase. The farmers, traditionally gamblers and all their vice, admit that the future seems brighter than it has done for a long time. The tobacco crop has been larger and is still in excellent progress. In irrigation areas, the situation in the municipalities is very good. In revenues, more than 50 per cent of the enterprises are now water storage and supply. During schemes of peace stations are being built and all symptoms of the big expansion in various communities. Finally, the new machinery for the immigrants' immigration into Southern Rhodesia has been enabled and is already beginning to produce results.

A word on this immigration scheme. It is not yet placed for the date most present offices, those upon the public eye, yet it appears to contain the seeds of a very successful future. Three authorities are concerned in this work, the Immigration Department, an authority of settlers, and Sound Lines. The Committee will submit to the colonies, the S.D.C. Technical Section, Migration and the Immigrants' Office act in conjunction with the High Commissioner's Office, one both in London. The Committee discovers enemies for immigrants in trade or other employment. The Association finds suitable men, examines their qualifications, certifies them medically, and submits the accepted applicants for the approval of the High Commissioner and the Immigrants' Office. This approval is granted free passage, and on their arrival the Government of Southern Rhodesia comes into action to benefit settlers. Immigration under this scheme must obviously be slow at first, but as it becomes more organized, regular and supervised, it should gain impetus with the wider publicity.

A REVOLUTION in the principles and practice of African cultural methods has been taking place and is already been effected in the establishment of the Kingwira peasant settlement. This is a S. Rhodesian Tanganyika Experiment. The following briefly details African in Kingwira, on the 1st stage of the project. Two hundred and thirty-four persons were initially presented by the Department of Agriculture and the local African Shambas. They work under the supervision of Mr. C. W. and Mr. G. M. Officer, whom that he can obtain a written agreement from the accepted applicants, thus compelled to become a real article tied down to his fourteen acres, and prevented from leaving the plot again from place to

place as is the ordinary instict and tribal custom, and to him by the terms of a legal document, a property. So that he has no experience and foreign to distinguish him. The user may only restricted his freedom and the object of the enterprise, whereas in truth the system is designed to convince the Native that he does not want to turn him realize that his land is his own, to hold the secure tenure from the State, and that his holding will with agriculture and sisal industry providing him and his family with only with simple tools and with cash which cannot be sold for good money.

The Native, however, knew, has a scheme which is available to him in Eastern Africa or the Rhodesia that provides some help for the African, or any other smallholder, safeguards this interest more closely and securely to him.

The African in the such manifest and certain benefits.

Critical Stage. Demarcation plots are already showing good some returns, and they are an example and a stimulus to all comers. There are advances of food and the provision of temporary housing, accommodation, and even a small model shop for each and encourage the wise spending of money. Never was a crew so pampered since Noah put to the Ark. Louis Stevenson, in the complement of the "Hugomola," but the words seem eminently applicable to the smallholders of Kingwira; it is certainly a very practical example of the Tanganyika Government's conception of friendship for the Native, and at the same time sound agricultural policy put into practice. Given continuity of that policy, Kingwira should well justify the faith of its founders, and may prove an epoch-making experiment, with many imitators in other Dependencies. The crucial test must, of course, be the behaviour of the African in the revolutionary conditions of his occupancy, in the final analysis, he is the unknown factor.

ONE OF THE DRAWBACKS of life in our East and Central African Dependencies is the lack of a certain cultural stimulus which will lift the mind from those material considerations that press so hardly upon us, and bring us into contact with many hard-working

The Cultural Stimulus to life and health in African Dependencies. Besides the need of work and engage the people, failing in this direction has often made from time to time, usually by one or two chieftains, but they have been spasmodic and have usually faded away with the departure of their originators. Wherefore we welcome the institutions in Southern Rhodesia of the Annual Conference of the Rhodesia Scientific Association. The fifteen papers scheduled to be read were essentially related to life in the Colony, while creating the subject from a high intellectual plane. If this is proved as good as the announcement the Press and speakers suggests, they should be assured of wide publicity, by which information and ideas may spread easily, the audience will reach many thousands.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Colonial Labour Advice



Mavor and M.P.

COUNCILLOR Donald MacPhyfe, M.C., Glas-
wegian, who has for two years occupied with
marked ability the duties of Mayor of Bulawayo. In
addition to acting as M.P. for Bulawayo Central,
he has been resident in that town for seventeen years
and for half the period has been active in public
affairs. As he is in the Trade Union movement and
has early manifested a leaning towards being the man
which represents the banking and milling industries
of South Africa, but though of such status, I do not
think that even his political opponents regard
him as hopelessly radical; indeed, he is viewed much
as National Labour is, and candidates are often
moderate Conservatives in this land, nowaday.

Widespread Interests

Apart from owning his own business and considerable property in Bulawayo he is, for instance, Chairman of the Rhodesian Investment Trust Company and a member of the Executive Committee of the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, while something like the breadth of his other interests may be gathered from the fact that he is one of the Trustees of the Rhodesian State Lotteries, President of the Rhodesian Football Association, a member of the Bulawayo Colonial Society, a member of the Committee of the Bulawayo Golf Club and at all times an ardent advocate of Bulawayo—which ought to be seriously suggested to cap the ample River for water supply at a cost of about £10 million sterling.

Mr. Holdengräber

Mr. T. G. Holden, who has succeeded Mr. Mayall as chair, was born in South Africa, educated at Grahamstown and Durham University College, and has for some years been managing director of the Wallasey Railway metal works, staff of which he joined nearly thirty years ago. His interests have likewise been widespread, in apart-

from holding the chairmanship of the Committee Committee of Bulawayo City and Rhodesia. Mutual Benefit Society; he is also a member of the Bulawayo School Council, and a member of the Committee of the Bulawayo Publicity Association, the Bulawayo Agricultural Society, the Bulawayo Chamber of Industries, and the Automobile Association of Rhodesia. Here, then, are two men who have given largely in their time to Bulawayo, the capital of Mashonaland.

A Worthy Scot

CONGRATULATIONS to Major G. S. Cameron, Rhodesian representative at the Empire Cotton Growers' Corporation, on being elected Chief of the Federated Caledonian Society of South Africa. It is a great compliment to him and to Rhodesia that this office should be entrusted to anyone resident outside the Union, for it is a tradition that the Chief shall visit during his year of office as many of the societies as possible, and the geographical distance from here will no doubt be much greater than most of the African. But Major Cameron is a born traveller; for five years he was the Secretary of the Rhodesian Branch of the South African Agricultural League, and at the same time Corresponding Secretary in Rhodesia of the Naval African Society, Chairman of the Council of the Rhodesian Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Rhodesian Bar.

Flying-Boat Flags

EACH NIGHT being boat carries a different passenger-cargo combination including the Orient Express, the Royal Yacht-Emperor indicating that the aircraft is carrying His Majesty's sailors, and the flag of France, Italy, Portugal, Greece, Egypt, China, Sweden, Norway, Spain, Persia, Iraq, and Bahrain as international code flags; a general and three additional flags of the United States, the Commonwealth, and the flag of the United Nations.

→ Not-So-Euclid

A Peasant Settlement Scheme

Tanganyika Mixed Farming Experiment that Promises Success

PARTLY IN THE HOPE of ameliorating the problems of Native land congestion and partly to provide a demonstration of mixed farming as a practical alternative to shifting cultivation, the Director of Agriculture suggested in 1933 that some 60 square miles of land at Kingolwira in the Morogoro District should be set aside.

It was decided to lease the Kingolwira area in order to demonstrate to the Native, first, that the growth of cash and food crops could be complementary to one another, and secondly, that planned and orderly farming was more profitable to the farmer, as well as better for the soil, than the crude methods of agriculture practised by the great majority of Africans. The keeping of cattle for manure, and for other purposes, as well as for the supply of meat, mixed farming was to be an important part of the present holding system.

The area of each holding will vary with soils and climatic conditions, and a model holding of size 14 acres, four acres of which holding in set aside for grazing and timber for fuel and building poles, the remaining 10 acre given over to arable crops, the main rotation being: millet, cotton, maize and groundnuts, with two series of cassava, sweet potatoes, and other minor fruits.

Careful Supervision an Essential of the Scheme

As a first step in the scheme three selected Natives were established on demonstration holdings; they received especially careful supervision and encouragement, so that their holdings and the methods followed should be well in advance of the settlement plots. This year they have been issued with a cow and two oxen (which they will pay for at the end of the first year). These demonstration holdings are regarded as an important educative factor, and have much to popularise the settlement centre.

The high returns of both food and cash crops obtained by the earliest settlers resulted in applicants being received from other Natives for holdings at Kingolwira, and it became evident that control would have to be exercised through the medium of some form of agreement. A scheme of control has been evolved whereby approved applicants will be granted a probationary period of one year during which they will be required to enter into a tenement, which has been translated into Swahili and exhibited on a notice board in the centre of the estate. One of the most important features of the arrangement will be that the applicant must acknowledge the local Native authority as the immediate instrument of Government, since not a few of these settled are aliens to the area. This, however, requires no amplification in the agreement, since it is axiomatic that a Native must acknowledge the jurisdiction of the authority whose area he inhabits.

During the past two years over 200 plots have been allotted and the numbers are increasing. So far, therefore, the estate nucleus of a model settlement has been successfully established, these Natives having been given a definite portion of the land to cultivate, a young and cleared plot to be given to them, a hut and a temporary house, and, for them to cultivate, the more provisions were made with regard to the reaping of the first crop. The cost of the conditions laid down was met by the Government.

Being extracts from the Report of Tanganyika Territory, 1937 (Colonial Paper No. 1).

applicant should lay out his plot under the supervision of an agricultural officer and first plant one acre of cassava as a safeguard against famine.

A more recent development is the settlement of long-term prisoners. This arose out of the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Governor in 1931 to consider the question of the restriction of imprisonment, the segregation of first offenders from hardened criminals, and allied matters. The committee recommended, *inter alia*, that long-term prisoners should receive a thorough grounding in agriculture during the period of their sentence, that on release they would be in a position to lead a honest and useful life and have adequate means of support.

Ex-Convicts Doing the Settlers

For reasons of financial stringency the recommendations of the committee had to be postponed for a time, but when the treasurership of the prison was decided to make an attempt to resettle suitable long-term prisoners in agriculture by the establishment of a prison farm on the Kingolwira estate.

On the estate there are thus two controlled settlement schemes: one for the absorption of the rapidly expanding population and the other for the settlement of long-term prisoners on their discharge from prison. The terms of settlement are identical for both. All settlers must submit to the directions of the Agricultural Department as to the development of their plots; all receive such assistance as may be necessary at the start, and undergo a probationary period of one year, and finally all are required to enter into an agreement as plot-holders.

The local peasant豪傑 do not object either to the proximity of the prison camp to the ex-convict settlers.

Rotating Crops Instead of Ploughing

Even in these early years a large part of the work is done by the hand hoe, the peasant farmer having received comparatively large sums for their surplus produce, and it is really the task of the future to solve the problem of getting the Natives to spend wisely. With this object in view a model shop has been built and will be run in conjunction with the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce.

To anyone familiar with the difficulty of getting the African to change his system of rotating land for one of rotating crops or of maintaining cattle in those countries the importance of the Kingolwira experiment need hardly be emphasised. Solution of these problems will lead to decrease in soil erosion, protection of the forests from wanton destruction, and eventually (so far-reaching are the possibilities) to an improvement in domestic hygiene. It is therefore the duty of all those who are interested to conduct with the experiments both now and in the future, to their utmost to ensure its success.

Government has undertaken to establish the establishment at Kingolwira for Agricultural Training School, at which pupils will be instructed in improved agricultural methods. At the same time it is implied to the peasant settlers that it is intended to release pupils from the prisons, and on completion of their training return them to their homes for the purposes of demonstrating and instructing the model peasant farmers. There will also be room in buildings on the estate for the accommodation of the inmates.

Additional references to the earlier publications of the Colonial Office may be found in the Bibliography.

Co-operative Marketing Not Recommended

By Sir William Lead to East African Sisal Growers

DISSATISFIED with the marketing of sisal in London, the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association has long contemplated co-operative marketing, and since arriving in London in April, Sir William Lead, Chairman of the association, has been investigating the possibility of successfully initiating such a scheme, which he has now reluctantly rejected. The following passages from his report to the Association a few days ago clarify the whole position:

"Concerned with the marketing of our produce in London and at present two main interests apart from the actual grower or manufacturer are involved—'shippers' and 'merchants.'

"Some are set up on behalf of growers, and some are themselves producers. They do not as a rule purchase sisal, but often assist the grower financially by loans on mortgage advances against production, by both methods. Some shippers sell to merchants through a broker.

