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MATTERS OF MOMENT

ALTHOUGH the full text of the statement of policy issued by the African elected members of the Kenya Legislative Council has not yet reached London, the Press here has a programme drafted on another page of politics. It makes it clear that strong opposition is to be offered to the introduction into the Colony of income tax, which on this occasion, however, is not to be fought on principle, as it was three years ago. In that election the elected members have undoubtedly been elected for many settlers who in 1933 sawed themselves to be separated into opposing the petition against such a tax have meanwhile realised that the original was an error which they would certainly not repeat to-day. By paying lip service to the principle, but, at any rate, by refraining from attacking it, the elected members presumably hope to earn the support of the settlers in general and those who are also anxious to avoid a situation in which the costs of a Government should be as low as possible, and the burden of incidence in the hands of the budget should be as light as possible. Doubt, goal-posts, but it does not seem to be a good strategy to couple it with the assurance that the Government has decided to carry out only such parts of the Pitt Report as appear strongly to it.

There is never anything to be gained by continuing the vast, motive, to avoid a situation in which the costs of a Government should be as low as possible, and the burden of incidence in the hands of the budget should be as light as possible. Doubt, goal-posts, but it does not seem to be a good strategy to couple it with the assurance that the Government has decided to carry out only such parts of the Pitt Report as appear strongly to it.

shook, and the and partiality. The return of the... to the Colonial Office as Secretary of State... in England of... report might... combination of circum-... favourable... reaction of a very different... that the atmosphere... charges and court... charges. To search an apparent advantage by such means... difficult, but its value would... wholly illusory... contributing to the... and its operation which... best interests, it would... irritations which... shown... which might have... mutual understanding... greater part... whom... which... evidently anxious to serve... the report... to be made... by the elected members.

The merits of the means of increasing the young earnings... Dependence... great length... and... the... which has now been... the tax should be additional... structure... providing a more equitable alternative... and hardship... among the less... of which are the... education taxes and... and... and...

incidental introduction of income tax by Kenya to be "sponsored" or "closely followed" by its neighbour in East and Tanganyika. The Governments of which have not been members of the Union and the Sir A. G. ...
 ... was appointed by the Secretary of State in response to the specific request of the European elected members in Kenya, who, impressed by his fame, had written elsewhere in the Colonial Empire, desired that he should be entrusted with the duty which they demanded in the financial situation and administration in Kenya.

... fully aware of the complaint that the Government was paying approximately 250,000 per annum in the ... and perhaps half that sum as a short range, which the Commissioner has shown it possible to save ... appointing a small, in comparison with an annual budget of some two million pounds. But such a criticism entirely ignores the vital fact that the Government itself has during the period of the depression reduced its expenditure by about half a million a year, and that three different committees—the Advisory Committee, the Expenditure Advisory Committee, and the Economic Development Committee, have contributed to the success of the Government's financial endeavours. It would have been a serious objection upon the Government and upon the Commissioner, if, in his report, officials and an ... Sir A. G. ... found his task ... of capable of producing further great economies. But it has passed through and ... of financial ... and it must be acknowledged that the Government has already taken by the authorities, though in points of detail and in some cases of principle, steps which are not ...

... Elsewhere in this ... the ... of the ... and the ... of these ...
 ... combined with a minimum annual ... payment of ... six shillings ... by European and Indian ...
 ... tax and education tax, both of which are proposed to ... Given such a minimum, the Government's confident state scale, which would ... which, when compared with the respective taxes in other countries, would be ...
 ... It is emphasised that the ... Ordinance will require the most careful consideration of ... to meet the special local conditions of ... and of ... and it can surely be presumed that the Government, with the memory of ... has ... will on this occasion ... petition ... which ... drove a ... of the principle into the camp of the opponents. We have always believed that the tax would be ... to the ... and ... substitutes to ... Kenya ... and which have fallen so far short of the claims made for them by the unofficial ...

It is an odd trick to impugn the honesty of some one who has attempted an unpopular move, and some of those who ... income tax ...
 ... the ... infliction which the ...
 ... and ... other ...
 ... suggesting that the Government of Kenya will implement just those sections of the report which appear palatable to it—such as the introduction of income tax and the reduction of the levels of official salaries—and studiously avoid adopting the rest of the recommendations, procrastinating when it cannot achieve its ...
 ... proof that this suggestion or that is impracticable, ... are not prepared to assume in advance such sweeping tactics on the part of an administration ...
 ... have sometimes been disapproved, but they have greatly curtailed its own expenditure, and which, moreover, is ... the general control of a Secretary of State whose whole career is proof of his fairness of mind in judging between officials and officials, and which, to the anxiety it is to see Kenya ... and communities co-operating for the good of their most attractive country, ... wide campaign ...
 ... the recommendations of the expert ...
 ... the settler class, perhaps seriously, and it is to be ...
 ... such action ...
 ... until the intentions of the Government have been ...

BETTER late than never is scarcely likely to be the general opinion of the members of the provincial administrative headquarters from ... There was a ...
 ... change would have ...
 ... as a recognition of the increasing ...
 ... south-western gold ...
 ... the higher administrative authorities in the Province into closer ...
 ... realities of life on the ...
 ... however, ... has sprung up and ...
 ... most of the functions ...
 ... previously performed, and either ...
 ... township ...
 ... become the centre of ...
 ... Mbeya has ...
 ... and to some extent is still ... as a basis for operations until the permanent township is definitely established and the present move of the Provincial Commissioner ...
 ... to be ...
 ... of the fields ...
 ... the site ...
 ... and it is to be hoped that further ...
 ... not pre-empted by the ...
 ... from ...
 ... had been made ...
 ... which ...
 ... also ...

NOTES BY THE WAY

SA *Littly Error*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA has no post corresponding to Provincial Commissioners. It shares Sir Alister's in his report on Kenya. That is not one of the very few inaccuracies to be found in this one and important document. What is true is that the Southern Rhodesian system of Native administration is not provided for a number of Provincial Commissioners, one still survives in Matabeleland—though his knowledge as Superintendent of Natives of the uninitiated would be only not so much that that designation conceals the identity of a senior administrator whose duties vis-à-vis the Natives are precisely those performed further north by a P.C. but it does.

Identification—Official and Otherwise

MICHAEL SHARPE's invitation to follow his readers in Nyasaland to suggest names for this or that (now finally named) Puffin, does not the owner think that best describes it, recalls the amusingly English habit of naming cats, such as "The Dandy," which diminutive, but very vocal, tabby cats are known in some of the coastal villages. In the Assistant Inspector of the Langens, the "Dandy" and in his time did, name in a different sense practically every cat in town, remembering with amazing accuracy number, description and ownership of each. A useful asset, especially if he could state accurately that, say, Dandy 1102 belonged to Mr. Smith, or D.S. 1000 to Mr. D. Harrison Jones; the P.W.D. did not appear to doubt it. It was ever aware of the ownership of "Limpus," "The Black Death," or "The Mangle Man," nor could he be expected to identify in 1955 (splendid little veteran) what was known in other than police circles as "The State Express."

Hint for Snake-Puffers

SNAKES are popular. Most Europeans in Africa are given the opportunity to see a snake of one kind or another. When they see a snake, it is the first sight. Those who do not see a snake would be a sensible reduction in the number of them. Snakes and other African terrories have their friends with puff-buffers, spitting cobras and what not. But there is danger as yet only for the snakes, in the news that the fashion trade is hung its tentacles towards them. "The snake family will provide women with gloves for the first time this autumn," we read. Manufacturers have at last succeeded in producing reptile gloves that are soft and comfortable. If the job of collecting enough snakes to supply the market falls to Natives, they will certainly not go for snakes with the very probable chance of being bit themselves, and far less for such poisonous breeds than for pythons. When plantations have become overrun with parasitic vermin and dwellings with rats, pythons will rise to high heaven. They can be forestalled. If the trade is to be supplied, let snake farms be started, as with alligators and silver foxes. Use that grey and beige marked snakes are at present the most which is no guarantee of your future success. Anyhow, select your breeding stock and get right in on the ground floor.

Memories of Rhodes

UNSTABLE THOMPSON treasured a number of quaint letters from Cecil Rhodes, notable alike for their brevity, forcefulness, and queer means of punctuation. The first of these was in London, written on the formation of the Chartered Company, and Thompson was endeavoring to make an African contract with Rhodes, the former wrote:

"Suck it up. I trust to you for the concession of your work, the Charter of the Company. I ask you, is there a better chance in the world for me? Besides being one of the richest men in the Colony, you will have the kudos. Napoleon was prepared to share the world as long as he got Europe on these terms. I feel that will not fail me. Suck to the post."

Rhodes, according to Matabele, was always looking for the practical in life; he bought the brains of the best men available to carry out his work, generally paying four times as much as any other wise would think of paying. But he had a heart. Once he was told that a friend of his of years should be broken, your best being for-tempered. Come and see me on Sunday.

As to the many men still alive who knew and worked for Rhodes, and you will hear statements as near to hero-worship as possible.

How to Not Spend Those Shillings

THOSE who leave England from East Africa have included a often have to solve a minor currency problem: they may have a few odd African shillings in their jeans and wallets, how to get value for them—how who desires to double its exchange to small a sum of to a rate of ten or more. A Wodehouse has stripped a cloak-room attendant with an aspirin tablet and got away with it. There is no money to be had, but it passes on temptation to a man who cannot stand the thought of leaving. Then there are the state machines. So thought a fellow sufferer in the great Africa, inserting a West African shilling in the slot, withdrawing a packet of fags, and fancying himself Johnny Herber. Healed before the man's eyes, the state machine protested that the shilling was an Empire coin and was turned down. The man was dismissed with a caution. Perhaps you will be less fortunate.

Hiner, Hoffman and Heligoland

BESIDE Lord Selkirk's island of Heligoland owned by Germans in 1800, in exchange for a free trade in Zanzibar, the North Sea island was a happy refuge for political exiles from the Continent. Among them was Hoffman van Fallersleben, who in 1847 wrote "Deutschland, Deutschland über alles," the official national anthem of the Reich. Herr Müller has just given his name towards the restoration of Hoffman's island to the British, but nothing has been said about the small room in a small cottage on the island of Heligoland where Hoffman wrote the words. To the British mind there is something surprisingly humorous in the fact that the author of the Nazi anthem had to seek British protection to write it.

Mr. T. Campbell Black's

Tragic Death in Liverpool

Great Achievement in Short Life

THESE will be widely read sorrowful details of the death of Mr. T. Campbell Black, which followed an accident on a biplane in Liverpool, of Mr. Tom Campbell Black.

He had given an excellent example of flying of the machine in which he was shortly to have flown in the Liverpool air race, and which had been presented to the city of Liverpool by Mrs. John Moore's. After speaking into the microphone he entered the cockpit and taxied to the corner of the air-drome from which he was to start a short flight. At the same time an R.A.F. machine started and crashed. Black's little aeroplane, it was only a few minutes after starting, was cutting through the mist-covered cockpit and so severely injuring the pilot that he passed away soon after reaching hospital.

His wife, Miss Florence Desmond, accompanied by his father and mother, accompanied Mrs. Moore's, of Brighton, flew to Liverpool on Monday, when they were met by Mrs. Moore's and Moore's. The request was offered on Monday and adjourned for a week, and the funeral took place yesterday at Golden Cross Church.

Mr. Campbell Black, twenty-two years of age, was one of the most popular and famous pilots of his generation, and in his early days at the early age of 17 years, he sustained a great loss. After leaving Brighton College and the Naval College, Greenwich, he served during the War first with the Royal Naval Air Service and later with the Royal Air Force. He flew a Handley Page machine to Italy, when he was stationed for some time.

A Settler in Kenya

After demobilisation he took up land near Nairobi, Kenya, in 1923, in company with his brother, Frank, but five years later he decided to start again to start a new life, and with two friends, one of whom was Mr. G. F. Skinner, of Harrogate, he purchased a plane, Kenya, one of the earliest planes to take people up for "joy flights" in the Colony.

Early in 1928 he met Mrs. M. K. Wilson, and accepted an offer from her to go to her home. A trip he did in the then record time of eight days. She was a pilot, and she with his skill as a pilot, and she invited him to become managing director and pilot of Wilson Airways, Ltd., which she then founded. A new machine, the three-engined Knight of the Air, was purchased and on October 24, 1929, he left England with the machine to inaugurate the new services in East Africa.

While serving with the company Black established records after records. His best known was that of linking the four East African capitals—Erebo, Nairobi, Zambesi, and Dar es Salaam, and back to Nairobi, within six hours. The accident, which that flight was nearly disastrous, owing to smoke screens put up to lure all locusts, he failed to locate Nairobi, and finally landed his machine in a coffee shamba in the dark, only a few yards from a sudden fall in the ground. Earlier he had been the first to land an aeroplane in Zanzibar.

In 1931 he was at Malindi when he heard that Ernest Hart, the famous German ace, was missing

and he set out to find him. He so obtained eventually rescued Hart, who was on the verge of starvation when found.

His proudest achievement in Africa was when he was asked to pilot the present King, Peter Prince of Wales, on flights from his camp near Voi. In both 1928 and 1929 he was awarded the Mansfield Trophy, which he won for the first time of East Africa for the most adventurous flights of the year.

The English Aviator

After coming to England in 1933, he resigned from Wilson Airways and became private pilot to Lord Furness, whom he had flown in East Africa. Then came the achievement, which made him famous, when with C. W. A. Smith he flew from England to Australia in 70 hours' non-stop. On his return to England he was given a function after his return, and with the co-pilot, was presented with the Britannia Trophy for 1934 and the British Silver Medal for outstanding achievement in aeronautical science. Forced to reply to the public congratulations, he developed quite a talent as a speaker, and was soon doing a deal of freelance journalism, which showed that he understood the news value of his exploits.

In March, 1935, he married Miss Florence Desmond, the actress, and in August of the same year he made an attempt on the Cape route, but his machine developed engine troubles, and which he had to return. The following month saw him again in the air, as his Comet bound for Cape Town. This time he had a Caudron insect plane and left an hour later, but when he was on his second F. F. C. M. A. flight, were over the desert, both engines failed and they were fortunate to land in the desert by parachute. Black has been persuaded by his wife to take one with him only a few moments before leaving England.

On his return he registered a new company, Campbell Black (Aviation), Ltd., to undertake all kinds of aerial transport, of which his wife and he were the two directors.

Then he was for a time associated with a firm of stockbrokers, and early this year he became aviation editor for a leading company producing news reels, one of his best jobs being to supervise the picture taken from the air of the Football Cup Final at Wembley. When the Spanish Civil War broke out Black, who knew Spain well, left England on a special charter to fly to that country. On the Johannesburg race he has been selected to pilot Liverpool machines, and many experts favoured his chances, for Black knew the route thoroughly, and the machine was capable of 25 m.p.h.

His Family and Friends

There will be deep sympathy with his wife, his father and mother, and his sister and brother in Africa, his father and his mother, and his brother in civil aviation, and the British Council, his last one of his most courageous flights.