"Merchants, or dealers, as they are often termed, purchase from shippers and others, and in some cases direct from growers, and distribute to the manufacturers. They operate in many fibres, hard and soft, and in most cases are interested in other commodities. Sales from one merchant to another often take place."

Combinations in a single organisation of grower, shipper and merchant also exist.

The number of brokers working on a pure commission basis, in conjunction with buying and selling, is negligible.

70% to 75% of the Tanganyika and Kenya sisal is based on the market for supplies of raw material, the balance often their consignees to the competitive ranks of merchant dealers and brokers.

Plight of the Merchant Dealer

Growers' combination states that the absence of control between grower and manufacturer is the source of weakness, and that by leaving marketing in speculative hands both producing and consuming interests suffer. Long periods of production at an actual loss, or for profit, showing no appreciable profit have created among those planters the desire for a thorough examination of the market under which their produce is marketed, and many have urged the creation of a selling organisation within the structure of their own Association which would sell the crop as far as possible direct to the manufacturers.

Having examined closely the operations carried out by the merchant dealers—from whom I have experienced considerable courtesy and frankness—I am driven to the conclusion that, although there are certain serious weaknesses in the existing marketing machinery of our industry, and in addition such dealers appear to obtain transactions between the dealers themselves, sometimes through brokers—the market is generally suffering from causes quite outside the control of the merchant dealers, who have suffered heavy losses in comparison with growers and spinners during the past few months.

Although the present system obviously lends itself to speculative dealing and manipulation of the market—which, however, is rare and intermittent—generally speaking, it would not be in the best interest of the dealers consistently to carry in commodity as handling, and in the course of time will be well paid by endeavouring to maintain stable

and regular price levels given reasonable margins of profit than to undertake the risk of loss that must always accompany the products of rain from which speculation and gambling transactions.

Apart from these considerations, viewing the question solely from the viewpoint of the sisal producer, I find the difficulties attendant on any concerted attempt to market our produce in direct touch with the manufacturer would be insuperable.

The manufacturer spreads over the whole world, uses many fibres, and rarely deals with small units that can supply him with a whole range of requirements. The requirements of card fibres in every country demand a special agent, and knowledge and the American market itself would prove a great obstacle to any system of association direct selling. A long time must elapse before the experience now in the possession of the merchant-dealer could be acquired by a growers' association; and our industry is not in a position to undertake the heavy cost of office and sales organisation and the material risk of distribution, and to grant changes and fluctuations of price, and/or to grant the necessary extended terms of payment.

There is, in my considered opinion, the dealers' case as necessary. In our chain of marketing operations, and in all interests the link should be strengthened, and if possible strengthened by inducing others to remain who now finance other primary commodities such as cotton to support sisal, thereby making a better and more regular market.

Improvements in this market are possible, but they should be brought about by the means of understanding and cooperation between merchants, shippers and growers, rather than by any attempt towards the elimination of the merchant dealer link between shipper and manufacturer.

Closer Contact with Manufacturers

It is not to say that there should not be a closer contact between manufacturer and grower. One of the first duties of our London organisation should be to secure more co-operation between the shippers and the plantations and better understanding of their requirements and capacities for handling.

It will be clear from the foregoing that I am unable to recommend the formation of a London committee selling organisation on the lines that so often discussed at our Executive and Board meetings in Tanganyika. Nevertheless, a great deal can be done towards strengthening the selling side of the industry without interfering to any real extent with existing interests engaged in this business.

In the following list of eleven bodies in London and/or less concerned with East African sisal associations, not one of which, says Sir William, had been established at the request of the associations in Tanganyika or Kenya, he considers that there are 196 firms of these bodies that their work overlaps, and that the growers' associations should be regarded as the only bodies competent to deal with matters of general interest to the industry. The London Committee of the Tanganyika and Kenya Associations is reported to have done much useful work, and Sir William feels that its operations and authority should be expanded.

"Our organisation in London must have authority and confidence from our members in dealing with this subject, entrusted to them. Such a claim among other places research, export, and

technical, regarding increased use for our products; statistics relationship with the Colonial Office and other Government Departments; relationship with merchant dealers and manufacturers; relationship with various sisal and hard fibre committees in London; ocean freight, insurance, and misplacement, transit charges, claims, and contracts.

In short, as our industry expands we must extend the activities of our Association and decentralise our organisation. The time has arrived when we must establish a responsible portion of our Executive in London.

With regard to the many hard fibre bodies in London, the outstanding question for settlement appears to be that involving the Board of Trustees for Sisal Research and the London Chamber of Commerce. The other bodies are little known in East Africa, and it may be expected that the Association will approve such action in connexion with them as the London Executive deems desirable.

It would be idle to contend that complete satisfaction exists amongst our members concerning the efforts made to establish increased use for our produce during the past few years, and a good deal of disquiet is caused by the fact that it has been deemed necessary to create a Board to deal with this matter outside the control of the associations, although its actions are subject to their approval.

I am persuaded that in the general interest the existing Board of Trustees should be replaced as early as possible by a delegate or sub-committee of our London Executive having within its membership such Government nominees as may be necessary, so long as public funds are involved. The chairman-ship of this Committee should undoubtedly be held by a member of the Association.

Relations with London Chamber of Commerce

Our Association has no official connexion with the London Chamber of Commerce, and is not a member of the East African Section. As this body deals with matters of some importance to East African traders it seems desirable that we should become a member.

The "Sisal Producers' and Importers' Sub-Section was formed to deal solely with sisal freight questions but for several years has been concerned with general matters of grading, packing, marine insurance, claims, etc., and freight questions are now handled by a committee of the Sub-Section. As the merchants' and brokers' interests are now dealt with by their own Section, and consequences upon the widening of the activities and authority of the Association in London, there is obviously no necessity for the member to be concerned with the internal affairs of our Section, and it is a quite unsuitable body for this purpose.

With regard to ocean freights, the sub-section, with a somewhat altered proportion of membership comprising a more adequate representation of the growers' and shippers' interests, would appear the most suitable medium for preliminary discussions and ultimate negotiations with the Conference Lines.

Such changes should be made in the title of the Sub-Section as will make quite clear that its functions are confined to ocean freights and allied questions, our London organisation should undertake to delegate the proportion of its membership allotted to the sisal grower and shipper interests, and regard the Sub-Section as its medium for negotiations.

I am much in support of the view that more co-ordinating lines and fewer in the market is necessary, and that the policy resulting in the London organisation becoming more numerous the more effective leading to distribution channel to the market will make for the strengthening of our position.

To-day it is common to find the market full of eager buyers when the demand from the manufacturers is weak, and although this state of affairs is often the result of dealers failing to unload, it should not be further aggravated, as it generally is by further supplies being offered by growers, to all and sundry. In such circumstances the efforts of dealers to "create a market" are hampered, the actual quantity of hemp for sale is magnified, and the buyer suffers.

A general policy on the part of growers in placing their crop on the market through the medium of one of the shippers' houses could make a degree of co-ordination possible and strengthen our position.

I believe that if our London Executive—including representatives of the shipping houses—were to endeavour to take views of the market from time to time, it should be possible to agree on broad lines the extent to which it should be fed, and also to narrow the channel of supply, without interfering in legitimate operations of present interests.

The position in regard to grading is also chaotic. With regard to grading there is no clear agreement with Tanganyika and Kenya on the subject of length. To exports from Tanganyika as many as 50 descriptions might be given, and some 25% to 30% of the total East African production is held by the merchant dealers to be suitable for ordinary transactions in the trade under which it is shipped, or forms the subject of a special commodity.

As to packing, I have seen the existence of knotted fibres, etc., in bags to a extent which caused some surprise and consternation.

These matters undoubtedly cause a difficulty in the marketing and distribution of East African sisal in competition with competing hemsps, and, generally speaking, the remedy lies well within the control of the producer.

Standard Grades Need Defining

The first possible effort should be made to establish an agreed definition of the standard grades, and before requesting our existing London Committee to place definite proposals before the two East African Associations after consultation with the merchant dealers.

Certain estates have got into the habit of shipping a low grade of fibre under standard grade marks and resting content with the price eventually realised. I earnestly request the attention of all members to this matter, for the sensible marketing of East African sisal as a whole is being hampered, and imperilled by reason of the liability of quality and unevenness, causing of a large percentage of the output.

Most of my remaining relations cannot come into full play unless the active co-operation and agreement of the Kenya growers is secured.

In the event of Kenya and Tanganyika accepting my proposal and entering into a new and existing joint London Committee on the basis of a joint membership and Executive of the two Associations in London, I visualise little difficulty in making the London Executive representative of all East African sisal growers, in due course. Uganda, at present a small producer, is already represented by the Karamoja Growers' Association, and certain Portuguese and Malagasy sisal interests are said to be sufficiently interested in Portuguese East African and Nyasaland production to justify the hope that their co-operation in these countries in all matters of general interest to the industry could eventually be secured.

Editorial reference: H. J. F. Under: Messrs of

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A *Fanganyika Maratist*

~~Four Discourses, of a Traveller~~

SIR - In my travels I have discovered
that a pessimist believes that every child
has a worm in it.

- (2) That if you think too little you will be apt to talk too much.
(3) That there is no end flowing with milk and honey that does not have gall in it; and
(4) That a starving man will not find fault with the table.

Mbe
Tanganika Territory Yours faithfully
C. A. Col

The De-Stocking Problem

Final Results

SIR.—The de-stocking sales of Native cattle in Kenya are essential if the country, and especially that of the Kamba tribe, is to be converted to pastoralism. The tribesmen who have protested do not necessarily represent even their own number, for African opinion is conservative. African public influence is strong, and the line of least resistance is for the tribesman to turn out with his fellows, even if the administrative and veterinary officers have succeeded in persuading him that the Government are acting for his own good. It is very noticeable that the tribe of Kamba tribesmen to whom I spoke was unaccompanied by their leaders.

The prices realised at the de-stocking sales have fluctuated greatly on some of these occasions at least, prices have been quite satisfactory above those realised in the Mombasa market. That is a conclusive answer to some of the charges made in the House of Commons.

The real objection to these sales as conducted so far, has been the character of the animals submitted for auction. Far too many others, and it may be, are to come in before long, come under the hammer, a policy which is bound to have serious results for the native cattle in the future.

The first five sales of live animals were sold at

In the first five sales 9,171 head of those Messrs. Liebig purchased only 2,814, as they to�ean their Ash-River factory. The scheme was originally visualised, was to supply that factory with a steady flow of cattle-beasts. This was evidently not fulfilled in purpose.

The auction system may not have been the best means to attain the objective. It did not probably succeed to prevent the very association which has been sought in Parliament, despite the considerably fair-dealing attitude of the country.

What is really needed to make the scheme succeed is the careful "pulling" of beasts in reserve to ensure that strayed animals, especially young and "scrub" bulls, shall be those sent for sale and not immature, jaded, and others. It is indeed surprising that Natives who really understand cattle have committed so profound an error and that officials of the Veterinary Department should have allowed it. It is a fundamental mistake which must be remedied at once; if the whole this project is not to be a disastrous failure.

Callosoma *laticorne*

*Review Called by Hippo
Correspondent Replies to a Criticism*

Correspondent Replies to a Criticism

To the Editor of "East Africa and Uganda".
Sir, I am glad to know that your correspondent
has been appointed to the post of Commissioner in Tanganyika
Territory, but send me. He has referred in a despatch to a volume entitled "An Impression of
Tanganyika Territory", which was published in
London in 1910, February, and which he has
apparently not read. I hope you will readily
see in it a good deal of value and interest.

If he had any right to have it said that his statements merely recited what was written. Moreover, the article explains that I was in the position at the time (in the Sunii's words) of one of those "officials who protect Natives where possible from dangerous vermin."

Altogether I know that Hippo can be dangerous to our tribes. They are dangerous to Natives under many circumstances, especially when they have been shot at and wounded, and have learnt to regard man as their enemy. But I am sorry for the idea that we may go and shoot Hippo to decrease their numbers or curb their activities, though this may be necessary. It is most unpleasant work - sickening, disgusting and just plain murder. For although a Hippo can be dangerous to a Native armed with only a spear or bow and arrow, the animal has little chance of hitting back again armed with a rifle in such circumstances as were explained.

as were explained.
Rington,
S. Devon. Yrs faithfully,
" Susanna.

Selling Price of Sisal

Profits Possible in Your Markets

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia".

Sir.—In your issue of July 7 you published a letter from Mr. B. Kropf on the subject of sisal restriction proposals. He blames the present low value of sisal for the fall in price of the shares of several sisal-producing companies. I think this is a mistake that may lead to serious trouble. It appears to me to be a scientist's attitude to take up and think it would be far better to go more deeply into the question of costs and see why grants cannot be made when the time is ripe.

I believe they are producers who make profits by selling produce and although they may vary on different estates. I think that partly shooting come in, because estates were estates, are never capitalised. I think it is a mistake which is not keeping up with the times by introducing modern equipment will always find it difficult to make profits, as Native labour is expensive without taking into consideration the cost of breeding and repairing.

Revering to Mr. Kopkind's observations I think I am right in saying that the prospectus of some of these papers as mentioned above and bulk of the current estimated output had been sold already at much higher figure than £1. If that is so it would hardly be correct to blame present prices for their low initial values.

Most sincerely yours faithfully,
John Penfold

WINNING SHARE ADVICE COUPON

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The African Elephant

Studied at Close Quarters

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT is surely the most wonderful animal that I ever took the trouble to study. It is always astonishing to see Miss Virginia Woolf telling them in broadcast talk on the London 2nd November, "Photographing elephants." By permission of the BBC and *The Listener*, we publish the following extract from her address:

"Here he is provided with two wonderfully diverse implements his trunk, which is just as useful as a hand. So strong that he can beat me in a tug-of-war in a moment; so inventive that he can dislodge fruit from a tree, catching hold of little twigs which would elude human fingers; and yet, if a baby elephant falls into water, the whole herd will stand round lamenting, and not one will think of putting down its trunk to haul him up again."

Unimaginative and Highly-Strong

Even in self-defence he is just as unimaginative. One of the most usual native weapons for killing an elephant is a poisoned spear with a heavy weight on the shaft. This is dropped from an overhanging branch between the elephant's shoulders, where it gradually works its way in, making a deep painful wound till the poison kills him. You would think it the most elementary idea—and yet certain gesture almost—for him to "put his trunk over his head and pull it out." Yet this solution apparently never occurs to him.

A great part of the excitement of following him is that you are never certain what he will do. He has known the same five elephants on some days so long that you could walk up to within fifteen or even ten yards of them and feel safe, and on other days, for no apparent reason, they were so short-tempered that you were recklessly closest by. Always,

After photographing them for three months on the Tanganjika border I reached the conclusion that elephants, in spite of their ponderous size and placid, fairly unhammed existence, are the most highly strung creatures imaginable, with every symptom of the artistic temperament.

What is especially strange in such a rigid being is his range of expression. Sometimes, if you grip him with the one camera, and one hand, as the clutching of its trunk begins with a look into it with an expression of something like fear, and out as he drops it, there is no ordinary height, and literally no ordinary measure. If you persist and will shake his head with a really angry shout, as I did,

With a Shout in His Eye

On other times I have seen, so close that the elephant has been hit by my bullet and continued his march to the feed, while I stood with a positively dead expression. At such times the temptation to shout at him was almost unbearable. In fact, I used to stake all our schemes on it, suggesting that we should believe what a violent protestus moment, if I walked among them with complete fearlessness and a shout and trust they would break off.

And here is a rub—failure could have no effect on him, and I was quite tired the experiment.

Photographing elephants is one of the most fascinating pursuits in the world, and it means endless hard work. When you look at the film afterwards you're looking at the fruits of all the labour all telescoped together. Visually, your eye is tired a day, and when you do find the elephant, you stand about flapping their ears and doing all the things to act as in the picture.

It is the elephant who is really brilliant. I was once lucky enough to come out of a swamp in a boat, and the old donkey strained his front legs at the exact spot where the elephant was standing. The old brute was with excitement baring his teeth, and the scene suggested to me of similar extraordinary encounters of our mightier and more lifelike forms of spirituality and power than man. I believe that a wild elephant, if we could get him, would bring us far-thinking thoughts. What would he be made of terror? How would he charge down upon the donkey, and complete their destruction? What happened to far more interesting animals, I expected.

When the two animals had met, the donkey had backed up to a bank, where waves of the wild savannah, of course, were breaking. Single-handed, the old bull of the elephants charged out into the open, shook his head with a astonishing gesture, and then charged straight at the donkey. Whip cracks, he bounded at the intruders and sent them galloping back. That done, he turned away, and with gentle deliberation rejoined his companions, and the donkeys recovered from their scare, returned to graze again.

Mutual Understanding

Was there ever such a remarkable power over them which controlled animals? With just a flick of his tail he could drive death around him; with just a little increase of speed he could have trampled a dozen animals in his stride. What else it would have been to get even with those silly creatures and their silly herdsmen! But the mutual understanding was perfect; the goats were unharmed, but now remembered to keep at a respectful distance. The rudeness of his training touched me, as it had in the courtesy of a grand seigneur. Presently the elephant loosed upon me the same way. Their charges and all other motives tried to instil a little healthy respect and make me keep my distance. There was alone elephant, a grand old fellow, seventy-five tusks who had a very different character. He would not endure the presence even, far less the noise of clicking of the camera. He was intolerable from the little manner. My bearing said to his heart, he was really consciousness of his lovely innocence.

Now was the instant when I saw that he made a summary charge. I held up the camera for a couple of seconds, then dragging me back by the shoulder, I ran for my very life, and found I ran better shelter, and when at last we parked in a thicket, I lay down, and, stony and stood upright, shaking my head, I thought I could hardly stand upright again.

He came up to me, and I could see his eyes, which were blzen with rageously frightened.

I knew nothing more completely terrifying

than the sudden look from a charging elephant who

had been trained to charge at me.

Colonial Developments

Colonial governments have placed at the disposal of the British Parliament the Union, the League of Nations, the British and Foreign Office, the International Labour Organization, and the International Monetary Fund, in the interests of giving to countries which do not possess colonial facilities for cultural development in the shape of concessions, which they may develop with their own capital and labour, but which are bringing them into poverty and the mother country's concessionary system. In such a case, having a strongly opposed proposal, it was modelling

Combating the Locust

International Conference in Brussels

Several East African and Rhodesian delegates are attending the International Locust Conference opened at Brussels last week by M. Mollien, Belgian Minister of Justice, and acting Minister for the Colonies.

The leader of the British delegation is Mr. G. Marshall, Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology and other representatives include Mr. E. J. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Imperial Institute of Entomology; and Mr. F. Stannard, Economic Advisor to the East African Economic Advisory Council. Other members of the delegation are Mr. Hopkins, Uganda and Tanganyika; Mr. A. F. C. Michelmore, North Rhodesia; and Mr. Connally, Nyasaland.

The purpose of the Conference is to consider international action to reduce the damage caused by locusts which spend considerable periods in areas where vegetation and climate are suitable for breeding purposes. Some of the countries that have had, and are endeavouring to have, agreements formulated to combat agreements by which the locusts can be restricted before they start breeding. The problem of the desert locust has been placed on the Congo Rhodesia border, it being considered as well as that of the tropical species, the desert locust having to travel great distances to breed.

Sir Guy Marshall said that the damage done to crops by locusts cost the world several millions annually. One recognised breeding area was along both coasts of the Red Sea. Another was in the East Rukwa district of Tanganyika, and along the banks of the Shire in French West Africa. The nests he suggested were not complicated, and the species would be small compared with what might be found.

Two Livingstone Letters

UNPUBLISHED letters of David Livingstone, written from Bechuanaland in 1856, have been found in London, where they have been presented to Mrs. Pyne, a granddaughter of Mr. Livingstone. She and those family members who explored and maintained his long friendship. Mrs. Pyne has presented Mr. C. E. Rees, London agent of the Rhodesia Livingstone Institute Livingstone, to take photographs of the Institute.

Commenting on a restoration made recently by the Royal Geographical Society, Mrs. Pyne wrote:

The Royal Geographical Society has agreed to award 25 guineas to me for the discovery of Lake (or Ngami). I think they must have left out a eight or nine, but unfortunately it was written in words, so from our point of view we had to render her 25 guineas worth of loyalty. Those others were used with pleasure.

The Society has received a copy of the manuscript from the Rev. Dr. W. H. Murray, historian of the Scottish National Church, Edinburgh, who says that until the present, Mr. Livingstone's first published (in 1857) account of the lake bore his name without the "a". In 1861, in a translation which cannot be verified but seems reliable, Dr. Livingstone, a father, made the spelling "Ngami" as the pronunciation had come to be. Livingstone, when he disliked it, he changed the name back to what was really the older form, and, in deference to his father's wish, Dr. Murray did the same.

Kongonis' Home Tour

Sir Godfrey Rhodes in Fine Form

TEST matches were played at the Kenya Kongonis' Home, resulting in two wins and one loss by the tourists, two men being left untried. Sir Godfrey Rhodes was in good form, finishing 100 against Godalming, in a good form, finishing 100 against Godalming, the tourists scoring 213 runs. Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. Bathurst made 135. Godalming replied with 131. Then followed 140 for 6 wickets against Gravellington, the tourists scoring 219 for 8 deflated. Mr. W. D. Hayes, or six tourists, replied with 148, of which P. Murray made 58. Sir Godfrey Rhodes scored 50 out of 135 against Midhurst, Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Wilson accounted for 177 of the tourists; F. O'Brien accounted for 13 of the total. Against Littlehampton the visitors conceded 100 for 9, and P. Murray Park the visitors lost by 100, P. W. Rees taking 6 wickets for 60.

Sir Godfrey Rhodes and Mr. W. D. Hayes scored 60 and 40 respectively in the Kongonis' total of 200 runs, and the match against Mr. F. C. Lee XI, who had 100, 211, and there was an exciting finish in the game. With Petersfield the Kenya score was 203 to Mr. D. Hayes' 15, G. W. Norman 16, failing to do the trick with the last side responded with 211 for 9 wickets, though P. W. Rees took 10 after 37 runs.

In Godalming 77 out of 141 against Mr. Hayes, who collected 27, Mr. D. Hayes' easy victory secured over Mr. Hayes, who collected 227 for the Kongonis, though finally Mr. Hayes' 100 and 125, Davies' 82, not out, and Mr. D. Hayes' 80, 81, 126, for 3 runs.

The Crash of the "Cygnus"

A young Canadian lad, 18, was returning to the camping ground of Cygnus Point, near Sir John Simpson and Mrs. Ryrie, wife of the Game Warden of Kenya, when passenger in his boat, the "Cygnus" to an attempt to pass off with a false bowline. The edge of the boat had extended so far that the flaps were only slightly depressed, the full degree of depression is intended for alighting. The inspector reports that the maladjustment of the boat was due to the fact that the full routine actions for three off were not in this case carried out and checked as between the captain of the vessel and the ship's master, captain. He pays tribute to the young owner's great courage in making his way to the shore, and, after the accident, then getting the seaplane ashore where he was unable to hold himself up.

Where Education Falls

The prominent educational workers and teachers in the colonies, in their Provincial Commissions' reports for 1912, 1913, and 1914, deplore the defects of Uganda. The High Commissioner by the Central Administration has largely disappointed them. They fail to keep up a sense of responsibility and give way easily to various dishonest influences. The wise colonists, which produce men of strong character, no longer exist, and education also often turns out men more intent on increased emoluments than on the welfare and progress of the people.

Statements Worth Noting

The following is a list of which:

The Uganda bookshop in Kampala sold 10,000 Bibles and 15,000 Testaments in 1937, according to the *Uganda Times*.

There are over a million people here in spite of the annual rainfall less than six inches per square mile, *Business Circulars, circulating in Uganda*.

In April 1937, the padoue system of horseless trams proposed by Sheen tried out with limited success. *Medical Report Dr. 1937*.

Leaders in Southern Rhodesia are approaching the spirit of reason concerning Mr. J. Dennis, *President of the Rhodesian Agricultural Union*.

Lord Redesdale, Chairman of the Royal Commission, has given all of us a fine lesson on how to conduct a meeting of any kind — *The Northern Rhodesian Advertiser*.

W. H. translated (of both versions of the English Bible) had in their heads when they wrote bald locusts. Heaven knows what they held.

Dr. Malcolm Moore in the *Times*:

"...the 17,000 cotton workpeople of Rhodesia. There is no mention of only a crop of grown-in land which can compete with the *Million*, speaking of 'Cotton' at the *Exhibition Glasgow*."

The Native is inclined to plan for posterity; he wants immediate results, and he fears that he may die and someone else reap the harvest in his place. — *South Africa*.

It is the natural law of progress that the moment that there is between food and man, in no case, are the small dairy farmer ever completely prosperous unless he keeps pace with his fellow farmers in every way.

Generally speaking, it has now been claimed that the southern Rhodesian Farmer is more than twice as good as he has been for fifteen years past. — *Another chapter before him*. — *Central African Review*.