Lord Swinton, Secretary of the Air Corps, has sent in a telegram to Mrs. C. W. A. Smith, and her husband's secretary, was a member of the British Association of British Aviators, and the Director of Civil Aviation in Great Britain, have expressed their sympathy, and the Governor of Kenya, Lord Byron, has expressed his sympathy for the loss of a British aviator.

Cambell Black: The Man.

A Happy, Modest Spirit.

By H. C. DREWITT

Fewer a man has been blessed with a happy spirit, that man was Tom Black. His sunny nature won for him hosts of friends everywhere. He always looked on the bright side, and he always found a way of overcoming difficulties.

His modesty was no pose; it was the real thing, despite the high position he had won for himself with aviation. Dapper, debonair, soft-spoken, with a pleasant sense of humour, that was Tom Black, whom his friends will remember as a man who always kept smiling.

As a pilot he could not have been surpassed. I say that with vivid recollections of sitting behind him, watching him handle a little machine in the test of an 80-mile an hour gale. His hand moved on the "joy-stick" like lightning, and none but a born aviator could have brought his machine through the storm which struck us when we left Croydon for Nairobi just seven years ago. It was my first flight, and I still marvel at his navigation, as I admired his nerve.

His courage in the air had been proved again and again, and though sometimes people said he took unnecessary risks, his uncanny skill brought him through.

We were flying at 3,000 feet over Paris to Paris, Sweden, when about 30 miles from Le Bourget all three engines cut out and we began a series of spirals until we made a perfect landing on a field. "How's that for a forced landing," he called to me, "asked why a forced landing?" "We haven't any petrol," came the reply. "There was really none, we had to put the machine over to the shelter of some trees."

On another forced landing near Rome he managed to telegraph wires starting the field, but he was a foot. He knew it, and knew that he had to do it to put the machine down safely in the twilight. If there was no boast, nothing beyond, "Well, here we are."

When we took off from Mongalla aerodrome the rain began, he knew we had to be air-borne half way across the field in order to clear a range of trees. But an expert pilot was plain that we had no time to be near and nearer to a low hedge, yet nothing but a little speed necessary to lift the plane, wasn't it? I cried to him that we must crash, but he stuck back and we literally tumbled into the air. In front was a gap in the row of trees, and by dint of the most marvellous steering he went through the gap, with the smallest possible margin on either wing.

He was justly proud of his part in winning the Australia Race. As I sat beside him as he was on the morning after his arrival in London, he told me simply that he felt he had achieved something for a nation. But there was no boasting, so long as the very great part he had played in winning the race. He had a fine descriptive power in conversation, and for an hour he held me spellbound with the story of how he and Scott had hustled across Australia with one engine out of commission.

It was not the best time since a time had happened to him, for on our flight to Kenya an important part of the engine had rushed past the window of our cabin as we flew over Egypt. Yet he managed to keep the machine at practically the same height on the 1000 ft. engines until we reached Cairo.

One of the most interesting items in his life (two of them) were the two photographs which were obtained by the Royal Air Force on their return from Australia. Twelve hundred people came to do them honour, and among the guests were Black's mother, of whom he was very fond, his father, and his sister. It is given to few parents to witness such an explosion of enthusiasm for a son as occurred when the hosts of the two winners were given.

Tom was fond of children, and among the many photographs was one of a group of children seated in the cockpit of the "Knight of the Grail." After a forced landing, he went to the help of the following families, only to find several of them seated round the kiddies would like to go to the help and help to get them into the machine and to the sea. He stood with them, while one of the parents took a picture, and, true to her promise afterwards sent it to him. He treasured it.

An all-round sportsman, he was an expert rider, and often made his way to Nairobi and Mbaraka. He was good at squash and at least one man in the Sudan knows of his skill at table tennis. We had lunch at the club in the early evening and had gone to the club for an hour before dinner. The local champion invited him to a game of table tennis, and was appalled to find him.

A Keen Sense of Humour.

Black was not a man who could normally be relied upon to be punctual, but there was a notable exception. In 1930 he was chartered by two Americans in Nairobi, and his machine would carry only one—and that one (who was suitably nicknamed "Tony")/1930, it difficult to be himself into the passenger seat. So his friends by ship, arranged to meet Black and "Tony" at the Raphael at noon, 12 or 13 days later. Owing to various private matters Black did not leave Kenya until six days before he was due to reach the South of France, but he kept to his time schedule so accurately during the journey that he reached St. Raphael with five minutes to spare, and characteristically occupied that five minutes by flying over the town and alighting just as the clock struck.

This peculiar sense of humour won him many friends of all nationalities. With such a sense of humour he was thoroughly at home and at ease among some Indian peasants so much when they were forced to spend an evening at their farms, that they insisted on writing their names and addresses on the back of their envelopes, so that a promise that which ever he flew over their farm again he would at least be able to find his way to his knowledge of Indian was almost nil.

Once he reached the office of the African and Indian at which he was a frequent and welcome visitor, driving a motor car, etc. As we entered Nairobi one Road policeman was seen to be posted at each corner, and from the people who lined the street it was evident that Renault was due to pass. It was Black's opportunity. As he passed each policeman he solemnly raised his hat in greeting, and the constables, bewildered, but equal to the occasion, turned smartly to attention.

It is such that he would wish his friends to remember him—as a jovial, witty, sometimes perhaps happy-go-lucky personality. Those memories we all have, but they will be blended with recollections of a man of great aeronautical skill and outstanding personal courage, whose name will be preserved in the history of aviation and the development of East African communication, in which he was so noble a pioneer.

Why Sir Alan Pim Advocates Income Tax

WHY Sir Alan Pim, who was commissioned by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to investigate the finances of Kenya, believes that Income Tax should be introduced in the Colony is explained in the following passages of the Report.

It is frequently contended that in a pioneer country of primary production taxation should be levied on consumption rather than on production or the means of production, that it should therefore be indirect and not direct. Direct taxation is it is contended, the best tax on capital.

The East African continent had been drawn up into a single regional free-trade zone and the necessity for a general direct tax on non-Natives might not have arisen. It has, however, been suggested that the introduction of a direct tax on native direct trade. In fact, however, the Customs tariff has been largely covered by the value of goods produced by the free import of articles necessary to the industries, and of making it possible to establish local industries by restricting the importation of the raw materials. The Customs yield from the tariff is itself insufficient to cover the clearly inadvisable, more than one, in those instances to articles largely imported by the poorer classes of the community. Export duties on a large scale are impossible on commodities sold in the competitive markets of the world although the countries in Kenya and Uganda approached this matter. Some form of direct taxation for non-Natives as well as for Natives, it has become essential.

It is the only necessary because of the fluctuating receipts from Customs, and of the unstable character of the financial stability of the Government. The present system of indirect taxation is clearly inadequate, more than one, in those instances to articles largely imported by the poorer classes of the community. Export duties on a large scale are impossible on commodities sold in the competitive markets of the world although the countries in Kenya and Uganda approached this matter. Some form of direct taxation for non-Natives as well as for Natives, it has become essential. It is the only necessary because of the fluctuating receipts from Customs, and of the unstable character of the financial stability of the Government. The present system of indirect taxation is clearly inadequate, more than one, in those instances to articles largely imported by the poorer classes of the community. Export duties on a large scale are impossible on commodities sold in the competitive markets of the world although the countries in Kenya and Uganda approached this matter. Some form of direct taxation for non-Natives as well as for Natives, it has become essential.

Direct and Indirect Taxation

The actual form of direct taxation in Kenya has been the result not so much of the application of any definite principles of taxation as of the need of meeting immediate necessities. The various forms of direct taxation have been introduced as a makeshift expedient, and most of them regarded as inadvisable in the circumstances of the country. Land tax for instance, and more generally a tax on undeveloped land, has received some support, but has been finally given up as impossible. It is equally impossible to lay a tax on the necessities of life, or to consider a grain when development has advanced a further stage. A tax on the profits of unincorporated businesses has been amply resisted and rejected. As Lord Lugard has remarked, an overwhelming objection to taxes of this type is that in Kenya it is that they would fall with heavy incidence upon the industry and upon many individuals who are making their money and from whom a tax could justly be raised.

Ultimately, therefore, the direct taxation imposed on non-Natives took the form of a poll tax plus a collection tax of the same type, and a number of various assessment taxes. The first poll tax was of arbitrary nature and the licence tax also fairly low. Yes. When, however, the recent necessities made it imperative to raise additional revenue, the proposal for the introduction of income tax met with strong opposition. The income poll tax was transformed into a graduated poll tax, and trade licences were raised. The latter was increased and was extended to the professions. The law of official salaries was imposed at the same time. It is a well known fact that these taxes have worked satisfactorily in practice.

The graduated poll tax, the licence tax, the collection tax, as it comes within the communities of the region, as it takes out of its net income a proportion of the taxable income, derived from the colonies, including the territories, and is not in itself a tax on income. It is a tax on the net income of the individual, and is not a tax on the gross income. It is a tax on the net income of the individual, and is not a tax on the gross income. It is a tax on the net income of the individual, and is not a tax on the gross income.

abolished both in the neighbouring territories and on the Kenya Uganda Railway. Its retention in Kenya is unequal and is felt as a hardship.

The present system of taxation can therefore not be regarded as satisfactory for permanent retention. At the same time, the present taxes are to be abolished or modified, some substitute is essential in the interests of financial stability.

The only practical alternative which has been suggested is that of income tax. It is unnecessary to discuss in detail the sorry history of this tax in Kenya. The experience there cannot be taken as any guide to its probable work here, but it must be recognised that there are real difficulties in its application to Kenya. There is in the first place the difficulty of securing in all countries a list of producers of taxable goods. The law in such cases is to make it obligatory in the circumstances of farmers, more especially if they are not engaged in the building up of their industry. The results of a general income tax on the products of the country are, essential to the industry difficult to define, and his profits are easy to ascertain. An income tax cannot be allowed to become a tax on capital or a serious obstacle to development.

The difficulties are probably from the mixed character of the population in Kenya and from the methods of accounting in the Indian trade, while further problems may arise in connection with the method of rating in municipal areas, the definition of residence and personal liability, and the transportation of many businesses and firms and limited liability companies. The expense of collection has to be taken into account as a serious obstacle.

Such difficulties and problems are not peculiar to Kenya, although they may there take a somewhat unusual form. But it is a fact that the introduction of income tax on an existing system would require the most serious consideration. In the present case, however, it is a matter of supreme importance to consider a method of raising a more equitable and efficient system of taxation. A more equitable and efficient system of taxation.

Supplementary

It is suggested that the present system of taxation in Kenya should be replaced by a system of direct taxation. The present system of taxation is clearly inadequate, more than one, in those instances to articles largely imported by the poorer classes of the community. Export duties on a large scale are impossible on commodities sold in the competitive markets of the world although the countries in Kenya and Uganda approached this matter. Some form of direct taxation for non-Natives as well as for Natives, it has become essential.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

An inconsistent Policy

Entanglement in the Congo

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"
—My first reason for congratulating you is the steady manner in which you fought against every suggestion until you were compelled, as you say, to list it. You are not inconsistent but the consistency you have shown in your attitude on East African affairs is everywhere to meet the acceptance by the average reader or not-reading the paper of everyone.

I have been very greatly struck with your insistence on our recent visit to East Africa and Rhodesia as "spread in your issue of Sept. 10," as regards Rhodesia I have not the local knowledge to be able to offer any criticisms, but so far as Kenya is concerned I doubt if the rule could have been better expressed. Personally I am in entire agreement with what you have written.

I feel perhaps a little more strongly than you appear to do on the question of our Civil Services, but it is natural that you should look at things from a more imperial point of view than we do. At the same time I think a lot for the recognition of the evils of the transfer system which sends square to round holes.

Wishing "East Africa" all the further success and influence in East Africa and Rhodesia.

London

WILLIAM DESS

A Drake that Ate Snakes

And Cattle Eating Toads

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

Sir, — In reply to Mrs. H. L. Leechman's letter a *trapos* the small green snake which consumes my children and what I saw this was not seen from the veranda of aicket station, like Mrs. Leechman's toad. A few days after I had seen the snake one of my boys killed one in the house, and told me that it was very good as it ate vermin. We added that my drake was hungry. That drake was over ten years old and had been used to bring snakes for him to eat. I would take him some time to get to the end of the chain of the snake, but once he had its head or tail in his mouth, then down would go the snake even if it was a snake.

In Africa birds, beasts, and human beings have their own habits and often contravert all the rules.

Do you see the toad? There's two of 'em. I suppose you do. Yet when you were inspecting some toads in the Lindi district in 1928, the toads complained to me that toads were eating them. I asked you to stop them and to let the habits of your animals go. I told you that you were well, but you should not have to be killed. Cattle and sheep. We were told to a certain field, and I noticed that there a number of holes had been made in the ground. A snake was found and sold to me, and after some time we came across a toad which had eaten it. The toad said that it had proved to be the best food.

As to the toad, I'm sure that if you see of some well in your correspondence, you'll get a nice toad, but you see what happens.

London

WILLIAM DESS

Many Lions Killed by Ghanzi

Correspondent and Motor Car Driver

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

I have been a bit puzzled much for the statement that Ghanzi has killed many other animals their victims being to rise upon the lions as and bring the effect down upon the head of Ghanzi and other of the lions.

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The statement that Ghanzi has killed many other animals their victims being to rise upon the lions as and bring the effect down upon the head of Ghanzi and other of the lions.

Kenya Colony

J. E. H. WINTER

Proposed Rhodes Museum

The Project Criticised

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia"

The report of the movement to acquire Cecil Rhodes' collection at Bishop's Stortford and to convert it into a Rhodes museum fills me with dismay, not because Rhodes should not be commemorated, but because such a museum would almost certainly be doomed to failure.

There are so very much to be said for and against a museum in the district in question. There are in the country some hundreds of museums that have been organised by enthusiasts and that have been allowed to fall into a neglect which brings discredit on the very name of museum. Any addition to their number would be lamentable.

Let us examine the present proposal. It is the belief of Rhodes should be forgotten from his friends and admirers throughout the British Empire. What would be the result? At best a group of portraits, photographs, letters, and other exhibits of historical interest, a group of accumulations of relics of no intrinsic importance preserved because of some sentimental associations. It is difficult to see how anything would be gained to commemorate Rhodes.

Passing over other difficulties, such as the unsuitability of almost all private houses for museum purposes, there is the vital question of maintenance. How could the institution be maintained? Unless there is very keen local interest and voluntary work which could hardly be expected in a district so far from Bishop's Stortford, no small museum can be adequately run on less than say £300 a year. This would show a decided disadvantage of £10,000. Can the admirers of Rhodes find the money? And if they can, do they not employ it to better advantage?

Yours faithfully

E. W. WINTER

The raising of a capital endowment of £10,000 is the present no. (continually — E. W. W. W.)

Dunvegan Castles Maiden Voyage



How else could I have travelled in a ship so devoid of vibration? A pencil would stand on its edge the after rail for minutes at a time. The astonishing test has been passed by the Dunvegan Castle, the new "good-ton" liner of the Union-Castle Line, which started from London on her maiden voyage yesterday last.