The export of unimproved cotton to India, Ceylon, India, Australia and Tasmania amounted to 40,570 bales in 1937, compared with 30,600 in 1936. — *South Africa*. — *One third of this old cotton is now being sent to Kenya, East Africa*.

In Southern Rhodesia, the Government is publishing all tuition fees and by permitting boys and children to attend its schools on the same terms as its own students solve a very large extent the problem of the education of a vast island colony of thousands of school-age boys and girls. — *Report on 1937*.

As the result of age-long exposure to a composite set of conditions, the natives of South Africa have acquired a marked degree of physical hunger, thirst and impairment under adverse conditions, while passing cattle have become惯 to exist in swamps with only limited drainage. — *South Africa*. — *A fact discussed by Mr. D. G. Smith, of the Ministry of Agriculture*.

WHO'S WHO

417. Mr. Manser William Garbett
M.B.E. & M.Inst.B.E., A.R.Ae.S.



Mr. Hubert Superindendant of the Transport Department. — *He will be the first to admit* years ago to re-visit the great port city of Liverpool and of Eastern Africa generally, and therefore determined to acquire the necessary illustrations and to devote his spare time to their execution. During 1937 he had

been staying overwinter in England, he leaves on 20th October for Africa and made the first stage of his journey via Ceylon, his return being the first

anniversary of his arrival in that country.

In the closing year Sir Hubert brought the then specified the date of his return to the station.

He is the author of "The Great Horn," "A Day in Rhodesia," "Rhodesia," and "Rhodesia and the War," and he founded the "Rhodesia Club of London" in 1926, and remained as its president and honorary instructor, a group

interested in returning tourists in its social and literary and educational activities. — *Central African Review*.

He has been engaged in his various projects in Rhodesia and in the course of his public life has been connected with many official bodies, among them the Rhodesia Legislative Assembly, the Rhodesia Legislative Council, P.E.I., the Rhodesia Transport Commission, British Aeroplane Corporation, and the Rhodesia Air Force. — *South Africa*. — *He is continuing his studies in New Zealand, which he reached in 1937, and is now engaged in research work*.

the value of Prague still remains the cause of many capitals concerned in the Czech-German dispute. The value of the work of Lord Runciman and his staff has never been shown so clearly than during this week-end. There is little doubt that, without their astute, judicious and strenuous work the situation would by now have been much worse than it is, the bulk of the nation greater. Among the Sudeten Germans there is little jingoism. Those with whom I have spoken the most part heartily side with the dispute, and for the rest they are apprehensive of what may happen. They want peace and an end to the present strife, with their trade in full hand. No mouth and nose holes lack visitors. In particular they shrink from the possibility of war among their hopfields and their small factories as much as a Jewish man would shrink from war among his fields. They know or fear that upon them would be the brunt of the war. In Prague there is a similar feeling except that melancholy almost fatalistically. The prospect of fighting if they were attacked is a bitter one.

English Freemason — The English Freemason is strictly forbidden to countenance any act which may have a tendency to subvert the peace and good order of society; he must pay due obedience to the law of any State in which he resides or which may afford him protection, and he must never be a traitor in the allegiance due to the Sovereign's native land. While English Freemasons may not incite the feelings of loyalty and citizenship, it deserves to be individual thoughts to help his own opinion with regard to public affairs. But whether in any lodge or at any time in his capacity as a Freemason he permitted or condoned his views on theoretical or political questions. The United Grand Lodge of England has always refused to express an opinion on questions of foreign or domestic policy at home or abroad. It will not allow its name to be associated with any action which infringes its unalterable policy of abiding aloof from every question affecting the relations between the Government and America, or between political parties, or questions relating to invasion of government. There do exist bodies styling themselves Freemasons which do not adhere to these principles, and while that attitude exists the Grand Lodge of England continues to have no relations with such bodies or to regard them as not Freemasons. — From a statement of the United Grand Lodge of England.

Vlazna Trials — The setting up of a special court to try the ex-oxenoponens Nazis for the murder of another episode of brutal treachery upon those who had given him the town. The court has not yet sat. The series of trials in the Vlazna have not pronounced their sentence. The penalties will be commensurate with the gravity of the crime, which is the killing of a man, Dr. von Schuchmung, and his son Louis Reichert, who has been tried, even though the trial was with military barbary — the victim of concentration camp where he appears to be held in suspense and enormous sums. The sentence of the trial would enable the Nazis to compensate by legal means the whole of this property. The significance of this would be not merely because of the financial value, but like these estates already by robbing Jews in Germany itself, instead of the German bourgeoisie's large holdings, in some cases majority holdings, in the shares of very important Czech concerns. Their confiscation would give Berlin new levers inside Czechoslovakia.

(See Spectator)

Japan's Tactics — If the Japanese Army really plans to capture Hankow as quickly as it has led the public here to believe, heavy reinforcements must immediately be poured into all these columns now marching on the Chinese military headquarters. This is the opinion of expert military observers in Tokyo who point out that the renewal of activity in the Yangtze Valley has not yet reached the stage of an attack on Hankow, but is rather the more forward thrust in the series successfully undertaken by the Japanese for months past. It is believed that the Japanese that about 800,000 Chinese troops now defend Hankow and its approaches. The number of Japanese stakes in remaining military secret. The Japanese public has been led to believe that an armistice will have at Shanghai, is imminent in sight. Many properties are being sold off and troops are steadily departing from China. The Government is sending scuttled Japanese former journalists to China to renew their old contacts, and if this does not bring the plotters there is bound to be a frantic search for a way to bring them to heel. The disaffected disloyalists who have been wavering throughout the Empire.

(See Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post.)

Background to

Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs

Nazi Menace

What is now called "Germany" by the Nazis for the Hunza has undertaken no attack. He has provoked no one believes she would be more friendly than Poland in the event of a German attack. The S.S.R. does not make any moves unless it moves and the French do little to help the Czechs. The French mobilisation could, of course, force Hitler to place a large part of his army on the western front. Mobilisation would almost certainly lead to general war.

The extraordinary difficulty arises from Nazi mentality. People who know of the goodwill expressed by German people towards England must be made aware by a score of incidents that the democracies are confronted by a power which cares little for the usual conventions of civilised behaviour. Schuchmung's trial is in itself compared with the barbarities of Fascism, the smallest of incidents, but it is significant that the head of a State who did no more than attempt to maintain its integrity should be tried for treason towards Germany. On this reasoning Dr. Benes is, of course, an arch-traitor and Mr. Chamberlain may soon be forced into the same category. It is a more dangerous and difficult situation than that of *June and August*.

Spain — We ought to be grateful to General Franco, for his reply to the proposals for withdrawing volunteers from Spain makes the situation Hitler and Mussolini are determined to go on seeking help. Franco and the Spanish Government has been totally defeated we place Hitler first for he has the greater power behind him and has far more influence at Franco, although Mussolini has been far more conspicuous in the Spanish scene. Spain has been given to all the hope that Italy was getting weaker and weaker under the burden of its difficulties and two wars, that Germany was the greatest by an internal crisis and that both Hitler and Mussolini were getting tired of the Spanish entanglement and would adopt a more conciliatory attitude. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini can be moved by anything but force. The so-called treaties on paper that are not supported by force.

d to the News

Financial Barometer of the Week: Market Movements and Trends

In a Sentence. Propaganda destroys—*Mr. M. John Ervine*

"Our relations to our fellowmen are still those of the jungle." —*M. Arthur Mayhew*

Race prejudice is but another name for ethnological ignorance.—*Professor Griffith Taylor*, of Toronto

"Newspapers are the only education a large majority of people have after leaving school." —*The Rev. D. B. Chaynes*

The degrees of comparison for an ambitious man are: Get on. Get honour. Get honest. —*That Every Rev. W. H. Lee*

The dictatorship countries are countries in which everything which is not fascism is competitive.—*Mr. Ronald Simeon*

Constitutional monarchy is important, but the spirit in which it is worked is more important.—*Mr. J. L. Arnos*

Trespassers will be punished by instant death. —*Socialism, the foundations of Hitler's construction by Germany in the Rhineland*

The B.B.C. has a sense of humour and a sense of humanity; the whole machine badly requires humanizing.—*Mr. Gerald Silvert*

Denmark has a State debt of £18 a head; Eire, with a smaller population, has a debt of more than £24 a head.—*Report of the Eire Banking Commission*

We might well cultivate Christian charity and humility by mentioning what sort of martyrs we should make in Spain or Germany.—*Mr. G. R. V. Robbie*

There ought to be a very marked difference between the life of a real Christian, and that of a decent working man.—*From a statement of the Methodist Church*

French law forbids the use of three religious articles in houses; the law may probably be enforcement, on the complaint of neighbours, about on hotels, and facts it is never taxed.—*Mrs. R. Cooker*

"It is in the late forties and early fifties that the greatest educational demands are generally made on the individual, who must then submit finally to the surrender of some personal ambitions for himself, based on the last vestiges of materialism, and find a philosophy to meet advancing years." —*Brown addressing the British Association*

Hindering Trade. — If a mining manufacturer sees export trade steadily declining because it can't compete in world markets, Money is cheapening credit is ample for those who are worth it, it abounds the temptation to attribute the decline to foreign buyers. As a result, finding Government action constantly failing to his holders. — The new Finance Act is typical: holidays will now increase in taxation, sky-high rates have all added to costs, until the foreign buyer says he cannot pay our price, that while he admires our British scale of living he will not be a party to supporting so high standard, because foreign sellers goods cheapen him down those whose scheme of five hundred conforms more closely to his own. Steel, textiles, engineering, glass all suffer from our inflated ideas of what we nationally demand in amenities in a shrinking world, but cast and credit are not to be blamed. We are merely non-competitive.—*William Tait*

American Recovery. — The American business revival is proceeding according to plan. The clearest sign is the steady increase of steel output. At the end of May the industry was working at 26% capacity; the current estimate is 43%. It now appears that the bottom of the recession was reached in May, that in June some tentative revival took place, and that in July and August the movement has gathered strength. The *New York Times* weekly index has risen from 73.8 in May to 74.3 in June to 78.6 in July. Almost all industries appear to have participated in the movement. The main stimulus has come from the consumption-goods trades, and seems partly to have been caused by the liquidation of stocks and partly by an increase of buying. Department stores sales in July were nearly 10% above the level of May, and their stocks were down from a peak of 78 last year to 68 in June.

—*Mr. J. C. Brown*

*Air Mail Edition Subscribers
will be better informed about
other East Africans and Rhodesians.
This feature enables it*

Stock Exchange. — latest mean prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange after adjustment to conditions in the stampede of the market

Consolidated	73	12	6
Consolidated	111	5	0
Kenya 3%	103	0	0
Kenya 3%	103	17	0
Nyasaland	99	5	6
Nyasaland	94	0	0
Rhodesia & Nyasaland	91	10	0
S. Rhodesia 3%	103	12	9
Sudan 5%	110	7	6
Tanganyika 4%	111	15	0

Industrials			
Brit. Amer. Tobacco (E1)	5	2	6
Brit. Oxygen (E1)	3	6	3
Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.)	7	0	
Courtalands (E1)	1	17	0
Dunlop Rubber (E1)	1	6	5
General Electric (E1)	3	10	6
Imperial Chem. Ind. (E1)	1	10	10
Imp. Tobacco (E1)	6	13	0
Int. Nickel Canada	7	8	
Prov. Cinematograph	18	6	
Turner and Newall (E1)	3	16	6
U.S. Steels	5	68	
V.H. Steel (E1)	1	1	9
Unilever (E1)	1	17	6
United Tobacco of S.A.	9	5	0
Vickers (5s.)	1	0	0
Woolworth (5s.)	3	4	0

Mines and Oils			
Anaconda (550)	6	15	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10s.)	2	16	41
Anglo-Amer. Pet.	1	5	9
Anglo-German	5	2	6
Burma Oil	1	11	6
Cons. Goldfields	3	13	9
Chown Mines (10s.)	17	2	6
De Beers Df. (50s)	8	12	6
E. Rand Corp. (5s.)	6	41	
E. Rand Proprietary	2	10	0
Gold Coast Sels. (5s.)	1	3	9
Johannesburg Cons.	2	9	41
Mexican Eagle	4	1	
Rand Mines (5s.)	4	5	0
Randfontein	1	16	3
Royal Dutch (100 fl.)	8	6	
Shell (5s.)	4	9	9
Sub. Nigel (10s.)	11	8	3
West Wits. (10s.)	6	6	3

Banks, Shipping, and Home Railways			
Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.)	2	4	9
Brit. India 51% prefs.	98	10	0
Clay	4	17	6
E.D. Realisation	8	9	
Gt. Western	3	0	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bl.	87	0	0
L.M.S.	13	5	0
Nat. Bank of India	40	0	0
Southern Rly. daf. ord.	12	5	0
Standard Bank of S.A.	16	0	0
Union-Castle 6% prefs.	1	2	3

Plantations			
Anglo-Dutch (E1)	19	14	
Lingga (E1)	16	9	
Lond. Atlantic (5s.)	3	28	
Mahayalam P.L. (E1)	1	10	9
Rubber Trust (E1)	1	3	0

PERSONALIA

The following are visiting from abroad:

Sir Montague Barlow has returned from Norway.