When I visited the ship at Southampton last week I was met by the captain, Mr. J. H. Lister, and a company's naval architect, whom I asked about the vibration experienced, "I am glad that he has not blown a ship travel more smoothly than we intend to demonstrate," he said. "I do not make hyperbole," he added, "that during the ship trials at about 12 knots he was standing on talking to a friend who had quite some of his tools in a pocket of his pocket, but he did not fall off the rail and he left while the ship was still in the water. I noticed that the reference to be drawn from the Royal Commission on the subject of vibration had been passed which would have been felt."

Luxurious Accommodation

The luxury of the Dunvegan Castle will surprise those who think in terms of other great Mediterranean vessels, for she might well be proud of herself even if she had no other virtues. She is the first intermediate ship of the Union-Castle Line which possesses a dining room, the first with a radio-gramophone and a radio-gramophone which enables programmes to be carried up and repeated in all the public rooms and promenades, the first with a permanent tiled deck air-sealing pool built on deck, and the first to possess complete equipment of direction and range finders, soundings and automatic signals, etc. Some of the devices are to be found on all modern ships, though the complete combination is very unusual.

Like her sister ship, the "Dunnotar Castle," she has accommodation for 238 first-class passengers in one, two and three berth cabins fitted with cot-berths and for 250 tourist passengers in two and four berth rooms. In the best class there is a greater number of one-berth cabins and private bathrooms, while the tourist accommodation is considerably in advance of that provided in previous ships. All cabins have hot and cold running water, and punkah-driven ventilation which can be regulated according to the temperature of the day. The ventilation and lighting are such that many of the lights being dispensed.

In the belief that passengers will find it most useful during sunny days at sea, the deck work has

been painted in a light color, and the usual white hull is, of course, the familiar "ever-dee" white. Though built for the intermediate service to and from South Africa, the Dunvegan Castle is expected to go on to the regular mail run at an early date to replace one of the five vessels of the line which in fact remained to perform the service to the Cape. The Dunvegan Castle is of the "Castle" type, and a half-way between Southampton to the Cape. The accommodation of the Dunvegan Castle quite justifies such terms as "cupola deck" and "cupola deck" which normally takes eighteen days of the voyage, she will be doubtless popular with the many travellers who so enjoy the time at sea that, unless business or other considerations make it necessary, they will take the slower passage.

Salisbury By-Elections

As I wrote along for press, we heard, through the courtesy of the High Commissioner of the results of the by-elections in Salisbury North and in Uxbridge, in the former, Mr. J. H. Bertin (Government Party) beat Mr. Young (Reformer), and in the latter Mr. J. H. Lister (Labour) polled 21,000 and 14,000 votes, beating Mr. C. P. Whitehead (United Government Party) 10,000 and Dr. A. C. Lister (Reformer) 10,000. The latter result is regarded as a surprise, and Mr. Whitehead may be considered to have done well to reduce the majority. Mr. Bertin's success in the capital will be noted.

African Society Dinner

MR. W. C. A. P. (Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, are to be the guests of honor at the Royal African Society dinner to be held at Vic Dorchester, London, on October 17.

Major-General the Earl of Atholl will preside.

R.S.A. Reunion Dinner

The annual reunion dinner of the British West India Regiment, held at the Police Regimental Association is to be held at the Victoria Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly Circus, on October 17. Tickets for the dinner, which cost 6s. 6d., may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, R.S.A., 1, Grosvenor Gardens, or from the Hon. Commandant, R.S.A., 1, Grosvenor Gardens.

East Africa and Rhodesia

The Messages of Welcome

MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, B.A., D.L., F.R.S.

Under the name of *Director of many East African and Central African Mining Companies*, I warmly congratulate you on widening the scope of your interests to include the Rhodesia operation of the name. It is to be hoped that you will not only make deals, but also help us to the utmost to your advantage. It is a pleasure and a privilege to hold in my hands any leaflet from Uganda and Rhodesia, and I am sure that you will leave no stone unturned to do so in your sphere. I am sure that the interest of the world will be promoted by the important parts of the Empire.

MR. P. W. CAVENDISH-BENNING, M.A., D.L.

Deputy Leader of Kenya Exposed Members

"We all sincerely welcomed your recent visit to the East African territories, especially Rhodesia, and I am delighted to see so successful a result of your visit in the enlargement of the *East African and Rhodesia* and its appearance as *East Africa and Rhodesia*. This should clearly demonstrate to all that the East African territories visited these territories, and that they immediately became opponents. Our interests are so interdependent that, as you say in your leading article, any attempt to isolate the affairs of any one group of these territories alone is apt to produce a distorted picture of the successful future of British Africa lies in the closest possible cooperation of all from the African border to the United States, which your paper will play a most important part in."

MR. PHILIP CHAPMAN, C.B.E.

Resident Director of the Rhodesia Railway

"I am very glad to learn of your enlarging the scope of your paper to include Rhodesia. East Africa and Rhodesia have many problems in common, and a publication which will serve to make them better acquainted cannot fail to be to their mutual advantage."

MR. D. MACINTYRE, M.P.

Mayor of Bulawayo

"As Mayor of Bulawayo I welcome your decision to name your paper *East Africa and Rhodesia*, and your desire to interpret news to England and East Africa and East Rhodesia. I feel sure that the alteration will assist in bringing East Africa in closer contact with Rhodesia, and I trust your enterprise will be the means of adding scope and interest to your paper. To publication to whatever extent is possible, of news of Rhodesia will be to the advantage of the Colony, and its further study by the people of East Africa and Rhodesia of each other's affairs in their mutual welfare and progress."

MR. J. ST. DOLFIN

President of the East African Chamber of Commerce and a Past President of the Salisbury Chamber of Industry

"When I was in old East Africa, my first period of residence was in that really beautiful country of the East African coast, and I am a devoted admirer of it."

... a whole street of business premises... including a... Post Office... the original Stanley Hotel... and very great pleasure as President of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce to... you on... your... progress... of the... which is bound to receive the... of the... Commercial... of both territories... facilities... of ideas... the... of... many... do more... with the idea that... of... territories... Rhodesia... and... to the... from Uganda and Kenya...

MR. J. TAM BROWN, J.P.

President of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia

"I am very much interested to see that you are going to devote space to Rhodesia in your paper. Rhodesia has been very much more advertising in the past, but I want publicity and more publicity to attract tourists to our wonderful country and with the interest in the roads throughout the two territories I am sure that the long tourists will be glad to see Rhodesia as one of their happiest playgrounds in East Africa and Rhodesia."

RICHARDSON

WHITEAWAY'S BUILDING SIXTH AVENUE

SPECIALITY IN CASSES OF INSURANCE

STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS

PRODUCE MERCHANTS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS

WICHES GARDEN HOUSE

Statements Worth Noting

WHO'S WHO

321—Sir George Johnson, K.P. M. Inst. E.C.A.

Beliefs, though good and desirable it is to begeth... together...

...Rhodes, frequently complained that he was not reported, and most public men suffer in silence...

...from within this country is training mine... President of the Rhodesian Smallholders' and Settlers' Association...

...part of the Territory we make a reserve for food, and in another way we want a determined war...

...away the average daily consumption of... per head, while in London it is... Sir William Preece, senior Vice-President of the British Industries Association...

...appointed by the Kenya Government to report on the necessity for the government of transport did not include a single member of the motor trade...

...has actually been erected in situ at K... miles away by road and rail, within... arrival at the 'Kilidini'...

...to... ship, and... common task... African SM... hasa...

...the most... of the Game Department... and popular Director of Geographical Names, the... The Uganda Gazette...

...the essentials for the establishment of... power, and an effective... in industrial areas...

...the Zambezi Bridge contract was signed we wrote: 'Now the time has come to set about developing the products to send over it...'

...The United Party was formed with a view to... among the majority of the members of Parliament... the Government could get down to the real business of the country...

...It is an interesting point for consideration that the two branch lines from... and from Mafungo... and Mkalama... the present population gap had been available...

...in his Population Map of Tanganyika...



Sir George Johnson's knighthood in 1925 recognised... public work... President of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce... Chairman of the Defence Commission... Chairman of the Bulawayo Agricultural Club...

PERSONALIA

Sir Henry Bichenour has returned to London.

Among recent personal visitors to Kenya were Baron and Baroness Empain.

Mrs. Tom Meikle has arrived home from Bulawayo, accompanied by her two daughters.

Lord Stratheden has been appointed Staff Officer of the new Kenya Defence Organisation.

Miss Ethel Cabtree, of Healey, Yorkshire, is spending a year's holiday in Southern Rhodesia.

M. G. H. R. St. John Owen, the Tanganyika District Officer, has left the Territory on sick leave.

Mr. R. B. Streeper, the United States Consul in Nairobi, has left Kenya for America on six months' holiday.

Dr. A. K. Fleming, now in England on overseas leave, has been transferred from the Uganda service to Gibraltar.

Mr. W. P. Gerushich, of the Eldoret Hospital from injuries received when he was mangled by a leopard.

Major W. S. Belfield has been appointed to the Nyanza District Council as representative of the Nyaza ward.

Mr. G. O. Hodgson is acting as Governor's Deputy during Sir Harold Kittermaster's absence from Nyasaland.

Sir George Johnstone has returned to London at the end of the month, and leaves a few days later to return to Bulawayo.

Mr. Justice and Mrs. V. A. Lewis are outward-bound on the "Arundel Castle" on their way back to Southern Rhodesia.

Lord Francis Scott has left Kenya for Johannesburg, where he is the guest of the Governor-General Lord Clarendon.

It is announced that Sir Joseph Byrne, Governor of Kenya, will sail from Mombasa on December 22 on leave pending retirement.

Mr. L. G. Russell, Provincial Commissioner in Fort Johnston, and Mrs. Russell are on their way back to Northern Rhodesia.

The Rev. H. G. Rolfs, who spent eight years in Northern Rhodesia, has been appointed minister at the Methodist Church, Lynn.

The death has occurred in Nairobi of Mr. P. H. Binks, the 30-year-old son of Mr. H. K. Binks, the well-known Kenya photographer.

Mr. Longuet-Higgins, Superintendent of Police in Kisumu, is on overseas leave, and Captain Cockrane has succeeded him in Kisumu.

Mr. R. Storer de Vere, C.B., who has been in Kenya from 1908 to 1937, has died in London at the age of 64.

Mrs. M. Malan, mother of General M. C. Malan, and one of the first women to settle in the Busha district, has died away at the age of 84.

We regret to learn of the death in London on Monday of Mr. C. Blunt, the Eldama Ravine settler, who passed away after an operation.

Mr. Costi Voulgaris, one of the oldest members of the Hellenic community in the Sudan, who has lived for many years in Wad Medani, has died in Greece.

The next monthly dinner of the Royal African Society will be held at St. Ermin's Restaurant, Westminster, on Monday, October 3. Mr. R. S. Joels will speak.

Sir James Tennant-Moiten, who was associated with Mr. Rhodes in the early days, and who had long followed East African affairs with sympathetic interest, died last week.

Superintendent A. G. de Villiers, of the Tanganyika Police, was recently taken seriously ill while on safari, and had to be removed to the Mushi hospital for an operation.

Major Wlick Alexander and Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, both of whom are so well known to many East Africans, are in attendance upon the King during his visit to Baltimore.

Mr. J. Canning, a director of Messrs. Kettles, Roxby, Tysons (Mombasa) Ltd., is leaving for the "Llana Castle" for a short visit to Kenya, but hopes to be back again before Christmas.

During Dr. F. Voss's absence in Europe, Mr. E. F. Garrard has been appointed a temporary member of the management committee of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce Association.

We regret to report the death in Nairobi at the age of 45 of Mr. J. de G. Githam, of the Colony's Hansard staff, who first went to Kenya in 1930 as official reporter in the Judicial Department.

Playing in a billiards match against Mr. Rossiter in Zomba recently, Mr. J. R. Leinin made a break of 105, this being the first time that a break of over 100 is known to have been made in Nyasa.

Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Fisher, Commissioner in East Africa for the last of his term, was unable to be in Johannesburg for the opening of the Empire Exhibition, which he hopes to visit next year.

Mr. H. Clarkson Fletcher, well-known Bulawayo engineer and business man, left London at the end of last week for a holiday in the Continent. He will be back in England in about a month, and expects to sail for the Cape at the beginning of December, breaking his journey at Johannesburg, order to see the exhibition.

Lieutenant Colonel C. H. Penson, T.D., M.P., Chairman of the Joint East African Board, has relinquished command of the 15th (Kent Yeomanry) Army Field Brigade with which he has served since 1910.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Pucker is acting an unofficial member of the Legislative Council of Kenya during the absence from the Colony of Major F. W. Cavendish Bentinck, Member for Nairobi North.

Among the passengers for East Africa by the "Mandara" is Mr. W. E. Stewart, a director of the well-known merchant firm of Messrs. Alexander Gairn & Co., Ltd. He is accompanied by Mrs. Stewart.

Mr. A. L. Le Maître has succeeded Captain F. M. Kenny, Director Secretary of the Tanganyika and Overseas Association. Captain Kenny Dillon has been appointed Tanganyika agent of an insurance company.

Colonel C. N. Caubutt, Chief Native Commissioner and Director of Native Development in Southern Rhodesia until March last, expects to sail again for the Colony at the end of October. He is now on holiday in Worthing.

Sir William Clark, M.P., High Commissioner for East Africa, Tanganyaland and Swaziland, and High Commissioner for South Africa for the Government in the United Kingdom, has received by the King one day last week.

Major General J. A. Galechay, A.F.C., who has been appointed commanding officer of the new airborne commando company, near Focassé, arrived in the place which destroyed the Kommandoburg of the Ruhr in 1917.

A son was born on Saturday to Mrs. Dunstan St. John, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. Winston Churchill, and wife of Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., who has taken a keen interest in East African affairs, particularly the question of Tanganyika.

Mr. J. Mitchell, Commissioner of Lahore, and a brother of Mr. P. J. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, has been visiting Entebbe with his son. Another recent guest at Government House, Uganda, was Mr. Gratime Bell, the Kenya.

Major General G. J. Gurney, D.S.O., D.C.M., appointed Inspector-General of the King's African Rifles and the Royal West African Frontier Force, has been succeeded by Colonel (Retired) Robert C. C. Abner, General Giffard served in East Africa in 1914.

Mr. J. H. G. Gurney, whose marriage is announced in this paper, is well known throughout East Africa as an enterprising and energetic manufacturer, agent, and as a hard-working and very successful temporary secretary for many years of the Lawa Trade Commission of Kenya.

The christening of the infant daughter of Colonel Milligan, C.V.O., D.S.O., Director of Survey, in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, was the first to be held in the Chapel of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral. The officiating clergy were Bishop Graham Bell, of Egypt, and the organ and choir were conducted by a local comparison of the Order.