The Earl of Listowel has returned to the Scilly Islands from London.

The Hon. W. G. Gurnett, Home Secretary for Denmark, is in Canada.

The station master of Martin and Kira has returned to London from Brazil.

Major E. A. Perkins of Stornoway has left on a visit to South Africa and the Rhodesias.

Father Bernard Bochi, a Swiss, is proceeding to Southern Rhodesia as a missionary.

Captain F. H. Bustard, Superintendent of Police in Zanzibar, is on a long-standing retirement.

The Earl of Erroll has been appointed a member of the Central Roads and Traffic Board of Kenya.

Mr. J. J. Hughes has been nominated to represent the Nakuru Municipal Board on the local District Council.

Mrs. Kigell has won the Dumpe Willis Cup of the Kasima Golf Club with a net score of 146 for the 36 holes.

Mr. J. W. Ness, local manager of the Imperial Tobacco Company, has arrived home by air from Nyasaland.

Mr. R. S. Palethorpe, the Kitwe magistrate, is on his way home on leave, accompanied by Mrs. Palethorpe.

The Rt. Rev. F. O. Thorne, Bishop of Nyasaland, leaves England next week to return to the Protectorate.

Captain William Pyson has taken up his appointment as Northern Rhodesian Labour Officer in Rhodesia.

Master Jack Couldry, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Couldry, of Nairobi, has arrived home. He is going to Wellington College.

Kenneth Ward, a member of the Umtali Gliding Club, aged 14, is the youngest holder of a gliding licence in Rhodesia.

Mr. C. Donaldson has been elected Chairman of the Umtali Caledonian Society for the coming year, with Mr. J. Gibson as Vice-Chairman.

Lord Leulace, who has lived for some years in Tanganyika, is suffering from an internal complaint and is seriously ill in the south of France.

Mr. John S. M. Mansfield, Regius High Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia in London, leaves on Monday for a short holiday in Scotland.

Mr. Stewart, the Acting General of the Ashanti and Gold Symonds of London for the continent, and will return home in October.

Dr. James Blair, Medical Secretary of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, has just concluded a visit to leprosy centres in Tanganyika.

Mr. G. L. Prior, a director of Messrs. W. S. Parrot & Co., Ltd., who have extensive business connections with East Africa, is visiting Canada.

Mr. W. D. Temple, who was recently appointed superintendent of Police in British Somaliland on transfer from Ceylon, has arrived in Berbera from Colombo.

Mr. A. E. Shinn, manager of Kiro Estates, Mombasa, the death of whose wife we announced last week, is on his way to England via sea from Nyasaland.

The memorial screen to the late Miss F. M. Plant, former matron of the European Hospital in Dar es Salaam, was recently dedicated in St. Alban's Church by Archdeacon Gurney, Hanbury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roy Transon, who died recently, and who was closely associated with journalistic enterprise in Kenya some years ago, left £800 with net personality.

Mr. M. O. Wray, of the Uganda Administrative Service, and Miss Joy Playfair, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Playfair, of Nairobi, were married in London last week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Alderson have arrived back in London from the U.S.A. and have arranged to spend a short holiday in Devon and Somerset before leaving again for Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. F. Evans, Queen's Counsel of Northern Rhodesia, is acting as Administrator-General and Official Receiver, Registrar of the High Court, Sheriff, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, Marriages, Registrar of Companies, Registrar of Parents and Trade Marks, and Sub-Distributor of Stamps.

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Mr. J. A. G. Tiller, formerly a District Officer in Kenya, left for Nairobi.

Miss A. M. Ruston, private and personal secretary to Lady Brooke Popham during the past year, was entertained at a farewell dinner at Government House, Nairobi, on relinquishing her duties.

Lord Bledisloe, chairman of the Rhodesian Royal Commission, and Lady Bledisloe, left Cape Town on Friday for England. Mr. Ernest Evans, K.C., M.P., a member of the Commission, sailing on the same ship.

An Italian film drama based on the Ethiopian War was shown for the first time in Venice last week. The production was supervised by Signor Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Duce, who served in the Italo-Ethiopian Campaign.

Mr. Justice Peetham, who visited East Africa some years ago as Chairman of the Commission which bore his name, is due to arrive in England to-morrow from South Africa, accompanied by Mrs. Peetham and their eldest daughter.

Mr. G. C. J. Seales has retired from partnership in Messrs. McDonald Seales and Company, who have long maintained close business connexions with East Africa. Mr. H. J. Seales and Mr. H. S. Seales are continuing the business.

Mr. Hanns Vischer, Joint Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies, has been appointed one of the Inspectors of Achimota College, Gold Coast Colony. With other inspecting officers, he will visit the College in November.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, last week laid the foundation stone of the new Anglican church in Kampala, towards the cost of which a fund was opened last year. The King sent a donation of £20, and altogether over £2,000 has been collected; a further £1,500 is needed to complete the building. Large numbers of Europeans and Africans attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone, and a collection taken afterwards amounted to £32. Further donations should be sent to the Church Council Building Fund, All Saints Church, Kampala, Uganda.

The voting in the Eastern District, Southern Rhodesia, by-election was: Mr. J. P. de Kock (United Party), 122; Mr. D. Abrahamson (Unionist), 100; Mr. R. H. B. Dickson (Reform Party), 150; and Mr. H. Venter (Labour), 70. United Party majority, 82. Total, 442. The percentage voted, 83.

Commander Artijo Gatti, who has conducted several expeditions in East and Central Africa, is about to leave with Mrs. Gatti on an extended *safari* in the Belgian Congo. He is taking with him two sumptuously equipped motor-caravans called "jungle yachts," in which have been fitted refrigerators, kitchen, bedrooms and bathroom.

Captain A. C. P. Johnstone, who commanded some of the "Atalanta" aircraft on the East African service after their introduction a few years ago, has been appointed to Imperial Airways' Atlantic division. He will command one of the new "Albatross" land-planes, which is to fly to Montreal, New York and back later in the year.

Captain H. C. Brokkelhurst, the former Sudan Game Warden, who now keeps a private zoo on his 80-acre estate near Leeks, Staffs., complains that sightseers have thrown stones at the animals and birds, and that some people have tried to climb the wire enclosure round the estate. The zoo is situated amid the towering rocks of The Roches, a well-known beauty spot.

Captain H. H. Balfour, M.C., M.P., Under-Secretary of State for Air, leaves London to-day by air to visit R.A.F. units in the Sudan, Kenya, and the Near East. He is accompanied by Group Captain W. A. Coryton, Deputy Director of Overseas Operations, Mr. F. R. Howard, of the Air Ministry, and Captain E. C. Coble, D.S.O., M.P., his Parliamentary private secretary.

Sir Ali bin Salini, K.B.E., C.M.G., has been made an honorary Captain in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve. Both his father and he have taken the keenest interest in the Navy, to which Sir Ali recently presented "Pefeleza," his well-known residence on the mainland facing Kilimandjaro Harbour. Apart from occasional use by the Navy, it is expected that the house will be utilised by the K.R.N.V.R. as a naval club.

Dr. H. A. Tempany, Assistant Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, is to be Chairman of the Cotton Commission appointed to inquire into the present position of the cotton industry in Uganda. The other members of the Commission are Dr. J. D. Tait, Director of Agriculture, and the Hon. E. D. Reynolds, senior non-official member of the Legislative Council. Mr. H. G. Griffin will act as secretary.

When opening the Salisbury Agricultural Show, Southern Rhodesia, Lord Bledisloe announced that he had decided to award a challenge cup for the best Red Poll bull in future Salisbury Shows, another cup to encourage district competition in the tobacco section, and a small endowment fund to provide a decoration for the Native chief or chieftain who best encouraged his or their tribesmen to maintain soil fertility, prevent soil erosion, and promote sound husbandry.

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Death of Major J. H. Gailey

Over Forty Years of Service in Kenya

WITH DEEP REGRET we record the death on Wednesday last week, after a short illness, following an interval operation, of Major James Hamilton Gailey, D.S.O., who, in the presence of many East Africans present and past, was laid to rest in Highgate Cemetery last Friday. He was born in London in 1866 and educated at King's College. "Dear old Gailey," as he was so familiarly known, had been connected with East Africa for 42 years; had not spared himself in the service of the country of his adoption; had been ever ready to put its own needs before his personal inclinations; had won a name for hospitality in a most hospitable land; had been ever ready to encourage men or movements in good works; had been identified with many bodies concerned with the progress of the country; and had been far more generous than was generally realised in helping lame dogs over stiles—but of his kindness in this way he never spoke!

Building East Africa's First Railway

After spending six years in the survey and construction of railways in Brazil, Chile, and Colombia, he went to East Africa at the end of 1896 to take part in the building of the Uganda Railway. But, resigning when rail-head was reached at Victoria Nyanza in 1903, he soon afterwards started business in Nairobi in partnership with the late Mr. P. J. Roberts under the style of Gailey and Roberts, which firm, thanks largely to his foresight, energy, and character, has expanded with the years and the development of the territories. Latterly, he had ceased to take an active part in the management, but he remained Chairman of the board of directors, and was the admiration of his colleagues and of the entire staff, who not merely respected but loved him; for he always had a kindly word for everyone and showed real personal interest in the welfare of everyone he employed.

In partnership with Mr. Douglas Cooper he established near Kabete in 1904 the third coffee estate in the Kenya Highlands, and later with Mrs. Gailey, who was also an experienced planter, he had developed a large coffee estate at Ruiru, in which he maintained an active interest to the last. For years he had been President of the Ruiru District Association.

Services During the War

Between times heeding the call of civil and modern railway construction, he built the old Matupi Bridge, was engineer in charge of the construction of the lighter part at Kilimani and then of the Jinja-Namayatal railway, while during the East African Campaign, throughout which he was attached to the Royal Engineers, he was entrusted with the construction of the military railway from Voit to the German border at Tanga and later with the task of repairing the damage done by the retreating German forces to the Tanga and Central Railways of what was then German East Africa. For these services he received the D.S.O. After the War, when Messrs. Norton Grubbs and Company built the Usambara Railway, he was their local agent.

He was a keen sportsman, having long been a steward of the Jockey Club of Kenya; only a few months ago he flew home just to see the Grand National, being back in Nairobi in less than three weeks from the time of his departure.

A few years ago he bought a house near Southwark, selecting it largely because of its

proximity to the nearest station, he told us with some mirth, and the distance was eight miles away, and each telegram cost a shilling extra because it had to be telephoned to Southwold! He had become his habit to spend a few months each year in England and the rest of his time in Kenya, which was to him the best country in the Empire.

Major Gailey had been a friend and constant correspondent of this journal from the time of its establishment, and, when we first published our air mail edition, he wrote that another old Kenya pioneer and he had recently been discussing the possibility of some newspaper in England taking what they had agreed would be "the best and most enterprising step in present-day journalism."

Only rarely does a man fast approaching the age of 80 take so keen an interest in living as did Major Gailey, who had kept remarkably young in spirit and interests, and was much more inclined to look forward than backward.

It may truly be said that he was admired by all who knew him, from the leading men in Kenya down to the lowliest Natives employed on his estate, who reciprocated his affection for the African.

East Africans will join with us in extending heartfelt sympathy to Mrs. Gailey.

Other Obituaries

Major Robert Hill, formerly Chief Mechanical Transport Officer in Uganda, has died in Port Elizabeth.

Sir Henry Bovell, who died in Worthing last week at the age of 84, acted as legal assistant to the Colonial Office in 1900 and 1901.

Mr. G. K. Thoburn, an Indian trader who has conducted a business in Mityana and Muhende since 1910, has recently died in Kampala.

Mrs. W. Grant Adamson, one of the first members of the Ndola Town Management Board, and a member of the Ndola Council, died recently in Northern Rhodesia, where he had lived for 14 years.

Mr. T. O. Willows, who served with the 1893 Pioneer Column, and was for many years before the War in the Southern Rhodesian Mines Department, died recently in Grahamstown. He began farming in the Meeseter district in 1914, and took an active part in local affairs, but he retired in 1927.

Deep sympathy will be felt with Mr. and Mrs. Stables at the death in Finsbury last week at the age of four and a half months of one of their twin sons. Mr. Stables was for a short while engaged in coffee growing in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Stables is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Orry, who are so well known in East African and Rhodesian circles.

A friend writes: "Mrs. A. E. Simon, whose death you have reported, had lived in the district for nearly 20 years, and had had a wonderful influence for good in the Adanje district, in which she knew everybody and was ever ready to help anyone in time of trouble. She had a firm religious faith, the gift of friendship, a serenity of character, a great love of flowers (founding the first Garden Club in the country), and was always ready to do more than her share of work for the church or society. Her delightful home was a centre of hospitality, and with her passing Mafinga loses one of its best settlers, whose memory will long be treasured. To Mr. Simon go all the thoughts of the whole district indeed of the whole European population of

CALLED FROM THE PRESS

More Nazi Propaganda

GERMAN PROPAGANDA, which is now officially admitted to be widespread among the Natives of Tanganyika Territory, is also becoming more prevalent in Southern Rhodesia, according to *The New Rhodesia*, which wrote recently in a leading article:

"By some means of subtle propaganda the Natives are being told, and are beginning to believe, that the Germans are going to fight the English and win; that Germany will eventually be boss of Southern Rhodesia. . . . It is of special interest to note the reaction of the Natives to Hitler's coup in Austria.

It must be realised that Germany has been prosecuting anti-English propaganda throughout Africa for a considerable time, and that one of the elements of this propaganda has been talk of the arrival of the great day when the might of Germany will overshadow that of England. . . . Some of the Natives who have had ambitions to join the police force tell their friends that now they have decided not to do so for fear they would have to fight the Germans.

"The greatest attention should be paid to any foreign elements which may be striving in the country to cause unrest and hostility among the Natives in the event of our becoming involved in war. One of the main necessities of preparation is to counteract any propaganda of the above nature; keep a close watch on the activities of Germans who are allowed to settle in the Colony, and closely co-operate with our neighbours in the matter of defence-planning."

As will be seen from a leading article in this issue, a Nazi spokesman from Tanganyika has declared in Stuttgart that the party is active in spite of difficulties.



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The N. Rhodesian Transfers

THE weakness of the Colonial Office system has never been more pointedly emphasised than in the transfer of Sir Hubert Young and senior officials from Northern Rhodesia just prior to the advent of the Royal Commission. This meant that while their assistance might have been officially available if the Commission so desired, they who had first hand, wide and personal contact with all the problems, aspirations and grievances of Northern Rhodesia were transferred at the very moment when their service and experience made their presence invaluable, particularly in dealing with issues of an unexpected nature arising from the Commission's deliberations. The newly appointed officials found themselves faced with the possibility of tendering replies to the Commission which had arrived in the country almost at the same time as the officials arrived to take up their duties, a position which was unfair to them, the country they hold office in, and the greatest issue which the two Rhodesias have yet been called upon to face."

Thus does the *Sunday News* of Bulawayo support our criticism.

No Better Book

HIGH PRAISE for the latest book published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* comes from *The Farmer's Weekly* of South Africa, unquestionably the leading agricultural journal of Africa. It wrote recently:

"For real practical usefulness to the man—or woman—dwelling in lonely places, or any other place for that matter where one has—or prefers to resort to his or her own devices, no better book at the price can be recommended than Major G. St. J. Orde-Browne's 'Here's How' or 'Hints for the Man in the Bush.' The author has evidently had extensive experience of the conditions that the settler in Africa has to experience and the dependence he has to place on his own resources, and has compiled his book accordingly."

The farmer who wishes to do a little rough surveying, estimate distances or heights, take levels, calculate measurements of tanks, stacks, and so forth, without the use of anything more elaborate than simple home-made apparatus, will find all these explained in a manner at once clear and concise.

The chapter on the construction of buildings, from Native huts to more pretentious . . . and the dozens of details relating thereto in the way of brickmaking, use of concrete and timber, painting, whitewashing and quantities required, will be found especially useful. The amenities of farm life are not overlooked, even to the construction of tennis and croquet courts. Workshop hints, pumps and taps, medical hints, sanitation, explosives, and travel notes are other subjects on which a great many useful hints and tips are given.

Of especial interest to the housewife is the chapter on household hints, with its helpful observations on dealing with insect pests, preserving food and clothes, hints on the making of housekeeping conveniences, and many other matters relating to household economy. Those who have access to the conveniences of town life are not overlooked, and generally this compendium of how to do the hundred and one jobs over walking or waiting to be done in every farm or household is a wonderful five shillings' worth £1.5d. and free postage at which it is published by East African and Rhodesian Circulated Series, London, W.I.

News Items in Brief

A bill was introduced in the House of Assembly to prohibit the sale of alcohol to children under 18 years of age.

Last year \$1,470,000 worth of beer was dispensed in Rhodesia.

Mr. Philip J. G. Jameson, Minister for the Provincial Affairs,

The former stock book is now available for the month instead of Friday.

Two flights of aircraft caused damage to trees between the Beaufort West and Rhodesia.

For shooting while flying over electric wires three men were sentenced to prison at Inyangazi Southern Province.

A provision bill has been introduced by Justice McIlwaine in the Rhodesia Parliament for the impounding of the Neelam River and Bulawayo's pressure need for larger water supplies.

The Johannesburg Empire Exhibition, in which East Africa and Rhodesia participated, involved a total expenditure of £715,587, and the total receipts less grants and guarantees amounted to £210,333.

British Airways Ltd. hope to inaugurate their air service to West Africa towards the end of the month with Lockheed machines carrying 12 passengers in each. Bathurst will soon be reached in 10 days from London.

The Newala mission station in Tanganyika will celebrate its golden jubilee on September 18. The monthly magazine of the London Missionary Society Central Africa devotes a number of pages to the history of the station.

The Imperial Airways' flying boat "Caledonia" took only 57 hours on a recent service flight from Southampton to Port Bell. Leaving Southampton at dawn on Saturday she landed on Lake Victoria at 2.30 p.m. on Monday.

A Bill has been drafted in Tanganyika for submission to the Legislative Council to enable the Government Council to make regulations providing for the total or partial cessation of lighting in the Territory on occasions of emergency or public danger.

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in northernmost Uganda,
everywhere in Eastern Africa.
you will find

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Introducing Indirect Rule

A Good Beginning in N. Rhodesia

"THE YEAR 1937 in Northern Rhodesia has seen the institution of Native treasuries, recognition of the reconstructed Native courts and the new Native courts of appeals, as well as the readjustment of district boundaries to conform with tribal boundaries," writes the Chief Secretary in his foreword to the latest Native Affairs Report of Northern Rhodesia.

The institution of Native treasuries has helped to enhance the prestige of Native tribal governments, while definite recognition of the fact that chiefs everywhere govern not by themselves but with the aid of councils has further helped to revive the traditional forms of Native government and has at the same time made possible the inclusion of the more advanced type of Native in the Native government. Experience is showing that while we are building on foundations which have deep roots in the primitive past, it is possible to add the most modern elements to the structure, thereby strengthening rather than destroying it.

The average number of Northern Rhodesian Natives employed on the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika fell to 5,000, or half the 1936 total, but it was estimated that about 5,000 were working on sisal estates in that Territory. A recruiting agency for the Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association was opened in Northern Rhodesia Province.

The growth of a class of Native peasant farmers cultivating maize or groundnuts, Native co-operation in the cotton experiments, the need for supervision by the Department of Agriculture of Natives growing cash crops, in order to prevent soil erosion, a very successful Native agricultural show in the

Salisbury development of the railway line and with similar advances following better methods of manufacture, the training of Native medical cadres in Lusaka to staff the new rural dispensaries and the Director of Medical Services eight-year plan, special attention to Native technical education, and the formation of a Native Education Committee to provide rural libraries are pointed out in the Report which is also a useful document recording a year of unusual enterprise. There were no major epidemics and the native undesirable activities of the White man's sports tended to disappear.

Individual Provincial commissioners, however, do little in detail with tribes of many breeds and stages of culture. Local command to control Letchwea, committed to prevent many Natives from living in wretched and hygienic dwellings, even chiefs' villages were sometimes badly infestantary in spite of advice, the Acting Governor himself was unable to settle the dispute between the Paramount Chieftain of the Bolwale district of Barotseland and the tribesmen. Natives failed to develop a "business sense" and a Native butcher near Fort Jameson, though apparently an exception, drove away his European customers by his "independability" and witchcraft, fear of hospitals and slants to Native remedies all hindered progress. The patience and good temper with which the officials met their troubles and setbacks are clear from the Report.

In no part of the world have I found such widespread lack of humus, or vegetable matter in the soil as I have found in South Central Africa, and in few have I encountered so much erosion.—Lord Bledisloe, opening the Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia Agricultural Show.

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Belgian Congo.

LATEST MINING NEWS

Progress in Tanganyika**Sir Edmund Feale's Confidence**

SIR EDMUND FEALE, Mining Consultant to the Government of Tanganyika Territory, left London last week-end on his way back to Dar es Salaam after spending several months in East Africa with the special object of interesting mining and financial circles in the prospects of Tanganyika Territory from the mining point of view.

Despite the fact that last year coincided with a period of nervousness on the Stock Exchange and the general fears of a trade recession, two factors which have inevitably tended to restrict investment in mining propositions, Sir Edmund is more than satisfied with the country's future as far as his Territory is concerned.

He has been in touch with financial groups prepared to engage in gold mining in Tanganyika on a large scale where the moment seems propitious, and nowhere has he found the demand a serious obstacle.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS

The arrangement for the purchase by the Joani Syndicate of the Lupa properties of East African Goldfields Ltd., which *East Africa and Rhodesia* announced in detail a fortnight ago, and also of a property in the Musoma area with the promise of production from the Saza mine early next year, and the expectation that gold will likewise be introduced on a considerable scale by seventeen Gold Areas at the

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end of 1938, and in this view developments of greatest importance to Tanganyika, which, when it becomes responsible territory by these two important milestones, will become self-governing under the control of the investing public, will rest on the nature of the Lupa, and Musoma goldfields as *such*. In these areas Sir Edmund finds all main characteristics of ready-made, some of which may go up to the stage at which he is at present fairly high capital, under company management while many more may prove quite successful smallholder propositions. Apart from the progress of reef work in the Lupa, he anticipates that alluvial and eluvial gold mining in the Lupa, possibly elsewhere, will be carried on by modern methods which should make it economical to treat low-grade gravels which under the more primitive methods practised until lately could not be made to yield a profit to the digger.

Mining Personalia

Mr. Le Conte du Nouy is on his way to Europe from the Kenya goldfields where he has been active for some years.

Mr. G. Nobbs, who has been actively associated with the Kenya mining industry since its inception, is seriously ill in Nairobi.

Mr. A. R. Thomson, M.P., local director of the Wankie Colliery Company, is on his way home from Southern Rhodesia. He will again visit Zurich for further eye treatment.

Recent elections to the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy include the following: To Associateship: Mr. J. English, Salisbury; Mr. R. F. Hill, Bankers; Mr. W. M. McIlroy, Metallurgist; Mr. C. G. Figgis, Banker; Mr. R. de Beer, of Fort Dixon, Southern Rhodesia, and Mr. N. Landau, of One Que, have been transferred to membership of the institution, and the following have been transferred to Associate: Mr. A. M. Hensman, Shabani; Mr. W. G. Garlick, Jaffa; and Mr. A. H. Lawson, Nkana.

Captain Arthur Kennedy, who has been elected Chairman of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, served in East Africa with the Royal Flying Corps during the Campaign. He has lived in Southern Rhodesia since 1917, and after the War was for 12 years on the staff of the Goldmines Rhodesian Development Company and of the "Lonrho" group of companies, after which he was engaged in his own account in the Ellisras district. He is a founder Vice-President of the Rhodesian Mining Federation, and has always taken an active part in public and social organisations in the district in which he lives.

TERRITORIAL OUTPUT

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during July was: Manganese, Copper 13,989 tons; Zinc, 1,010 tons; manganese, 659 tons; vanadium, 78,805 lb.; cobalt, 307,088 lb.; gold, 15 oz.; and silver, 8,919 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanganyika during July included: Gold, 37,472 oz.; diamonds, 382 carats; tin, 1,000 tons; salt, 34,400 tons; and tin-ore ore, 5,781,000 tons. Production from the individual districts was as follows: Lupa, alluvial, 2,906 oz.; reef, 1,989 oz.; Musoma, reef, 3,081 oz.; Shabani, reef, 773 oz.; and Mwanza, reef, 6 oz.