We regret to report the death in London, the age of 69, of Colonel Reginald P. N. Reynolds, C.B.E., who was engaged in the District Engineer on the construction of the Uganda Railway in 1907. After working later in China, he was Chief Engineer of the railway, and in his retirement succeeded in his position as Chief Engineer.

Mr. H. F. Bargman, who has been elected Chairman of the Coffee Trade Association of Kenya for the current year, has done a great deal of work for the industry in the past, both in East Africa and England, and under his direction the industry has had a very fruitful year, and if Mr. and Mrs. Bargman, who have been on holiday in Scotland for some months, return to London next week, and with shortly leave again for Nairobi.

East Africa and Rhodesia offers its warmest congratulations to the Very Rev. W. F. Wright, Dean of Nairobi, on his engagement to Miss Joan Carter, daughter of the late Mr. J. H. Carter, of Hove, and a niece of Sir William Moyny Carter. The wedding will probably take place in November. There is no more popular person in Nairobi than Dean Wright, who is well known as a Freemason, a Rotarian, a good speaker, a clever sportsman, and repository of many confidences.

We deeply regret to report the death in Birmingham after an operation of Mr. Charles A. Keep, joint governing director of Messrs. Keep Bros., Ltd., export merchants with considerable East African and Rhodesian associations. Mr. Keep had for many years been interested in football, and in the City being a trustee of the Birmingham and North Eye Hospital, for which he had done much good work over a long period of years, and being for three years Chairman of its committee of management. He leaves a widow, son and two daughters, the wife a master at Harrow School.

BURIALS.
MR. JACK JONES, of St. Clement's Church, Chorlton, Manchester, on September 19, 1936, HENRY VIALOY, only son of the late J. H. Clark and Mrs. Clark, of Nairobi, to KATHLEEN, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jones, of Manchester.

ENGAGEMENT.
PAYNE-CARTER. The engagement is announced between Miss Elizabeth Payne-Carter, second son of the late Mr. and Mrs. George H. Payne-Carter, of London, and Miss Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wolstanton Carter, C.B., G.M.S., and of Mrs. Mary Ann Carter, of Maryborough, Berkshire.

LEAVE ACCOMMODATION IN CORNWALL.
PARTICULARLY recommended for the use of invalids is the "Water." Doubtless the view is most beautiful and sheltered part of Cornwall - St. Anthony's Roseland. Easily accessible from Falmouth and Truro. For information apply to Miss Baxter, Free Farm, Portscatho, Cornwall.

MINING SHARE ADVICE COUPON
No. 447
September 24, 1936

Mandates and Germany.

Unionists to Discuss Question.

Unionists will discuss the M.P. who has on many occasions raised matters of East African interest in the House of Commons, is to move the resolution at the forthcoming annual conference of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations in Margate.

That this conference urges His Majesty's Government, in order to dispel grave anxieties within the Empire and throughout the world, to give an assurance that the resolution made by the then Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, to the German Chancellor in Berlin in March, 1925, to the effect that the cession of any British Mandated Territory was not a discussible question, still represents the unaltered attitude of His Majesty's Government.

Africa & India Face Same Problems

Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of the Interior in the South African Government, and a keen student of East African and Rhodesian affairs, reached Durban on Saturday as leader of the South African Delegation, which recently passed through East African ports. Speaking at a public dinner, he said India was solving the problem of many of the problems which Africa also had to solve. India was not in essence a politics-ridden country, but a spiritually-minded land having a message for Africa and the world. The delegation will visit the chief towns in India before leaving for South Africa on October 12.

Politics and the Union

Speaking in Durban recently, the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia said it had recently been suggested that the policy of the Union for the south, but it would appear that there was no particular desire in the Union of South Africa for Rhodesia to join them. Sir Ernest Oppenheim, who was a member of the Union Party in the British Parliament, had told the people of Bulawayo that the proper thing for them to do was to join with Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and that they could have a bigger federation later on. That was an interesting speech, said Mr. Huggins, coming from a supporter of General Smuts, and Sir Ernest was presumably not talking out of turn, but after due consideration, and probably after consultation.

Salisbury Loan Petition

Salisbury City Council is to ask the Southern Rhodesian Government to amend the law in order that the Council may borrow a sum equal to one-quarter of the value of the rateable property in the municipality, and of one-sixth to at present, and to provide in connection with the loan a guarantee, that past and future improvements in connection with light and water undertakings should not be taken into account.

African Book Reception

The Royal African Society will hold a reception for the members of the Institut Colonial International at the Imperial Institute on October 7 from 4 to 7 p.m. Major General, the Earl of Athlone, K.C., President of the Society, will receive the guests. After the reception African films taken by the Bantu Cinema Experiment will be shown by Mr. C. C. Latham.

Uthmanya Rhodesian

Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of Tropical Hygiene in the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the Dean of the School, and Professor Leiper are collaborating in the preparation of a scheme of bilateral research for Southern Rhodesia, which will probably be financed by the Colony's Lottery Fund.

Wippo Fight Near Jinja.

Jinja residents recently witnessed a fight between two fully-grown hippopotami, the struggle being accompanied by bellows of abuse, and continuing until the beasts were scared by flashlights used by spectators. Then they moved off, leaving a trail of blood.

School for Settlers

Discussing the coming of the system of secondary education in Kenya, Mr. G. Morris, Director of Education, said in a recent address to the Nairobi Literary Club that it was obvious and understood that all post-primary work should be of an academic character, and that there should be no alternative courses. The boys from the modern school would be suitable candidates for the school which he hoped would be established to give training in agriculture to Kenyan boys, and to teaching sections.

New Rhodesian Army Club

Mr. Roland Stacey has offered £250 to the proposed Southern Light Plant Club on condition that there is sufficient local response to warrant its formation and to show reasonable prospect of success. Thirty prospective members have guaranteed £100, and it has been decided to proceed with the formation of the club. The members are asked to pay an initial subscription of £10. Efforts are being made to secure £100 to £150 grant from Government.

Forthcoming Engagements.

- Sept. 25.—Inter-territorial Empire Meeting in Nairobi.
 - Sept. 26.—England, Johannesburg, arrival of the
 - Oct. 1.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Board.
 - Oct. 2 and 3.—Nairobi Race Meeting.
 - Oct. 2.—Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya Annual Ball in Nairobi.
 - Oct. 3.—Agricultural Society in Union of R.S.A. Ball.
 - Oct. 5.—London, Durban, African Society.
 - Oct. 6.—Annual Conference of Rhodesia Agricultural Union opens.
 - Oct. 10.—Opening of session of Legislative Council of Northern Rhodesia.
 - Oct. 21.—Nairobi, Johannesburg, Road Race starts at 6 a.m.
 - Oct. 29.—Royal African Society Dinner.
- [Secretaries of organisations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

And now . . .

A Successful Light Car for East Africa

THE 14 hp. VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX



THE VAUXHALL LIGHT SIX 14 HP. LIGHT SALOON

A Light Car with Big Car Performance and Comfort

Write for particulars of our Home Delivery Plan

MOTOR MART AND EXCHANGE LTD.

NAIROBI NAKURU ELDORET
MOMBASA DAR ES SALAM KAMPALA

Ethiopia and the League

ETHIOPIA'S claim to representation at the League of Nations Assembly hangs in the balance. The Credentials Committee, which is made up of the foreign ministers of France, Britain, Italy and Russia, having at the time of its previous meeting been unable to determine whether the Ethiopian delegates can be admitted as duly accredited representatives of a properly constituted Government of an independent State. The Soviet Foreign Commission is still in a state of suspense, paralysed between the Government which is claimed to be the legitimate Ethiopian Government and the Belgian Government, which was forced to withdraw from Brussels in 1931.

A temporary arrangement the Assembly has agreed to admit the Ethiopian delegates until the Credentials Committee has presented its report. An appeal is to be made to the Hague Court for its opinion on the legal aspect of the difficulty and the Assembly's work may be virtually at an end before the committee's report is received and throughout this period the Ethiopians will be chafed to sit in the Assembly, which the Italians automatically refuse to attend.

Emperor Flees to Geneva.

The Emperor Menelik fled from Addis Ababa on Monday, the Emperor and his children who reached Exeter four days before last week, having been staying in Exeter some days before proceeding to Bath. To celebrate the constitution of the Italian Empire in East Africa, news of silk, wool and brandy prices to be posted in Rome.

The Emperor's flight from Addis Ababa is the last of a series of events which culminated in the 'Last Outrage' at Harar. The Emperor's flight from Addis Ababa after the Emperor's departure for Rome reports the arrival of Italian Emperor Ras Haile Selassie at the Ethiopian Government headquarters.

The Italian authorities have called for a number of motor photographers, cinematographers, and photographers, and artists and artists to accompany them for two years and will have an opportunity to settle in Ethiopia.

The German Consul in Addis Ababa is reported to have urged members of the German Embassy to continue to reside in Ethiopia, for the Emperor predicted a prosperous future for Germans in Ethiopia. He predicted that with their motor industry through Italy with which an important clearing agreement existed. He reminded them of the spiritual and moral idealism of Germany and Italy had in common and assured them that in Ethiopia they would find the sympathy and support of the Italian authorities.

Several Italian and Ethiopian chiefs are to be named in an account of a hearing in Addis Ababa. A dealer has announced that he will be the legal dealer in wine, spirits and a Hungarian dealer in wine and spirits.

Reports to have been seen when the Emperor entered Addis Ababa, Balahar, the Emperor's grant unbridled and drum-major in prison in the capital during his trial.

The Emperor's flight from Addis Ababa is the most comprehensive list of official titles in the world," says a list in the Glasgow Daily Record. The dignities of the Italian sovereign, most of which derive from a long Kingdom of Araratia, include King of France, King of Jerusalem, King of Greece, and King of Alexandria, in addition to such grandiloquent generalities as Ruler of the Middle Sea, Master of the Deep, and King of the South. Beside these, the recent addition of Emperor of Ethiopia seems trivial.

Public Works by Contractors

The Nyasaland Government is endeavouring to obtain new far existing contracts in the Protectorate to handle all Government work of building, roads and other works, such as the Zambesi electric sanitation and river works, how far they will expand their business if they undertake these works under new contracts. It is expected that the scope of their work will extend to Southern Rhodesian firms would be attracted to the Protectorate.

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Trade Opening for British Manufacturers

KENYA, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, reported during 1935 trade goods imports of £2,500,000, the trade with the United Kingdom being 33.5%, 36.2% and 21% of the total imports respectively.

According to Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in his 'Report on Economic and Commercial Conditions in British East Africa' (C.O.T. No. 648, 15/6/36) which covers the period April, 1934 to March, 1936, retailers, reporting steadily increasing returns, regard the immediate future with some degree of confidence. He stresses that the East African market is closing steadily from the point of view of the exporter in the United Kingdom.

The native is learning new tastes and higher standards of living, and soon learn to become a discriminating buyer with a nice appreciation of taste. Cheap foreign goods are available from an earlier stage than would otherwise have been possible, and of greater material comfort, but as his purchasing power increases, he is turning to better quality and to imported goods.

Mr. Pollard believes that in the absence of any import tariff, the trade of the present year could easily surpass the encouraging level attained in 1935. Measured in value, the total trade of the East African territories is still 21% below the level of the previous year, but there is a wide scope for expansion.

Mr. Pollard's comments on the development of the East African markets are of great interest to British manufacturers. He points out that the Japanese have been the two subjects of significant importance to the manufacturers.

There is a strong desire to suppose that competition from Japan is confined to cotton piece goods, or even to textile goods commodities shipped to East Africa, including beer, confectionery, cement, enamelled hollow ware, kettles, and flat-top bicycle tires, and nails, electric bulbs, hardware, brass sheets, razors, locks, wood goods, and other articles. Soft haberdashery, however, is a category to be maintained because of the prices and quality. The probable far lower end of the market is a field for the import of goods, and the increase in demand for these goods may increase the volume of products being their way into the East African markets, often creating the impression that Japan is doing it offhand monopoly of the market, but this does not support a feeling of contention. In an effort to improve the position in the territories, the Government of Kenya recently decided to open sales of tin in Nairobi. Whereas in Kenya and Uganda, the value of the total imports was £1,775,000 only in Tanganyika £1,500,000 as against £2,500,000.

Trade with Germany is increasing, and Mr. Pollard feels that this competition deserves the close attention of the British manufacturer, though it is a product mostly of the 'barter' or barter system basis. The British manufacturer is not averse to the success of the importation of a trade manufacturing scale of goods for export, but it is a British article that is the mainstay of the East African market. According to Mr. Pollard one-third of the Japanese population are German goods, and many have a preference for German goods. The competition between Germany and Britain in the East African market is a serious one. Mr. Pollard states that capital goods, particularly those purchased by the mining industry, have undoubtedly had an important effect on the East African market. The increase has been in the value of many commodities of some value, and in food, and in tobacco. For instance, imports increased

from £7,700,000 in 1934 to £10,000,000 in 1935. While the Japanese value of imports in 1935 was £3,700,000 in 1934, it was £5,000,000 last year. The increase in the value of imports is a result of the increase in the value of the trade with the United Kingdom. The increase in the value of the trade with the United Kingdom is a result of the increase in the value of the trade with the United Kingdom. The increase in the value of the trade with the United Kingdom is a result of the increase in the value of the trade with the United Kingdom.

The value of imports from Germany increased from £5,740,000 in 1934 to £7,000,000 in 1935, while the U.K. value of exports to the same lines in other serious goods was £1,000,000. German competition is a serious one. For example, in the case of tin, the total value of imports from Germany in 1934 was £274,000, compared with £232,000 in 1935. The Japanese value of imports from Germany in 1934 was £274,000, compared with £232,000 in 1935. The Japanese value of imports from Germany in 1934 was £274,000, compared with £232,000 in 1935.

Iron and steel imports from the U.K. increased from £1,100,000 in 1934 to £1,474,000 last year; it is mainly in the form of sheet iron, and in the case of sheet iron, the Japanese value of imports from the U.K. in 1934 was £1,100,000, compared with £1,474,000 in 1935. The Japanese value of imports from the U.K. in 1934 was £1,100,000, compared with £1,474,000 in 1935.

More striking is the fact that the value of German exports to the East African territories in 1935 was £1,668,000, compared with £1,076,000 in 1934. The value of German exports to the East African territories in 1935 was £1,668,000, compared with £1,076,000 in 1934.

Agricultural and Artisanal Implements and Tools. U.K. value £45,740; 1935 £51,150. Germany, £23,268,000; 1935 £23,680,000. **Knives, Cut-throats, and Razors.** U.K. value £17,140; 1935 £17,140. Germany, £1,000,000; 1935 £1,000,000. The value of German exports to the East African territories in 1935 was £1,668,000, compared with £1,076,000 in 1934. The value of German exports to the East African territories in 1935 was £1,668,000, compared with £1,076,000 in 1934.

Activity in Motor Machinery and Wireless. The value of imports of motor machinery and wireless from the U.K. in 1935 was £1,000,000, compared with £800,000 in 1934. The value of imports of motor machinery and wireless from the U.K. in 1935 was £1,000,000, compared with £800,000 in 1934. The value of imports of motor machinery and wireless from the U.K. in 1935 was £1,000,000, compared with £800,000 in 1934.

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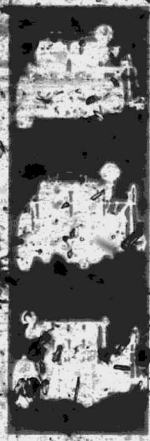
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LATEST MINING NEWS

Kenya Mining Progress

Average Grade Treated Over 8 Tons

Mining has been a boom in Kenya in the past few years, and prospecting in the Colony has been more than in 1935.

This was said by E. B. Hosking, Commissioner of Mines in Kenya, in his annual report in the course of which he pays high tribute to the prospectors and to the spirit of co-operation which has prevailed in the field.

Among important notations made early in 1935 he says Rostenman Gold Mines, Gold Areas of East Africa, and East Africa Goldfields, Ltd., during the latter part of the year the same international situation and the Italo-Ethiopian War played havoc with mining finance, and hence the formation of development companies, practically impossible. Yet remarkable progress was made.

The goldfields of various places in the Province of Nyanza Province were probed to depth, and the continuance of the values in the primary ore, as indicated by Sir Albert Kitson, was most satisfactory. Mr. Hosking took caution in placing too much reliance on assay results obtained from diamond drilling, and in pointing out that the work of prospectors and small workers from the Kakamega area to Nyanza area has continued, suggests that it is possible that this movement has gone too far.

Some of the prospects previously held under option by companies, but abandoned because they were not large enough, may well be satisfactory to small workers.

As to the benefit of the industry to the

Mohor has circulated freely. The 1935-36 output, 150 to 400 tons of gold, and 200,000 tons of ore, were over 100 producers, and though the average production of gold is but small, the field is now ready for development on a considerable scale.

During the year 48,322 tons of reef ore were treated, realising £139,322, and giving an average yield of 8.22 dw. per ton. A total of 140,324 cubic yards were treated by manual workers, yielding a total of 123,521, or 1.75 sluffing per cubic yard. An auxiliary valued at £17,701 was installed on reef properties during the year, while on general workings maintenance valued at £5,893 was

The Outlook for Bushick

Troubles and Prospects

THE report of Bushick Mines (1934) Ltd. for the year ended June 30 states that the profit from the same milling operations began on September 1, 1933, to June 30, 1936, amounted to £16,033, from which has to be deducted a gold premium tax amounting to £2,310, leaving £13,723. Of this £13,000 has been transferred to general reserve and a balance of £723 is to be carried forward.

A company of small proportion of No. 9 was worked during the year was drawn from the Warwick section, which is the principal section of the mine. Owing to repairs required after de-watering to lower levels this section will not produce as much as the mill will produce at least another six months. The cost of the ore is presenting no more than the minor difficulties commonly associated with small production, and the average of ore is being fully maintained, and it is hoped that in time this figure will be exceeded.

From the beginning of the year, since there was a slump and a satisfactory improvement in the gold price, it was anticipated that the year had attained would be maintained. In April, unfortunately, the price fell back due to disorganization caused by the operations in the Hollins section. Certain of the difficulties also arose with the fact that the money price fell sharply, each of these difficulties has been, it is being vigorously tackled, and the consulting engineers see no reason to modify their opinion, expressed in the circular of May 2, that when an output of 1,500 tons per month has been attained, profits should exceed the share of £1,000 per annum, though there will be a hitherto unexpected measure of the year's accomplishment.

Distribution of values in ore reserves is more irregular than originally believed, and the ability to maintain a mill head value corresponding to the grade indicated by some sampling is consequently in some doubt. The consulting engineers have therefore thought it prudent to exclude from the safe reserve certain blocks of ore believed to be of erratic distribution of values, and at the same time to reduce the value of ore reserves throughout, allowing for a greater margin of safety than was considered necessary before such factors as excessive dilution and irregular distribution of values had become evident. As a result of this conservative policy, to reduce the value of ore reserves from 1,500 dw. to 1,200 dw. and the tonnage from 3,000 to 2,850 dw. but if the tonnage falls during the year is allowed for, the apparent deficit in output is increased to 40,000 tons.

The consulting engineers of the African Associated Mines, Ltd., for the Mr. Roland Starkey says:

Uganda's Increased Gold Output

The success attending prospecting for gold in Uganda is well illustrated by the great increase in the exports of the precious metal from the Province during the first seven months of this year when compared with those of the corresponding period of 1935. Between January 1 to July 31, 1936, the unrefined gold exported totalled 7,470 oz., while for the same period of 1935 the amount was 2,737 oz. Tin ore exports were also almost exact of the same value in the two years, the figures being £52,000 and £52,000.



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Mining Personnel

Mr. Donald Anderson, a member of the M.C.E.A., has returned to the country from Labrador.

Mr. C. S. Wilson, an Assistant Consulting Geologist, is making a tour of the Barotsi districts.

Mr. F. M. Macmillan, formerly B.P.M. Assistant M.M., has been appointed Consulting Engineer at Kitale.

Mr. C. G. Ault, the well-known Lewa miner, has returned to Kenya from Kenya, the first in the mining areas of Tanganyika.

Mr. W. C. Manderson, Assst. Inspr. M., a member of the Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate, has returned to England from a visit to the Colony.

Mr. H. T. Dickinson has been appointed a director of Anglo-American Overseas Trusts and Anglo-American Corporation of the Witwaters.

A discovery of gold is reported from Lubilla, near the Uganda-Congo border, where Captain P. S. Mammam and Mr. Gasiani are prospecting.

Mr. E. T. Guy-Robert, a member of the M.C.E.A., has left the Eastern Transvaal to take over the management of the Bushbuck mine in Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. W. McClean, William Hiller, and a company, plan on this fact to the Ankoke district, this district has yielded the first part of the kimberlite of Uganda.

Dr. Jones, who has been visiting the Eastern Transvaal in Rhodesia on behalf of Messrs. Bewick, has returned to the business after a week in London last week by air.

Mr. Abe Bailey, who is Chairman and a director of many Rhodesian and South African companies, has been appointed a Director of the West African Corporation and Development Company.

Rhodesia's Plans

Those of Messrs. Robinson, members of many of the small workers of Southern Rhodesia, would tackle the policy of the modern constitutional Government, but they have failed and continue to serve their purpose. — *Evening Telegraph*, The Gold Mines of Southern Rhodesia.

Territorial Outputs

Mineral reports from Kenya during August were as follows: Gold, 117.950 oz.; unrefined, 920 lb; 02; silver, 0.20; ironstone, 100,000 lb.

Mineral reports from Tanganyika during July were as follows: Gold, 11.000 oz. (unrefined), 80 oz.; diamonds, 25 carats; mica, 3,000 lb.; iron, 21 long tons, and salt, 10,000 tons.

Congo output for August and July was as follows: *Wakwaka*—gold, 142 oz.; alluvial, 405 oz.; *Arca*—gold, 1,777 oz.; alluvial, 2,007 oz.; *Arca*—iron, 10,000 tons; *Masa*—Reserve—gold, 200 oz.; *Masa*—iron, 10,000 tons.

A monthly summary of the mineral production from Northern Rhodesia during August is as follows: Copper, in Districts of Beitler, Antelope, 4,500 tons; Marikopa, 2,400 tons; Chibulika, 2,600 tons. Electrolite, copper, 10,000 tons; zinc, 1,200 tons; uranium, 1,000 tons.

Labour Shortage

A shortage of labour is reported from the Tusoma district of Tanganyika.

Training of youths

As the Government training scheme gives a definite prospect of success, Mr. S. R. Mackenzie, the Director of Education, has informed the Rhodesian Mining Federation that he does not consider it advisable that consideration should be given at present to the adoption of the Aberdeen scheme, which provides for the establishment of a training school on a working mine.

Rhodesia's Miners Traffic

Mineral traffic carried on the Rhodesia Railways during the month of 5,000 tons of iron and bauxite, from 7,000 tons of iron, for 50,000 tons. Coal traffic, from 12,000 tons to 17,000 tons, there was an increase of 1,150 tons over the figure for July, 1937. Mineral traffic, 1,500 tons, and livestock, 5,000 tons.

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ZIMBABWE**

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COMFORT OF OUR GUESTS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR EAST AFRICA
THE GENERAL AGENCIES LTD., 100, BOMBAY ROAD, DAR ES SALAAM.

Answers To Correspondents

Advice is given on the above conditions that no legal liability is accepted by the East Africa and Rhodesia.

Exception in the case of East African subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia" each inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon form found at the foot of page 87.

Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters please), but replies will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym. Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "MINING ADVICE" and address them to the Editor, "East Africa and Rhodesia," 91, Great Titchfield Street, London, W.1.

D. C. J. CHESTER asks if he should advise a purchase of F. A. S. BELAWAYO. Do not know the concern about which you mention as strongly recommended. It does not seem to be a very good guide.

G. J. B. CHESTER asks if he should buy shares and as a very dubious holding, it might be worth keeping at the present price, might be worth keeping as a grant.

D. W. BURNETT asks if he should not sell his stock at a loss of 50 per cent. if you can afford to average that course might be well worth while. The shares ought to recover. See reports in this issue.

F. W. R. LEECH asks if he should buy shares from a promoter who price is much more than "B" price, and if the present price is only 50% of the higher realising at a profit.

O. W. H. LONDON asks if he should buy shares. He is considered to have a break in value of about 30% per share and if it has a big holding in the American Metal Company, which in its turn owns about 5% of the issued capital of both Anglo-Alex and 5% of the shares of the Anglo Trust.

R. O. C. HENNING asks if he should buy shares. There has been a low feeling in the market recently, and it is not clear at what price the shares should be a good purchase for the company, a well managed and has strong financial backing. The price of this, of course, the ruling factor. An international agreement for the continuance of the price is essential, the future of the company should be satisfactory, if however, regular output is to give way to excess then the shares may go further.

Practical Mining Tutorial

All the mining students attending the Bulawayo Technical School worked on different sites during the last school vacation.

New Gold Discoveries

Gold discoveries having been made by the Tanganyika Geological Survey in an area considered worthy of investigation from the standpoint of moderate and large-scale operations. The Government is prepared to consider applications for exclusive prospecting concessions for areas containing promising large scale fields of reserves, and to continue to test and develop the areas.

Company Progress Reports

Investing in the East African Gold Mines. The company is yielding 100 or more from gold and chrome, plus 2000 ounces of copper, plus 1000 ounces of silver, plus 1000 ounces of lead and 1000 ounces of zinc. The value of the gold is about 1000,000,000. The value of the copper is about 1000,000,000. The value of the silver is about 1000,000,000. The value of the lead is about 1000,000,000. The value of the zinc is about 1000,000,000. The value of the chrome is about 1000,000,000. The value of the iron is about 1000,000,000. The value of the manganese is about 1000,000,000. The value of the nickel is about 1000,000,000. The value of the cobalt is about 1000,000,000. The value of the uranium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the thorium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the plutonium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the americium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the curium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the berkelium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the californium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the einsteinium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the fermium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the mendelevium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the nobelium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the lawrencium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the rutherfordium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the dubnium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the seaborgium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the bohrium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the hassium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the meitnerium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the darmstadtium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the roentgenium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the copernicium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the nihonium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the flerovium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the livermorium is about 1000,000,000. The value of the tennessine is about 1000,000,000. The value of the oganesson is about 1000,000,000.

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When Motoring

The route is shown on a map of East Africa, starting from Kisumu on the coast, going inland to Nairobi, and then back to the coast at Mombasa. The map includes labels for Kisumu, Nairobi, and Mombasa, and shows the road network connecting them.

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Local News Items

Commercial Concerns

The tobacco crop in Uganda for the season 1934-35 is estimated to be 100,000 tons. An intensive effort is to be made by the Uganda Government to encourage tobacco growing in the whole district.

Collections of Exports revenue in Kenya during the first seven months of the year totalled £422,000, which is about £47,000 in excess of the anticipated figure.

Uganda's 1934-35 revenue for the first seven months of the year amounted to £208,000, compared with an estimate of £200,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Southern Rhodesia's new, established, and a new industry when the Mayor of Salisbury, Mr. L. A. Fetherly, formally opened the premises of the City Slaughter House, an Indian establishment.

Imperial Institute reports that the average of rubber grown in the Malaya area in 1934, if compared favorably with the previous year's crop, and there are hopes for the new harvest.

The African Currency Board announced its recommendations at any centre of the Board for a supply of £100,000 in any one centre of which cents will be £100,000 in any one centre of £100,000 for each transaction.

The approximate amount of the main crop of crops from Tanganyika during July were: sisal, 6,328 tons; sisal raw, 10,700 tons; groundnuts, 6,057 tons; coffee, 2,760 tons; hides, 200 tons; skins, 2,501; and cotton, 1,339 bales.

Merchandise imports during July were valued at £64,022, compared with £50,000 in July 1934. Total imports for the first seven months of the year 1935 valued at £577,503, as against £517,344 for the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 11.5%.

Customs receipts of the Post of Beira during July amounted to £32,273, compared with £26,000 for July 1934. Exports through Beira for the first seven months of this year were valued at £1,271,000, compared with £1,081,000 for the corresponding period of last year.

Nyasaland tobacco exports during the first seven months of the year were valued at £274,797, compared with £192,000 for the corresponding period of last year. For the same period, exports were valued at £1,260,000, compared with £1,100,000 for the first seven months of 1934. Cotton exports for the same period were valued at £1,309,000, compared with £1,000,000 for the same period of last year.

akuru have been the subject of a combined effort by the showmen.

Wireless headquarters at the instance of the Government hospitals in Southern Rhodesia.

Some 100 tons of live stock have recently been killed by the Thomson's Pass area of Kenya.

The success of the Government's plan for the recently growing the Empire Colonial Society in Entebbe and Kampala.

Indian demand has stimulated the rubber industry of Lamu. A 65-ton vessel recently launched was named the Queen Mary.

The Uganda Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted the scheme for close cooperation with the Eastern Province Chamber.

The rate of interest to be charged on a loan advanced by the Kenya Farmers' Co-operative Board will be 10% per annum simple interest.

The Kenya Farmers' Co-operative Board has announced that it will open a branch office in Nairobi. The Kenya Farmers' Co-operative Board has announced that it will open a branch office in Nairobi.

Red Cross Hotel, Beira, Southern Rhodesia, has been purchased for use as a convalescent home for people in the Blantyre and districts. The Red Cross Hotel, Beira, Southern Rhodesia, has been purchased for use as a convalescent home for people in the Blantyre and districts. The Red Cross Hotel, Beira, Southern Rhodesia, has been purchased for use as a convalescent home for people in the Blantyre and districts.

At the moment of closing to press, it was with regret that Colonel G. A. Swain, the British soldier, who is also deeply interested in mining interests, was thrown out of a motor car recently while driving in Scotland and sustained minor injuries. He is, however, making good progress.