Where the Gold is Found

Southern Rhodesia is composed of a solidified sea of granite, said to be the view of Major B. Lightfoot, Director of Geological Surveys in the Colony, as expressed in a paper read before the Science Congress in 1928. In this granite are bodies of schist, like boulders on the top, and these schist bodies are the valuable portion of the Colony, for all the gold mines have been found in them, but as they are only 2% of the area of the country, and unfortunately form the red soil, they are valuable only to the miners and the farmers, and the reason had caused a long-standing quarrel between the two sections of the population living in the land.

Unter Syndicate's High Yield

The Unter Gold Syndicate, the members of which are the Comte du Nouy, Mr. Cazzettini and Mr. D. C. Whiteman, recently recovered 172 oz. of gold from 13 tons of crushed rock in the No. 1 pit, and the No. 2 Pit at Kavandu.

Pakaneusi Prospecting Co.

ENCOURAGING news of developments in the properties of the Borderland Syndicate is given in the annual report of the Nakakawa Prospecting and Development Company, Ltd., which has a one-fourth interest in the Syndicate.

During the year, state this report, the E.P.L. in No. 1 area was surrendered and 10-hole claim were pegged and taken over by the Standard from the Allianz. Capital in exchange for 20,000 shares of us, credited as fully paid up. Prospecting work has been carried on some of these claims, the best outside of the porters and also on the E.P.L. and

Good surface indications were obtained in several reef occurrences west of Uganda. Three small mill plants were started and at the end of April approximately 970 feet of gold tailings were being treated. Sinking operations were begun at the 100 ft. level, 20 ft. below surface, and sinking was towards the reefs as begun. At 30 ft. from the shaft the crosscut exposed a promising reef occurrence corresponding to the Dumb reef E. branch on surface, which assayed 17.5 gms. over 2 ft. width.

Kerebe Mines, Ltd., which are working the Government concession on tribute, paid \$1,000,000 in royalties during the year. The Kisees are under an obligation to carry out specified development, which is proceeding satisfactorily.

The Pakaneus Company has begun repayments to the Tamu Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., of the amount owing to that concern, and arrangements have been made for continuing these payments out of two royalties received from the Government reef.

The balance sheet shows a subscribed capital of Shs. Ns. 9,910, and sundry creditors Shs. 27,150. Assets include plant and tools, Shs. 5,000; buildings, Shs. 500; prospecting and general expenditure at December 31, 1936, totalled Shs. 1,798,322, to which must be added Shs. 33,000 expenditure during 1937, less transfer to Borderland Syndicate Shs. 5,864, and sundry revenue Shs. 45,573, giving a total under the heading of prospecting expenditure etc. of Shs. 1,788,074; shares in Borderland Syndicate, Shs. 5,864; cash in bank in hand, and with Government, Shs. 11,778; sundry debtors Shs. 9,834; and stores, Shs. 1,109.

The annual meeting will be held in Niagara Falls, September 22.

Kenya Gold Mines. June return: 1,571 tons crushed, yielding 414 oz fine gold and 60 oz silver; 10 tons sand avoided, yielding 49 oz fine gold and 60 oz silver. Total 419 oz fine gold, 66 oz silver.

Progress report for the quarter ended June 30, 1968
Blacktail Rock - 2nd level. We have adv. S. 11-200-16-0
dwi over 10 ins. 2nd level. We drive adv. S. 11-200-16-0
down over 36 ins. This level winterized with glassed in
adv. 14 ft. - 15 ft. d. 17.77 ins. over 26 in. 3rd level. drive
adv. 23 ft. - 26 ft. S. 11-22-16-0 dwl. over 16 in. Stairwell
W. adv. 37 ft. - 35 ft. av. 17.76 ins. over 26 in.
reef - Development results good. E.P.L. and M.A.R.Y.
prospect - sinking adv. to 30 ft. 23-24-16-0 dwl. over 17.76

Answers to Correspondents

Replies will be found on page 18.

Lates London Slave Prices

Anglo Syndicate (5s.)	10/-
Bentick Mines (10s.)	10/-
Cam & Motor (5s. od.)	5s. od.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	10s. od.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10/-
Exploration Co. (10s.)	10/-
Panhandle Consolidated (8s.)	9s. 9d.
Gabalt Gold Mines (2s.)	3s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	27s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	20/-
Kagera Mine (10s.)	2s. 8d.
Kassala (Sudan Gold) (2s.)	4s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	10/-
Kentan (10s.)	10/-
Konga Consolidated (2s. od.)	4s. 1d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	5s. 5d.
Kimjinje (10s.)	10/-

	last week	YTD
Leoneva Corporation (Is.)	18, 14	1, 1
London Australian & Genl. (2s)	4, 57	1, 1
London and Rhodesia (5s)	12, 10	1, 1
Luri Gold (Year 5s)	110, 10, 10	0, 0
Mashaba Asbestos (1s)	11, 10	1, 1
McKenna Coal (1s)	11, 5	1, 1
Metzger (1s)	1, 0	1, 1
Rhodesia Broke Hill (5s)	2s, 8d	2s, 8d
Rhodesia Tinplate (4s)	1s, 8d	1s, 8d
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s 6d)	1s, 8d	1s, 8d
Rhodesia Anglo American (10s)	3s, 3d	3s, 17d
Rhodesian Corporation (5s)	15s, 9d	15s, 9d
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s)	17s, 0d	41s, 25d, 0d
Rhokana (5s)	17s, 6d	17s, 0d
Roan Antelope (5s)	2s, 6d	2s, 6d
Rosterman (5s)	22s, 9d	22s, 0d
Selchton Trust (10s)	6s, 0d	5s, 0d
Sherwood Star (5s)	6s, 0d	5s, 0d
Tanami Gold (1s)	2s, 0d	2s, 94
Tanganyika Central Gold (5s 6d)	2s, 0d	2s, 94
Tanganyika Concessions (5s)	2s, 0d	2s, 94
Tan Goldfields (5s)	2s, 0d	2s, 94
Thistle-Etna (5s)	6s, 6d	6s, 9d
Union and Rhodesia (5s)	3s, 0d	4s, 6d
Vankie Colliery (10s)	18s, 0d	17s, 6d
Watende (5s)	4s, 0d	4s, 0d
Zambesi Exploring (11s)	7s, 6d	7s, 3d
GENERAL		
British E.A. Corporation	1s, 0d	6d
British South Africa (15s)	20s, 27d	8s, 0d
Central Line Steel (51)	18s, 9d	3s, 9d
Consolidated Signal (51)	7s, 0d	7s, 0d
East African Land	1s, 0d	1s, 0d
East African Sisal Plantations (10s)	3s, 41s	3s, 41s
E. A. Motor and Lighting (51)	2s, 0d	2s, 3d
Imperial Airways	27s, 5d	27s, 5d
Kasai Cotton (1s)	1s, 0d	1s, 0d
Lewa Dredg. (1s, 8d)	8d	4s, 0d
Mozambique (Beamer) (10s)	5s, 7d	15s, 0d
Port of Buira (1s)	13s, 0d	13s, 9d
Rhodesia Railways	21s, 9d	21s, 9d
Sisal Estates (5s)	3s, 6d	3s, 6d
— (6% Pref. 21s)	1s, 0d	17s, 0d
Sudan Plantations (New) (1s)	31s, 9d	34s, 0d

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 - Drying and warming stone or gravel chips.
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EVERY MILLERS' MACHINE IS A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH ENGINEERING

Of Commercial Concern

Uganda's electric generating plant is now operating. Barracks costing £100,000 are to be erected in Nairobi for the E.M.R.

A registered parcels post service has been inaugurated between Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Uganda Company's new tea factory at Mityana has been opened by the Governor, Sir Philip Mitchell.

Growers in the Kagera district are considering the establishment of a local processing plant. Kenya has already three other factories.

Public confidence in the economic prosperity of Bechuanaland is indicated by the fact that building plans to the value of £35,000 were approved last week.

United Tobacco Company's annual dividend and interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, the ordinary and Deferred shares, free of stock options, normal income tax.

During the first six months of this year the Port of Beira handled 587,893 metric tons. Imported cargo to Beira amounted to 313,123 tons, landed cargo 184,157 tons and transhipped cargo 88,013 tons.

Beira wharves handled 70,715 tons of cargo during July, shipped cargo amounting to 52,470 tons and landed cargo to 26,738 tons. 1,521 tons of general stores were shipped, and 8,103 tons of copper.

Imports into Tanganyika last January October totalled £1,750,184, compared with £1,244,127 during the corresponding period of last year. Exports amounted to £1,200,000, compared with £611,192.

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Imports into Tanganyika during May totalled £1,000,000, the total for the first five months of the year being £3,100,544, compared with £2,500,000 for the same period last year.

A power station is planned to be established in Dar es Salaam by the Electricity Supply Commission, estimated cost £1,000,000. It is expected to begin operations towards the end of 1939.

The proprietors of the coffee drying mills in Kenya decided definitely last week to proceed with the scheme for the amalgamation of their interests—the first news of which project was published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* some weeks ago.

The increase of offences against property in Nairobi during 1937—£1,386, against £1,060 in 1936—is attributed by the police to the presence of a large number of residents, to the increased population and enlarged residential areas, together with the existence of a number of Natives without employment or means of subsistence.

The total imports of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the first six months of 1938 were valued at £1,347,694 (putly imports £1,272,708, Government imports, £1,304,283), an increase of £1,175,116 over the corresponding period of last year. In the United Kingdom sent £5,921, the total imports, Egypt, 23.8%; and Japan, 18.3%.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts & Co., East African Ltd., have closed their Kakamega branch, the machinery and other equipment sold there having been transferred to the Kisumu branch. Mr. D. J. H. Kelly, formerly manager in Kakamega, has taken over in his place account the timber concession which was one of the chief activities of the Kakamega branch.

A Bill amending the Tea Ordinance is to be introduced into the Legislative Council of Kenya. It has been drafted following the extension of the period of operation of the International Tea Restriction Ordinance for another five years. The new bill provides for an increase of the acreage under tea from an aggregate of 1,000 acres to 3,800 acres. Another amendment to the Ordinance extends the date of application of the International Restriction Scheme from March 31, 1938, to March 31, 1943.

Business men in East Africa and the Rhodesias will find the "F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers" of great utility. This publication of the Federation of British Industries contains a 350-page list, alphabetically arranged, of a wide variety of products, together with the names of the manufacturing firms; while another section shows in alphabetical order the names and addresses of manufacturers. The volume also gives a list showing brands and trade names in alphabetical order, with the name of each manufacturer. The book (15s. post free in this country, or 10s. post-free abroad) may be obtained from the Federation at 21, Trafalgar Street, London, W.C.1.

The Air Mail Edition reaches readers in East Africa and the Rhodesias weeks earlier than the edition sent by ocean mail. In many cases the saving of time is three full weeks and in some it is more. Yet the air mail edition costs only one shilling a week, including air mail postage.

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The Mysterious Masai Warriors Want To Go To School

THE MASAI WARRIORS, fully initiated and qualified for the privileges, duties, and prestige of their age class, should demand to be allowed to go to school, is one of the minor mysteries of the ever mysterious Masai; but that five of them, on being refused admission, should throw aside their spears and shields and actually cut off their sacred "tail," is a major phenomenon. And that happened last year.

Little is yet known of the working of the Masai administrative machine, as Captain F. C. Hallier, P.C. of the Northern Province of Tanganyika Territory, admits in his latest annual report. They have no chiefs or headmen in the Bantu sense; their *akwirakena*, or counsellors, appointed in youth but for life, have much influence but little executive power; they are extremely careful, indeed, to avoid assuming any executive responsibility from the Government; and even the *Laibon*, "the chief of Masai," whose authority is religious rather than temporal, and whose power is very great, will have nothing to do with Government lest he should be looked upon by the tribe as its "tool." Nevertheless, the Provincial Commissioner is convinced that the *Laibon* is the corner-stone of Native Administration among the Masai, and that on him investigation must centre.

An Astonishing Feat

That a very effective administrative machine does exist has been proved by certain punishments inflicted on the tribe for cattle-stealing, the only form of punishment left to the Masai. They raided the Sukuma, a hundred of them were convicted and the Sukuma sent a deputation to the Masai claiming compensation. The elders admitted the claim, and handed over to the Sukuma no less than 150 head of cattle.

"This astonishing feat," writes Captain Hallier, "was carried out entirely without the intervention of administrative officers, and its successful performance was, indeed, an outstanding example of the application of Native law by a true Native authority"—not a Native "authority" set up by Government, be it noted.