The Southern Rhodesia State Lottery Trustees have set aside £10,000 for a business sanatorium. They have also granted £875 for a maternity hostel at Onitsha, £200 to the Society for the Care of the Blind and Physically Defective, £25 to the Easternford Society, and £25 to the Hindu Society towards provision of a sports ground.

Motor Vehicle Companies

A contract for 1935 of the Companhia de Moçambique, a company of 1934, compared with the year of the previous year. In conformity with the statutes, 10% of the profit of 1934, to be added to the reserve, and 10% is to be carried to the profit of 1935. For 1934, expenses in connexion with surplus were £1,000,000, which was written down to £1,000,000, and the balance of 1934, when remaining is to be transferred to special reserve.

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East African Market Review

Cashew Nuts—Civet at 20 ss. per ton. ...
Coconut Oil—Civet at 20 ss. per ton. ...
Coconut Shell—Civet at 20 ss. per ton. ...
Coconut—Civet at 20 ss. per ton. ...
Cocoa Beans—Civet at 20 ss. per ton. ...
Wool—Steady demand at 100 ss. per lb. ...

Tanganyika Review

astounding recovery which has taken place in the value of exports from Tanganyika during the first seven months of this year is shown by the following increased percentages over the figures for the corresponding period of 1934. The statistics have reached 100 per cent for sisal, 91 per cent in value, 82 per cent in value and 22 per cent in quantity; copra, 55 per cent in value and 40 per cent in quantity; sisimim, 20 per cent in value and 19 per cent in quantity; grain, 24 per cent in value and 37 per cent in quantity.

Air Mail Passengers

INWARD passengers received by the air mail from the Crowfoot on September 17 included Miss Alchist, from Mbera; Master Gray and Mr. Jacobi, from Nairobi; and Mr. Stanzing, from Kisumu. Mr. Updon, from Nairobi, and Mr. Gardner, from Khartoum, were passengers on the mail plane which arrived on September 20. Outward passengers on September 22 included Dr. J. Joseph, to Khartoum; Mr. E. G. Clayton, to Malindi; Mrs. Kelly, to Nairobi; Mr. Maxtone Warren, to Aden; Mr. J. B. Laws, to London; and Mr. Waters, to Durban. Outward passengers on the air mail which left on September 23 included Mr. W. J. Poole, to Entebbe; Mrs. Weatherhead, and Mrs. Richardson, to Kisumu; Mrs. Long and Mrs. Radgen, to Nairobi; and Mr. and Mrs. Brown, to Mbera.

of Imports to Sisal Growers

Sisal growers in East Africa will learn with interest that the British growers at Billing, Northamptonshire, have laid down an experimental crop of the new sisal plants are now 10 to 12 ft. in height and the manner in which they have withstood the rigors of a bad season has encouraged hopes of its success. One of the growers, Colonel Baftman, estimates that 25,000 tons of sisal could be grown annually in the Nene Valley between Northampton and the coast. This would be equal to nearly half the imports from foreign countries.

Notice to Contributors

The editor is always glad to consider short stories, sketches, articles or exclusive news items of general East African and Rhodesian interest. Preference is given to short stories of 1,000 to 1,500 words, and the best lengths for articles are 500, 750, or 1,000 words. Material submitted should be clearly written or preferably typewritten on one side of the paper and will remain in the hands of the editor unless an article and sketches should be stamped, or international reply coupons must accompany every submission. Unsolicited material will otherwise not be returned.

Planters!

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A GOOD product made BETTER by the BEST treatment.

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Avery Platform Scales meet such needs. They are sensitive and accurate, strong and reliable, specially designed to give long service under the most severe conditions of use.



Above: Model No. 285 Platform Weighing Machine. Sensitive, accurate and built to withstand hard use. Capacities 10 cwt. and 20 cwt. for any other capacity or additional capacity of weight.



On right: Avery No. 307 scale. All metal of newly improved design. Easy to operate. Easy to read. Substantially and accurately made. Two capacities: 500-lb. and 1000-lb. or in any other one or two national standards of weight.

AVERY

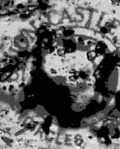
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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Gold	2,500,000
Asbestos	1,500,000
Copper	6,906,361
Iron	2,873,000
Silver	459,000
Coal	2,385,000
Other	1,461,200

PROGRESS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA TOBACCO
The Southern Rhodesia Tobacco Board
The following figures indicate the progress which has been made in the industry

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO

1918	1919	1920
1,000,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
2,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000
8,000,000	9,000,000	10,000,000

THE TOBACCO COMMISSIONERS OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Head Office: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia

Bank of India

Established under the Companies Act of 1862
Established in India on September 27, 1863
Established in London on September 27, 1863
Established in Calcutta on September 27, 1863
Established in Bombay on September 27, 1863
Established in Madras on September 27, 1863
Established in Singapore on September 27, 1863
Established in Hong Kong on September 27, 1863
Established in Shanghai on September 27, 1863
Established in Canton on September 27, 1863
Established in Hankow on September 27, 1863
Established in Peking on September 27, 1863
Established in Tientsin on September 27, 1863
Established in Harbin on September 27, 1863
Established in Moscow on September 27, 1863
Established in London on September 27, 1863

6, BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, E.C. 2

AMRITGARH	BOMBAY	CALCUTTA	CANTON	HANKOW	HONG KONG	KARACHI	KOLKATA	LONDON	MADRAS	MOSCOW	PEKING	SHANGHAI	SINGAPORE	TIENTSIN
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Exchange Rates: Daily published in all places
It is recommended that bills of Exchange
should be presented and cleared in the description
of the bill should be given. The Bank reserves the right to
suspend the issue of bills in any place where the
exchange is not favourable to the Bank.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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Labour Party's Policy	Editorial
Editorial	Editorial
Editorial Letter	Editorial
Labour Party's Commission	Editorial
and Tanganyika	Editorial

MATTERS OF MOMENT

TODAY some two thousand members of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations are to meet in Manchester for the annual conference of the party, which will no doubt be asked to demand that the Government shall reaffirm the declaration which Sir John Simon, its then Foreign Secretary, made to the German Chancellor in Berlin in March of last year that the cession by Great Britain of any Mandated Territory is not a discussable question. In some political quarters it is believed that the resolution in that sense which Mr. Duncan Sandys, M.P., is to move will be passed with little or no opposition, but others in close touch with Ministerial opinion expect that strenuous efforts will be made, perhaps under the leadership of Sir Samuel Hoare, to prevent the passing of what is tantamount to a vote of censure on the Prime Minister. It is a curious thing that none of the students of politics should be prepared to see the issue of the official Unionist attitude to such a matter, which involves the integrity of the Empire, than by the forthcoming Labour Party Conference, which is also due to be held in a few days, and at which a strong expression of opinion against the surrender of any territory to Germany would not be unexpected.

As is noted in another page, there has just been published a Labour pamphlet entitled "The Demand for Colonial Territories by the Labour Party: an Opportunity of Economic and Social Development" which the most ardent Imperialists must be in agreement. It is on a far higher

level than any other Colonial publication which has of late emanated from the Labour Party, and one of its chief merits is that it does not violate the presentation of facts. The claims of the Labour Party's policy in the Colonies are carefully and objectively examined, and are rejected as untenable in the light of the present circumstances. It would be a good thing if every Member of Parliament, of whatever party, and every writer on world problems could be made to read this booklet, which can be specially recommended to Dr. Maxwell C. Gill, the secretary of the League of Nations Union, who has chosen this week of all moments to propound a plan, by which England would be able to Germanise Africa.

It is interesting to note that the Monroe Doctrine for Africa was not long ago enunciated by Mr. P. A. B. P. with administrative responsibilities. Has Germany in that connection of the main Bargaon, and the Spanish threats from all quarters. Lower Thomas, the well-known American correspondent, asserted in a broadcast address to the United States that Señor Gallardo, the Prime Minister of Spain, was his authority for the statement that by a secret agreement between Germany, Italy and the Provisional Government of the Spanish Generalissimo, receive the Balearic Islands and Canary Islands as their reward for supporting the work and sanction of the Insurrection. This is not the first suggestion of the kind, but it is

NOTES BY THE WAY

Major Wintgens

MAJOR WINTGENS is dead. The fact that his name has only just reached us in a roundabout way is not surprising. His name will be well known to the great majority of people who stayed through the East African Campaign, for it was he who, he thought he acquitted himself more than most of the other colonial commanders, who, when the German forces had been driven out of the Central Railway, were selected by General Lettow to lead an independent force charged to protect the railway against possible German incursions. He was in a position north of the railway, he acted with an energy which earned him the admiration of his British administration.

He was that type being among Germans in East Africa—a real sportsman, and a keen, whose sportsmanship more than once made him unbecomingly friendly with his own colleagues. A friend of the writer's, for instance, commanded a little force of Natives, offered by a handful of Europeans, in a position which was surrounded by Wintgens, who demanded surrender. The appropriate reply was sent, and for five days a force which outnumbered the defenders, but were that five to one was engaged in a campaign of attrition, before the heavy casualties inflicted upon the ammunition had come to an end, and surrender had to be made.

The Colonel was brought before Wintgens, who reminded him that his demands for surrender had been refused, and that many of his men, including twice as many Europeans as there were Britons on the other side, had subsequently been killed. "So," he continued, "I am quite prepared to have you all shot." "Care on you," retorted the Englishman, thinking that that would in any event be a likely happening.

"No," replied Wintgens, "I am afraid that that is what would have happened to you if one of my friends here had been in command, but I am a bit of a gambler myself, and I should have taken the chance that you and I, you are safe with me, so it proved."

W. D. Houses

RESEARCHES into the early practice of architecture in the Protectorate and comparisons between the designs of those pre-war days and the modern buildings of 1930 bring to the latest available report of the Uganda P.W.D. The early methods are carefully explained. They consisted of a room, a chimney, a veranda, a quarter of a piece of timber, being a two-room quarters. "(It does not make a constructional engineer to understand this," says the report, "it is a broad veranda on which were superimposed two low rooms, a pantry and a store." The P.W.D. has found examples of this pre-war architecture in Entebbe and Kampala, the houses being large and roomy, but generally dark and ill-ventilated. Then in 1907 came what was known as the Hesketh-Bell house, but the type was generally condemned because of the smallness of the rooms and the lack of veranda accommodation. New designs were introduced in 1912, and the popularity of the veranda immediately became apparent, because no sooner were they provided than they were converted into nurseries, spare bedrooms and

kitchens, thus defeating the object for which the veranda was originally built. By 1928 the veranda, except for an objectionable feature known as a screened veranda having some of the advantages of either, had completely vanished, its need as a protection against sun-burn no longer felt. Thus modern comfortable and commodious houses came to be built in Uganda, the cost ranging between £1,000 for junior officers' houses for senior officers, £2,000 for the best. The veranda is still a very attractive feature, each additional attraction, a sleeping porch, veranda lounge, and a study for very good officers. It would be interesting to know how costs of building in Isakeke or Kampala compare with those in Nairobi, where it is stated to be possible to build for £1,500 a house which could not be erected in England for less than about £3,000.

Idea for autobiography

It is to be hoped that the departure from Dar es Salaam for the Lake Victoria golf area, Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Turner will not mean the postponement of his autobiography. He has recently been urged to write, and which the prospect of his on the coast might at last have persuaded him to tackle. Whatever awaits him up-country it is hardly likely to rival the excitements of his earlier life in Australia, Klondyke, Rhodesia and France. In his flat, high above the roof-tops of Dar es Salaam, he has often entertained parties of young men and women with selections from his unique collection of gramophone records, intermingled with tales of his own adventures in many parts of the world. His life has been rich in incident because of his readiness to turn his hand to anything, no matter how dangerous or precarious, so long as it entered the variety which has certainly been the spice of his life. At sixty-six the Colonel is youthful in outlook, and always the picture of health. In Dar es Salaam his public or social duties may have kept him out until long after midnight, but soon after dawn he would be seen taking his usual brisk walk along the seawall.

Learn to Fly in a week

DOES anyone constitute an expert African record? Exactly six days after Mr. J. E. Omions, of Balaka, had joined the Nyasaland Aero Club as a pupil, he did a three-hour solo flight, and on the seventh day passed all the tests required for a licence. Nothing could be more calculated to promote air-mindedness in a community than a feat so notable as this, which is a tribute alike to the facilities provided by the Aero Club, the ability of its instructor, Mr. E. W. Cartell, and the aptness of his pupil.

South Rhodesia

It is a surprising fact that quite knowledgeable people speak and write of South Rhodesia. One of the leading newspapers in the world committee that coffee the other day, and there are business men who have had close contact with Southern Rhodesia for years and yet persist in the solacism of a high time for it to disappear.

No Surrender of Colonies

Advises Labour Party Committee

THAT an Advisory Committee of the Labour Party should, after exhaustive study, have found a verdict strongly against Germany in her claim to Colonies is important as is their report which has been published under the title "The Demand for Colonial Territories and Equality of Economic Opportunity." It is obtainable at 58 Post Office from The Labour Publications Department, Transport House, Smith Sq., London, S.W.1 and is well worth the attention of every one interested in this vital matter.

From the position in 1913, the earlier arguments and findings are recapitulated in the following passages:—

Colonial territories are of some importance as producers of raw materials, markets for exports, fields of investments, and outlets for emigrants. Although, however, the economic value of Colonies is, quantitatively small, the fact of discrimination exists in many instances, and discrimination is highly vicious in principle, even if negligible in quantity.

However, the fact of discrimination must not lead us to think that the Colonies are, quantitatively speaking, or into the bargain, so important that discrimination of this kind is a major or even substantial cause of the present economic troubles of Germany and Italy. These troubles must be viewed in the whole context of world economic events in the last ten years; and in that context general tariff policies are far more important than local policy.

Colonies and Unemployment

"If the countries of the various relevant countries is examined in turn, it will be found that there is a very serious shortage of raw materials in Germany and Italy. These troubles must be viewed in the whole context of world economic events in the last ten years; and in that context general tariff policies are far more important than local policy.

Germany had the heaviest unemployment in 1932 and no material shortage to-day, and an acute raw material shortage. She has unemployment to-day, and an acute raw material shortage. Italy had unemployment in 1932, and an acute raw material shortage. Japan had unemployment in 1932, and an acute raw material shortage. The Scandinavian countries are without unemployment to-day, though they have no Colonies. Holland, which possesses Colonies, has unemployment to-day, though they have no Colonies. Above all, Japan has practically no Colonies, has overcome unemployment in 1932, and has never experienced difficulties in obtaining raw materials.

It is clear that the possession of Colonies is not the major factor in avoiding either unemployment or a shortage of raw materials. And tariff policy, though rather more important, is also not the major factor. The exports of countries in the sterling area, including those of Scandinavia and Japan (which have few raw Colonies) have been increasing for the last four years. The exports of Germany (which has no Colonies), and Italy, whose Colonies are of little importance, and those of France and Holland (which have important Colonies) have all been decreasing or stagnant. Yet the world tariff situation has remained very much the same throughout those four years. And it is clear that Ottawa was not the main cause of the difference, since Scandinavia and Japan have increased their trade as well as the Japanese exports actually doubled between 1931 and 1934.

It is asked: "What is the main cause of the economic troubles of Germany and Italy?" The true answer must be that the immediate cause of their unemployment and falling exports is the over-valuation of their currencies, and the main cause of their raw material shortage is on the one hand over-valuation, and on the other expenditure on armaments. Exchange clearing

bilateral trade agreements, and so forth, are themselves real symptoms of over-valuation. If anyone doubts this general conclusion, they should compare the present situation of Germany and Japan, Germany as a result of trying to maintain an over-valued currency and finance military expenditure out of loans, experienced some difficulty in both importing and exporting. Japan, who freed her currency in 1933, is able to finance very large military expenditure out of loans and is able to increase her imports and exports at the same time without any clearing agreements, bilateral agreements or exchange restrictions.

Remove Tariff Discrimination

It is, however, essential and vital discrimination in the case of the present economic difficulties of Germany and Italy. It is not the Colonies that are a source of difficulty, but the fact that they are a source of difficulty. The removal of one of the main causes of the economic troubles of Germany and Italy, the fact that they are a source of difficulty, must be made to solve them.

It is to be recognized, moreover, that although the economic advantage of Colonial Empires is commonly exaggerated, nevertheless, the control of Colonial Powers has certainly been some advantage to Colonial Powers during the depression, with in addition the chief Colonial Powers, where they did draw upon outside, had as creditor countries, in insuperable difficulties in acquiring the foreign exchange necessary to finance their purchases.

The case was different with the dissatisfied Powers, Germany and Italy. It is hard to say what a variety of circumstances has aggravated for them the economic difficulties in which the whole world has involved itself. In the first place, they were debtor countries, and in the second, they were obliged to buy most of their raw materials from outside their own currency areas. The abandonment of the system of multilateral trade, and the growing tendency to substitute for it a series of bilateral trade agreements, has been in some respects peculiarly unfavourable for them.

Bilateral trade agreements, that the industrial countries could not, their markets for raw materials and commodities were by them, but if so happens that the dissatisfied Powers, particularly Germany and Italy, send their exports to countries that do not produce the materials required by them, the re-orientation of their trade from a multilateral to a bilateral basis sends, therefore, peculiar difficulties. These difficulties they have themselves, as we stated above, enormously aggravated by their own internal policies, particularly rearmament, and their clinging to the gold standard.

Their decision to spend vast sums upon armaments, and therefore to import immense quantities of raw materials necessary in the manufacture of armaments, has been a primary cause in their difficulty of acquiring the foreign exchange necessary to finance those purchases, and the unfavourable exchange situation thus created has forced them to restrict the import of raw materials and commodities not immediately required for their armaments programme.

If Germany Had Possessed Colonies

It is true that the dissatisfied Powers, had they possessed a Colonial Empire, would have had the advantage of buying some Colonial products within their own currency areas. But Section II has shown that Colonial possessions are in no way of primary importance, either as sources of raw materials or as markets, in the economic life of any existing great industrial Power, existing or unstable, and it is certain that if the Great Colonial Powers had been in the possession of one of the Imperial Powers had been in the possession of Germany or Italy during the last five years, the economic plight of those two States, given their present domestic economic policies, would not have been appreciably alleviated.

The ruthless commercial policy of Germany, particularly since the attainment of her objective, based on the manipulation of foreign exchange control to force her agreements upon countries which have repudiated her claims to Germany through the sale of their goods and services to Germany, and is proving one of the most destructive influences in international economic and political relations to-day.

We may summarise the economic part of this survey in the following six propositions:—

1. The Colonies are of some but not of great economic importance.

2. The non-possession of them is only really injurious in so far as discriminatory practices are adopted by the possessors.

Attack on the Government

Revised down in another round

Article by Southern Rhodesian Correspondent

THE B.C.E. is little doubt that, when Parliament re-assembles, the Government of Southern Rhodesia will be taken to task by members of its own party as well as by others because it has not yet managed to pursue the recommendations of the Board of Education on Education, by appointing the Board of Education from three independent Justices of the Peace when it was originally in the Minister of Education's hands. The Board of Education gave an undertaking to the House that changes in educational policy would be brought to the House before they were brought into operation. Now the Board has been appointed only for two years only, without reference to the House. The probable reply of the Government will be that it was essential not to allow the process of change which has begun to happen in the Board to be interrupted by the House. The House could be asked and that it is a change in administrative method rather than a basic change in policy.

When the country was governed under the Charter of the B.S.A. Company, the Education Ordinance was promulgated which vested wide discretionary powers in the Director of Education, and it was in fact a skeleton of a network of administration for an educational system. Powers were given to Parliament to alter the original set of regulations under this Ordinance and several amendments regulations have been passed but the wide discretion of the Director remained. In a small commonwealth governed by a committee of a few appointed and a few elected members, a good deal of the necessary spidework was done. After the introduction of responsible Government in 1923 the system was allowed to continue. It was the later education Commission was appointed, and it made numerous wholesale suggestions for educational reforms.

The wide discretion

The continuance of the wide discretionary powers in the permanent official hand was good in itself for educational policy above party politics from several points of view and advantage in a young and remote Colony where members of Parliament could not be expected to have formed useful ideas in educational work. On the other hand, even a small country can afford to place in the hand of a permanent official to standardise and crystallise educational ideas.

There can be no doubt that, however unstinted may be the admiration for successive Directors and their staff, the system was becoming too inflexible and unyielding when last year Mr. H. Bradley Fox, one of the Inspectors of Schools, was brought to the Colony as an Education Commissioner by the present Government. The task set him to accomplish in a few months was arduous but he tackled it with courage and efficiency. He produced a report on a very difficult subject which is remarkable for its clarity and breadth of vision.

Instead of the Director, and his Inspectors being jointly responsible both for evolving and administering policy, Mr. Fox recommended a separation of functions, that of the Director to become administrative only, while the Inspectors are to inspect and report to the Board, which will not include the Director, which will not include the Minister on questions of policy. The educational policy is at last brought into the open.

The Human Factor

Mr. Fox has been brought from England to the position of Senior Inspector for six years and to get the job established. When he arrived the Board had not been appointed, and it is said that the Board of Education of the Department viewed the proposed re-organisation as something which might lead to the leading spirits among the teachers privately to claim Mr. Fox's work as opening the door to the realisation of long last of a host of unfulfilled educational ideas. This then is the position at present.

There are two sides to every educational reform. These senior officials being humbled, and a great deal of power being removed from their hands, and it is hard to range themselves wholly on Mr. Fox's side. The Government, however, as well as it is difficult not to be driven to compromise, that is, the range of democratic organisations. At the same time, the Report envisages a unitary form in the future, of which would be lost if were carried out. In the past, however, an obviously not be a permanent arrangement.

The position is intensely interesting. The Government has of its own free will made educational policy a major item of policy. Mr. Huggins, the Prime Minister, has made it clear in recent speeches that he wishes to go forward uncompromisingly, but the Minister of Education, Mr. Fox, who has Education as part of his portfolio, remains strangely silent. As a result, rumours are abroad that the old hands in the Department are stemming the tide of reform, and even that the Cabinet is divided.

The Human Factor

There will be more in the result of the success or failure of Mr. Fox's plan. It is not this, indeed, that Southern Rhodesia is definitely breaking away from the slow-moving pathism in the Department which it inherited from the B.S.A. Company Government. Permanent officialdom has a vested interest in the status quo, and it is a much bigger interest in the past than its due. It is older, it carries with long Parliamentary traditions behind them, by so-called conditions in all spheres of government change with great rapidity. The training and background of the Civil servant are not such as to allow of movement rapid enough to keep pace unless there is scope for firm and enlightened Government action. Such action may sometimes be mistaken but when, as in this case, it is taken after full consideration and upon the advice of a leading authority, one may well wonder, when the spirit of democracy as it has evolved in Southern Rhodesia will not be a feature if Government is unable to carry out a movement like this. All parties concerned agree that this is a pressing great progress in educational methods and that many aspects of the subject are rightly controversial. But one forward course or another must be adopted. Government, not the permanent officials, must initiate the broad directions of policy, and a compromise between Government and officialdom cannot be a permanent arrangement.

The United South Election

The election of Mr. J. B. Lister, the Labour candidate in the United South Election, in place of the late Mr. J. H. Malcolm (Labour), leaves the position of the party unchanged. This time it was a three-cornered election. In 1953 Labour polled 320 and the United Party 247 votes. Now Labour has obtained 320 and the United Party 133 votes, so that there is a 187 vote comparative gain or loss.

Mandate, the Commission and Tanganyika

Questions of general interest and importance to East Africa were discussed when the Report on the Administration of Tanganyika Territory was considered by the Permanent Mandates Commission in Geneva. That meeting took place some time ago, but the minutes are only now being available.

Mr. J. A. Calder of the Colonial Office, and Mr. C. F. Myers, as Deputy Chief Secretary of Tanganyika, represented the British representatives before the Commission, over which Marquis de Laroche presided.

When the Chairman asked whether His Majesty's Government thought that the Moser report of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika was compatible with the Mandate, Mr. Calder suggested reference to the clause in the Mandate dealing with the question:

[Article 22, paragraph 2, paragraph 2, power to constitute the territory into a Customs, Postal and administrative union with the adjacent territories under his own sovereignty or control, provided always that the measures adopted to that effect do not infringe the provisions of the Mandate.]

In answer to a question Mr. Calder replied that he was not aware what particular provision of the Mandate might be infringed by the provision of a common stamp for East Africa.

Mr. Paucot thought Tanganyika's existence as an entity, absolutely distinct from every other territory was implied in the terms of the Mandate itself. Members of the Commission had discussed the possibility of a common stamp, but it was possible that it might have been contrary to the spirit of the Mandate. A common stamp would have a symbolic value, such as a symbol of unity. The advanced aspirations in the direction of closer union, including aspirations towards political union.

Mr. Calder replied that the measures mentioned had been taken for purely business reasons, and were not symbolical of anything.

Distribution of Population

Appreciation has been expressed of the Tanganyika report dealing with the migration and distribution of population. It is referred to the Chairman's particular concern to the progress of the proper distribution of population, the opening of new areas, and the consequent slackening of pressure on the population in other areas, and asked if that meant a blueprint for the more logical distribution of the population, making use of all the resources and possibilities of the various regions. Or such a plan contained in the report of the committee if necessary.

Mr. Calder stated that no large schemes were under consideration for the moment, though the Administration's plan was to achieve a more logical distribution of population, particularly in regard to over-populated closed areas. There was one exception, the Government was in view such voluntary migration, the exception being on the case of the concentration of certain populations because of the tsetse menace.

Asked why the Mbarwe tribe had not of their own volition moved from their arid area to the neighbouring fertile area of Kisingiri, Mr. Myers said the idea of removal had not seemed to occur to anyone until recently. There had been an tribal feud, though the removal of a tribe from its ancestral lands could be achieved only after long and patient negotiation. Mr. Myers referring to a report on Native administration stating that it could not be expected that an *ndalo* (or *Dar es Salaam* district) could shed his tradition, founded as it was upon the popular will, he showed too much vigour in doing unpopular things, such as tax collection, asked if it was not an unsatisfactory aspect of this system that the Government had to interfere to arrange the collection of taxes. Did not this circumstance tend to weaken the authority of the local authorities?

It was recognized that slowly in the early stages of the new method of taxation. The *ndalo* when the Government had a salary of 100,000 shillings annually, and the collection would be in the hands of the training, which he hoped would eventually be reached. The aim of the Commission was to adjust as many districts to state effect as possible, and increase their duties when they were capable of doing so. Mr. Miller, also, pointing out that there were 6000 Native employees of the Government, asked whether the Government was reluctant to increase the numbers of educated Natives. Did it feel it might be possible to have received the impression that the Government was unwilling to increase the number of educated Natives. The Administration did feel, however, that it was preferable to raise the standard of education than to pursue purely literary education, which in the opinion of training, a groundwork of primary education was also provided.

Mr. de Laroche raised similar questions when education under consideration, and that only 27,000 children were attending school, whereas a correct average for a country of 10,000,000 population would be 100,000. He asked if the Government was not really no more than a few all but only religious teaching. If the average period of training was five or six years, it would be, she said, that one in five was being educated annually, for every 5,000 inhabitants. It was not clear that it was an adequate proportion.

Mr. de Laroche replied in the affirmative, having regard to the difficulties of permanent open to educated natives.

Survey of the Railway Debt

Mr. Rappard, concerning the Landlord's Power of the clear running of the railway. The financial position was, however, do not seem to be a serious burden of debt, due to the constant growth of the railway. He asked if any steps were being taken to reduce the Territory of the loan burden.

Mr. Calder thought that was a misunderstanding, and explained that the deficit of the railway was a mere financial surplus from other departments, and the railway indebtedness was not increased by the railway surplus. He added that the Government did not consider the position in the Territory, as the railway was not included in the general development of the Territory and the Government was not making the same, therefore, that justification for the fact that the general revenue was not available to meet the railway fund charges on railway matters.

Mr. Rappard was not entirely convinced by the reasons given for the postponement of the proposed income tax, and asked if the decision was final.

Mr. Calder said the extra staff required for collecting the tax would be a proportion of the revenue obtainable, but Mr. Rappard stated that it would make very great comparison with the Natives, who had on an average of 100 shillings of revenue. Mr. Calder said that the Government decided to impose the tax in over-populated territories, as a means of tax revenue in Tanganyika and not in over-populated territories. It could be decided that the Territory of Tanganyika, and the other territories, in other territories.

Mr. Rappard expressed the hope that the matter would be finally settled.

Mr. de Laroche asked of the proportion of the land and for European education, and of the percentage for each, just a view of the amount of tax paid by each. Mr. de Laroche said that the proportion paid by the Natives in the taxation of the Territory was not a very high one.

Government

Mr. de Laroche asked of the condition of the Territory, and of the increase of the population. The latter part of the report, however, concerned only the Territory of Tanganyika, and the population had been increasing steadily.

Mr. Calder replied that the Government was not prepared to say that the Natives obtained the opportunity, and in some cases their food supply was not sufficient to support a large population.

Mr. de Laroche noted that a number of cases had been referred to a court of a particularly serious nature, and had been referred to the court. He asked if it was not necessary for the Government to have the Native courts being acquired by the State. Mr. Calder explained that in this case the accused, having escaped capital conviction in the past year, had

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Choice of a Slogan

And an Alternative Suggestion

To the Editor of East Africa and Australia

SIR.—Your attractive new covers of the magazine, which are, I think, of fine index to the character of your paper, which I have read for many years. By coincidence, just after not long ago I had to leave my office, and in the station notice that one of the London daily papers has issued posters which describe it as "readable, reasonable, reliable." I offer your choice—but if you change it later, you might as well "hit natives" with the independent London Press.