Fines are paid by the clan, not by individuals. Two warriors of the Kisongo clan were fined 750s. each for cattle-stealing, also, from the unfortunate Sukuma. The fines were paid at once—in cash, not in cattle. That made the elders think a bit. Cattle had to be sold to pay the fine, and that meant a reduction in the herds, the common property of the clan. So in some mysterious way an order went forth from the elders—who have no executive authority—and cattle stealing by that clan stopped short.

These points from Captain Hallier's most interesting and instructive report prove how entirely the Masai differ from the Bantu tribes, and what a delicate but fascinating task the full unravelling of their political constitution and tribal administration will be. It is evidently in good hands.

The Swynnerton Crash

A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was recorded at the inquest on Messrs. G. F. M. Swynnerton, B. D. Buffet and W. M. Bawden, who were killed in the recent flying accident near Singida. The coroner said that the evidence of the Director of Civil Aviation made it clear that, insofar as could be determined, the machine was in normal flying condition at the time of the accident, and that, in the absence of direct evidence, he could not record that low flying was the reason for the disaster, though he emphasised the desirability of strict observance of the laws regarding low flying. He had been informed that this was a reconnaissance flight for scientific purposes, and that on other occasions another pilot of Wilson Airways had flown this machine at similar low altitudes. The Director of Civil Aviation testified that a height of from 50 to 150 ft. was dangerously low even for that type of work. Five Natives found guilty of rifling the belongings of the three occupants of the machine have been sentenced, four to 18 months' imprisonment and one to four months' imprisonment, all with hard labour.

Juvenile Employment

Defining a child as "any person under 16 years of age," "industrial undertaking" in meticulous detail, and "night" as a period of at least 14 consecutive hours including the interval between 10 p.m. and 5 a.m., a Bill to prohibit the employment of children in industrial undertakings is to be submitted to the Uganda legislature. It repeals the Employment of Children Ordinance. It will be noted, writes the Attorney-General in an explanatory note to the Bill, "that, in order to avoid undue interference with existing undertakings, children at present under 16 who have lawfully been employed hitherto may continue to be employed subject to certain conditions."

German's Escape to Kenya

A German anxious to escape from the land of his birth has adopted an ingenious ruse to bring his savings out of the Reich. He concealed £5,000 in British notes in a bale of hops which he consigned and accompanied to Harwich, where he disclosed to the Customs officials that one of the bales contained his entire fortune. After successfully claiming the money, he left for Kenya a few days ago.

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Market Prices and Notes

Butter.—Kenya firm at £16s. per cwt. (1937: £11s.)

Cassia Seed.—Bombay to Hull for Aug.-Sept. quiet at £10 17s. 6d. per ton. (1937: £13 5s.; 1936: £11 15s.)

Cloves.—Zanzibar steady, with spot 8½d., and c.i.f. 8 7/16d.; Madagascar easier, with spot in London 7d. c.i.f. 7½d. (1937: 8½d.; 1936: 8d.)

Coffee.—There were no East African offerings at last week's auctions, and the London stock shows a decrease of 14,663 cwt. on the 64,259 cwt. in 1937.

Copper.—Standard for cash, steady at £40 to £40 4s. 3d.; three months, 5s. higher. (1937: £54 15s. 7½d.; 1936: £38 7s. 6d.)

Copra.—East African f.m.s., slow and easy at £10 2s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. for September shipment. (1937: £14 17s. 6d.; 1936: £14 10s.)

Cotton.—Dull. Good to fair Uganda, 5 09d.; fairly good to fair Sakellaridis, 7 08d. (1937: 5 68d.; 1936: 6 75d.)

The Sudan's total cotton crop for the season 1937-1938 amounted to 1,272,992 kantars of unginned cotton, or roughly 318,173 bales (of 400 lbs.) of ginned cotton. In the Gezira the 167,982 feddans of the Sudan Plantations Syndicate yielded 762,288 kantars, and the Kassala Cotton Company's 28,671 feddans gave 184,688 kantars. Of Sakel cotton: 28,166 kantars came from the 20,000 feddans in Tokar, and 62,534 feddans from the 31,850 feddans in Kassala. The Government estate of 1,720 feddans at Abel Magid gave a crop of 10,418 kantars, an encouraging result.

Cotton Seed.—Egyptian black to Hull: inactive; August, £6 3s. 9d.; September, £6 20s. 6d.; October, £6 1s. 3d.; November (new crop), £5 18s. 9d. (1937: £4 15s.; 1936: £5 8s.)

Gold.—Commands the high level of 142s. 8½d. per oz. (1937: 140s.; 1936: 138s. 4d.)

Groundnuts.—Cordamol (machined) steady for Rotterdam (Hamburg at £49 7s. 6d. for September, and £10 8s. 9d. for Oct./Nov.). (1937: £13 10s. 6d.; 1936: £16 1s. 3d.)

Mango.—East African No. 2 unchanged at 28s. per qtr. (1937: 25s. 3d.; 1936: 24s. 6d.)

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowerer firm at £126 per ton; Japanese best quality for Sept.-Oct. shipment, £87 10s. per ton. (1937: £94.)

Simsim.—Inactive and easier. East African white for Aug.-Sept. shipment, £13 20s. 6d. per ton ex ship. (1937: £15 15s.; 1936: £16 5s.)

Sisal.—Kenya and Tanganyika, steady but quiet. Aug.-Dec., £16 15s.; Nov.-Jan., £17. No. 2 Aug.-Nov., £15 15s.; No. 3 Aug.-Oct., £15, c.i.f., optional ports. (1937: £12 27s. No. 2 £25 5s.; 1936: £27 5s.)

During July, output of Central Sisal Estates, Ltd., totalled 286 tons.

Soya Beans.—Steady. Manchurian afloat, nominally £7 16s. 3d., Aug.-Sept., £7 17s. 6d. per usual Continental ports. (1937: £9 15s.)

Tea.—Nyasaland has eased by nearly ½d. a lb. in the weeks, now standing at 10 8½d. per lb., with Kenya averaging 11 8½d. per lb. at the London sales. (1937: 1s. 2¾d.; 1936: 1s. 18d.)

Tobacco.—Nyasaland and Rhodesian leaf: dark, 8d. to 16d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 11½d. to 16d.; medium bright, 18d. to 22d.; strips: dark, 9d. to 18d. per lb.; semi-dark to semi-bright, 17d. to 24d.

Wheat.—Fowler, with Kenya Governor, 26s. per qtr., and Equator fs. lower. (1937: 38s. 6d. Governor, 40s. 6d. Equator.)

Answers to Correspondents

Advice is given on the express condition that no liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia."

Except in the case of direct annual subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia," each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 1510.

Every inquiry must begin with writer's full name and address (in capital letters). Please, but replies will be despatched under a pseudonym.

Advice will not be given over the telephone or by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelope "MINING ADVICE," and address them to The Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 91, Great Thurlow Street, London, W.C.1.

Several correspondents have inquired if this is not the right time to buy Rhodesian and East African mining shares, some of which certainly look attractive at present levels. World business factors and the course of business in the U.S.A. in the autumn rule and will rule market sentiment, and if the fears of further war recede, and if America becomes once more a large buyer of primary commodities, thus raising price levels, Stock Exchange opinion in London and New York would promptly change, shares in all groups, particularly in the commodity and mining lists, rapidly moving to higher levels. The person tempted to buy mining shares should therefore ask himself whether he believes world political factors and the course of business in America likely to improve or to deteriorate, for on the answer to those questions must depend the course of development.

To Q. HIGGINS.—Do not like your list. Should seize the first opportunity of getting in the market to sell Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7. They might be sold. Should sell No. 4 immediately.



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Passengers from East Africa

The following passengers left for Europe to-morrow, Tuesday, August 29, 1938:

Genoa

Alexander, Mrs. M.
Arwood, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
Colinvaux, Mr. C. N.
Doebler, Mr. & Mrs.
Hill, Mr.
Hongler, Mrs.
Landon, Miss B.
Poel, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.
Reynolds, Mr. K.
Tanner, Mr. & Mrs.

Marseilles

van Biervliet, Mr.
Blenden, Mr. B. O.
Geerinck, Mr.
Lyons, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Maleval, Mr. P.
Pelaez, Mr. J.
Whitmarsh, Mr. & Mrs.

Lisbon

Figueirido, Mrs.
Forjas, Mrs.

Air Mail Passengers

HOMeward passengers on August 19 included Mr. J. W. Ness, from Beira, and Mrs. D. F. Phillips, from Kisumu. Miss Morgan arrived from Kisumu on August 22.

Homeward passengers on August 23 included Mrs. G. W. Valentine and Miss G. A. Ryssom, from Beira; Miss E. M. Radie, from Nairobi; and Mr. S. B. S. Edwards, from Port Bell.

Homeward passengers on August 26 included Mrs. L. Morgan, from Beira; Miss E. H. Sharp, from Nairobi; and Captain R. C. Cooke and Dr. R. B. Somers, from Khartoum.

Outward passengers on August 27 included Mr. J. P. McCarthy and Lieutenant J. E. A. Atkinson, from Khartoum; Mr. Bull, for Kisumu; Mr. MacLafferty, for Nairobi; Mr. M. S. Moody Stuart, for Lindi; and Mr. O. V. Gaver, for Beira.

Outward passengers on August 31 included Captain C. R. P. Henderson, for Nairobi, and Mr. E. R. Orme, for Dar es Salaam.

Passengers booked to leave to-morrow include Mr. A. C. Walker, to Wadi Halfa; Mr. C. F. Lance, to Kisumu; Dr. Braun, to Nairobi; and Mr. H. B. Strickland, to Mombasa.

On September 3 the following passengers leave: Mr. T. Carberry and Mr. E. H. W. Pakenham, for Mombasa; Major P. H. J. Tuck and Lady Margaret Hawkins, for Kisumu; and Mr. and Mrs. S. Green, for Blantyre.

Rainfall in East Africa

The Eastern African Dependencies' Trade and Information Office in London has received the following details of rainfall during the periods indicated:

Kenya (Week ended August 10): Chemelii, 0.94 inch; Kerangau, 1.52; Eldama, 0.89; Eldoret, 3.17; Fort Ternan, 1.23; Ngigil, 0.25; Horoy, 1.57; Kabete, 0.03; Karusio, 0.16; Kapseret, 1.08; Kericho, 5.26; Kiamtui, 0.09; Kitale, 0.26; Kitangor, 1.08; Kipkaren, 1.69; Kisumu, 0.19; Kitale, 1.82; Koru, 0.78; Lamu, 0.02; Limuru, 0.22; Lamu, 1.41; Makuyu, 0.14; Matindi, 0.19; Miwani, 0.45; Moiben, 0.98; Molo, 0.93; Mombasa, 0.70; Muhoroni, 1.62; Nairobi, 0.02; Naivasha, 0.05; Nakuru, 1.31; Nandi, 1.14; Nanyuki, 0.80; Njoro, 1.18; Nyeri, 0.39; Rongai, 0.75; Rumurithi, 1.17; Sagana, 0.06; Songhor, 0.67; Sotik, 2.38; Soy, 1.44; Thomson's Falls, 2.12; Timau, 0.43; Timboroa, 0.85; and Turbo Valley, 1.38 inches.

Tanganyika (Week ended August 15): Amani, 1.04 inches; Arusha, 0.12; Bagamoyo, 0.29; Kilosa, 0.02; Kilwa, 0.45; Lushoto, 0.24; Lyamungu, 0.36; Mahenge, 0.03; Ngomero, 0.48; Tangi, 1.66; and Utete, 0.27 inch.

Uganda (Week ended August 14): Butiama, 1.53 inches; Entebbe, 0.22; Fort Portal, 0.27; Hoima, 1.02; Jinja, 0.03; Lira, 0.76; Masindi, 0.63; Mbarara, 0.03; Mubende, 0.26; Namasagali, 2.02; Soroti, 0.50; and Tororo, 0.11 inch.

Upcoming Engagements

September 2-3. Bulawayo Agricultural Show.

September 3. Agricultural Show, Lilongwe.

September 13. Opening of Nyasaland Legislative Council, Zomba.

September 20. Sir Frank Stockdale to speak on "Grading and Standardisation of Produce" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

September 22 and 23. Conference on Cotton Growing Problems, William Beveridge Hall, University Senate House, Bloomsbury, W.C.

September 23. Coffee Conference, Nairobi.

September 29. Mr. S. S. Murray to speak on "Tobacco" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 1. Nyasaland Turf Club race meeting, Zomba.

October 6. Mr. W. A. Lee, to speak on "Tea" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

October 27. Mr. A. J. Findlay to speak on "Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils" at Empire Exhibition, Glasgow, 7.45 p.m.

November 5. Matabeleland Reunion Dinner, Criterion Restaurant, 6.30 for 7 p.m.

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

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