Tanga and the Navy

The Visit of H.M.S. "Emerald"

To the Editor of East Africa and Australia

SIR.—I received the letter in your issue of Aug. 27 from a reader who refers to the visit of the officers and crew of H.M.S. "Emerald" and who properly complains that their stay here must be denied to the first news we received, the visit was a telephone message from Dar es Salaam three days before they were to arrive. In spite of this, daily sports fixtures were arranged, and the Club premises, football grounds, golf course, and tennis courts were thrown open for their use. Arrangements were also made for two shooting parties and for another party to visit Mushi. In addition a dance was held at Tanga Club for the officers, and the Women's League League organised a dance for the benefit of the Club.

It would appear that the emphasis in the reports of this visit is on the entertainment board. Yours faithfully, A. L. S. MARRAS, Tanga, Victoria Territory.

Lions Killed by Wild Dogs

And the Habits of Wild Dogs

To the Editor of East Africa and Australia

SIR.—Your correspondent, Sarina Simba, asks a question concerning lions and wild dogs. I have on three occasions known wild dogs to down kill and eat lions. On the first occasion I carried the remains of the lion which hunted in the morning. The spot and the presence of two wild dogs and the tail plume. On the second occasion two natives had been hunted to death by the lion and they were lying dead eye witness of the plume being carried by the lion and a pack of wild dogs arrived on the scene. They led me to the spot next morning, and the remains of the lion and one dead lion had killed wild dogs corroborated this statement. On the third occasion, only a few weeks ago, I had a lion and a wild dog killed and I found a fine

battle being waged should the lion were to die only two or three hundred yards from me. I heard a lion roar and then a dog barked in the middle of the night. I heard a pack of wild dogs break into a cry as far as I could hear. I do not have known that they had just struck the lion's spot; he obviously considered it merely prudent not to advertise his presence in the intermediate vicinity.

The battle raged for about fifteen or twenty minutes, and then, as it was just light, I thought I would wait. But by the time that dawn there was nothing left of the lion except the tail and the end of his nose, the paw, and a well-kept skull. One wild dog had had his head smashed off and another had another his shoulder broken and his spine injured. A third was badly lacerated in the neck and the only time I saw one of the great kicking lion.

On none of these three occasions had the wild dogs molested their dead and injured companions. I do not seem to be out in my contention that they are the only beast in Africa which will eat only that which they have themselves killed. I have several times had my dogs close to the carcass of a beast I had shot near sundown and had to leave in the dusk at night.

It would be of great interest to know if any of your readers can corroborate or otherwise a statement which was recently made to me that wild dogs will not molest a domesticated dog.

Yours faithfully, JOHN H. TAYLOR, Pemba, East Africa.

Kenya 200 Years Ago

A New Word for Cloves

To the Editor of East Africa and Australia

SIR.—The letter headed "Kenya 200 Years Ago" in your issue of September 10 is interesting apart from its main concern with Kenya in that it contains an early East African reference to *munimuni*, which, as some of your readers may remember, was discussed in your issue a few years ago. In the course of this discussion (which ended with my letter in your issue of the 22nd) I mentioned some of the uses of *munimuni* and that Swahili term is mentioned, but I must admit that in East Africa I never heard of its use as an ingredient in the making of coffee.

The quotation from the old Swahili manuscript given in your correspondent's letter is also of interest in its mention of cloves. Though not actually grown in East Africa until the introduction of the clove tree into Zanzibar and Pemba from Mauritius or Bourbon about two years ago, it can I think be inferred from the recipe that cloves were a not uncommon commodity in Swahili households at least 200 years ago. It is not revealed in another use of the word in the Government of Zanzibar would be of great interest.

It would add to the story of *munimuni* if not confined to the bazaars of Zanzibar and Pemba. It is of course all along the East Coast, and since it was pointed out in a correspondence some months ago, the curious belief as to its origin in the name with the Arab and Northern Rhodesia probably grows out of the name Nyassala and the Phoenicians. Yours faithfully, C. H. SHIFFERD, ZANTZIBAR.

George Johnson's Views

On Rhodesia Trade Opening

There is a curious partnership, in which, in Eastern Africa, Rhodesia which has lasted for 40 years. The thought arises, during a talk which Sir George Johnson had with Sir George Johnson before he sailed again for Bulawayo, where he established in 1897 the engineering firm of Johnson & Fletcher, now one of the most important machinery merchandising houses in British Africa. A year later his partner, Mr. H. C. Flewitt, also reached Southern Rhodesia from the Transvaal, and they have remained in active association ever since. There are a few other partnerships, but not, we think, with the founders still actively participating in day-to-day affairs.

Sir George must surely hold another record, approached by any other of the territories—namely, that of being President on no fewer than twenty occasions of the Chamber of Commerce of which he is a member. Between 1904 and 1920 the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce has elected him to its chair a score of times, and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, which he was primarily responsible in establishing, made him its President for the first five years. Then he insisted, with the honour should pass to others, and the appointment has since usually been held for two-year periods.

Tribute to British Industry

With this wide experience at his command, in addition to the fact that through his own business affairs, Sir George Johnson is particularly well placed to gauge the degree to which British manufacturers are not using their opportunities for Rhodesian business, and it is interesting to find that, on the whole, he considers them alert and efficient, and is optimistic as to British opportunities for increased turnover in his territory.

The world depression, he is confident, taught the British manufacturer a great deal, driving home particularly the importance of overseas markets, and need for speed and promptness in delivery, better watches, more informative and satisfactory catalogues, closer contact with local agents, and more frequent personal touch with them and overseas buyers.

As to the regular air mail service between London and the Cape, was established, the Rhodesians, and in this respect their experience has been that of the rest of the world, Africa have received far more frequent visits from direct partners, or other responsible executive officers of many British manufacturing and exporting concerns, with results generally satisfactory to all, and a more direct and prompt primary business in Africa.

As to Resident Representation

Such increased travelling has benefited many exporters to the realization of the fully of existing to develop large-scale Rhodesian trade through their own offices in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Durban and Johannesburg, and there has been a steady trend towards entrusting such representation to suitable houses in the Rhodesia, and one that has not, so far as possible, been given to the man who usually secured suitable contracts in the north.

This view regarding the importance of which was emphasized by Lord Kirkcubright, and repeated in the annual reports of the H.M. Trade Commission's proposals for the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, is one which is dependent for its development on a steady supply of suitable representation, and Sir George Johnson, who questioned this point

admitted frankly that some manufacturers are still forced to continue to leave their affairs in the hands of agents in South Africa simply because they cannot find on the spot suitable people to accept their representation.

He has firm confidence in the future of gold and base metal mining in Southern Rhodesia, which, if it does not at the moment seem likely to produce many more big mines, has every indication of continuing to supply many hundreds of small workings, whose aggregate output contributes substantially to the general prosperity of the country. It is, he also believes, a valuable, for, from the profits made by the mass agriculture has been supported through dubious times, thus keeping many farmers who would otherwise have been forced to abandon their operations. But the question of the value of the mines in relation to the gold price needs very careful handling in the future, if capital is not to become the victim of Rhodesian mining ventures.

Importance of New Inter-Territorial Contacts

It is an all-in favour of the development of contacts between the two Rhodesias and Westland on the one hand, believing that this territorial amalgamation will prove the right policy, and on the other with the East African territories, and we can, no doubt, learn from them, and ought to be able to put at their disposal the benefit of some of our experience," he said.

There will therefore, in a warm welcome for your decision to give more attention to Rhodesian affairs, and to change your title to *East Africa and Rhodesia*. There is room for better attempts to interpret Rhodesian things, and at home and abroad, and to keep our readers informed of what is being done in East Africa, and I have no doubt that the development of your paper will make a wide appeal, and lead to mutually better understanding and will be of public benefit."

Helping Colonial Agriculture

The Imperial Institute of Entomology assists the progress of agriculture throughout the Colonies is described in its annual report.

One of the primary needs of the economic entomologist working in the field is to secure reliable identifications of the various injurious insects with which he has to deal, or without which the vast and growing literature on the subject must remain as a sealed book to him. The scientific name of the insect is thus the key that renders available the information which that literature contains, and it is the aim of the Institute to ensure that the field worker is provided with a

book which is not only the actual nests that are of importance, but also the species which is practically harmless in the Colonies. Any serious pest elsewhere, and the means of its control, is something which, without doing any damage to the pest, can be sent to the Institute, and the results of the investigation of the method of controlling it, by the introduction of its natural enemies, or by other means, such as the use of parasites (principally minute parasitic wasps), or field workers, and large numbers of these are sent out for rearing. It is a new field, and one which is being rapidly developed by new scientific methods. The classification, description and naming of these very difficult insects can only be done by skilled specialists, and of these there are only seven or eight in the whole world, all of whom are stamped with requests for help.

The rapid development of aerial transport is likewise helping to bring entomological specialists, since it now means of carrying living insects into new areas, where they may develop into agricultural pests, or carriers of disease. During the past year the Institute has received for identification from Kenya and the Sudan, fifty large collections of insects found in aeroplanes, and this is obviously a line of work that is likely to grow in other parts of the year future."

Statements Worth Noting

whos who

22—Mr. Henry Rawlin's
Cape Morgan, M Inst Min.

They have seen the birds and they have seen the whirlwind.

A broad, soft British belt across South Central Africa is a fact of necessity in the future of world centres. — *The Saturday Mail's Saturday*

Kaliya under British rule and Morocco under French rule are the two graveyards of African administrations. — *The African Observer*

The precariousness of the African states is a racial topic. — *Mr. Gillman's address on Population Map of Tanganyika Territory*

We shall never build a Colony as long as we do not consider it necessary to do so. Europe every three or four years. — *The Kenya Weekly News*

The first civilised tobacco grower was probably John Rolfe, who cultivated tobacco in Virginia in 1612. — *Mr. ... Minneeman of the American Embassy in London*

Given a normal year, there is no tobacco in the Lake Province should not produce 1,000 bales of tobacco. — *Mr. J. ... Brown, of the Tanganyika Agricultural Department*

Our products rank second to none in the world's markets from the quality point of view. — *Lieut. Col. W. K. ... addressing the Association of Chambers of Commerce in Eastern Africa*

The buffalo is the villain of the piece in the wild life picture of Uganda. With rare exceptions, it is plentiful, often overwhelming in abundance, and increasing rapidly in all districts. — *The Uganda Game Report*

It is absolutely essential that Government should investigate the position of waste output and prices, and formulate some scheme to ensure continuity of supplies and stability of prices. — *Mr. ... speaking at the Rhodesian Mining Congress*

One cannot but come to the conclusion that foot and mouth disease is spread almost, if not entirely, by actual contact and not through the medium of sacks, meales, vegetables and other articles. — *The Annual Report of the Northern Rhodesia Veterinary Department*

Tourist roads help everybody. The Falls Road was used by prospectors who otherwise might not have gone to the district, and as a result of their activities a tourist mine has been opened up, and there is a promising tin prospect. — *Mr. G. M. Higgins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, speaking in Bulawayo*

Ecological surveys have proved that East Africa is a whole contains no area where swarms of the Migratory Locust can arise, and invasions are due entirely to swarms drifting from the only known African centre, on the Middle Niger in the French Sudan. — *From the Annual Report of the Imperial Institute of Entomology*

In the garden of Liberege here situated on the foothills of the Ring mountains are peach trees, Japanese plums, figs, giant mulberries, grapefruit, bananas, mangoes, oranges, macadamia, cashew nuts, guava, and water, pears, and stress already being laid on the re-planting of vine, Cape roseberry, raspberry, in addition to strawberries, pineapples, pawpaw, and banana and most other tropical vegetables and many flowers. — *The Tanganyika Standard*



A major trip from Nigeria in 1920 intended to end at the Cape, changed Mr. H. B. Cape Morgan's career, for it introduced him to the African district of Northern Rhodesia, where he decided to settle and also brought him in touch with the Cape gold field.

In his early visits to the gold field he realised the opportunities for a contractor, who was able to undertake drainage and other large scale, and endeavoured to interest London mining houses, for some time without success. He has since been deeply interested in the mineral potentialities of Kenya, as well as those of Tanganyika, and now represents the National Mining Corporation in the two countries.

Mr. Cape Morgan was trained at the Redruth School of Mines, a part of the Cornish School of Metallurgical Mining, and had considerable experience in the Federated Malay States before the First War. During hostilities he served in France, and during the South West Africa campaign in 1914 he was with the South West Africa Expeditionary Force, and with General Von Soden's forces on the border of North Russia.

In 1910 he went to Nigeria as assistant manager of the Anglo-Continental group of mines in that country, and from 1920 to 1922 was the company's general manager in Nigeria.

KENYA

Mr. A. Bamford, Director of Lands and Survey, has been appointed to the post of Director of Lands and Survey, Kenya.

Lady Lucy Mander, who has been in Kenya for some time, has returned to London.

The Rt. Rev. G. C. Chambers, Bishop of Central Tanganyika, has arrived in England.

Mr. J. C. Dalton has arrived in Dar es Salaam on transfer from Ceylon as Chief Justice.

Captain H. E. Long, District Officer in British Somaliland, has been appointed to the post of District Officer in British East Africa.

Mr. J. H. Roberts has assumed duty as District Officer in British East Africa on transfer from British Somaliland.

Mr. J. Russell has been spending some time in British East Africa on transfer from British Somaliland.

Mr. J. R. Burgess, a former Kenya settler, has been appointed deacon of St. Paul's Parish, Nairobi.

Captain G. Hornum has been appointed a director of Central Finance Estates, Ltd., of British East Africa.

Captain and Mrs. Tibbits have left Nairobi for Cyprus, where Captain Tibbits has been appointed Auditor.

Mr. J. E. S. Merrick acted as Deputy Governor of Uganda during Mr. P. J. Mitchell's absence from the colony.

Major F. H. J. Breton, the well-known Kenya settler, leaves again for the colony by the Mafua on October 10.

Mr. J. V. Gray has been elected President, and Mr. F. W. Body, Vice-President, of the Tanganyika Chamber of Commerce.

Sir George Johnson, J., and Lady Johnson leave tomorrow for Bulawayo on the completion of their holiday home.

The Ndole Golf Club competition for the Sir Edmund Biss Cup was won by Mr. Board, with Mr. MacDonald runner-up.

During Mr. Humfrey's absence on leave from Kenya, Mr. O. Y. Watson is acting as Agricultural Officer for the Coast.

Mr. R. G. Northcote, the Tanganyika District Officer, has been appointed Registrar of Co-operative Societies in the territory.

Lady Procter, whose son, Mr. A. F. Procter, is paying a business visit to Kenya, left on a two-week visit to India.

Mr. N. G. Bax, of the Tanganyika Research Department in Tanganyika, has arrived home from the Territory, accompanied by Mrs. Bax.

Brigadier H. F. Franklin, D.S.O., M.C., Commandant of the Sudan Defence Force, left London for East Africa on completion of his leave.

Messrs. H. L. Geeson, A. J. Webb, and A. J. Webb have been appointed to the Kenya Board of Registration of Architects and Quantity Surveyors.

Mr. J. H. Bartlett, Secretary Manager of the Kenya National Bank, has been appointed to the post of Secretary Manager of the Zanzibar Bank, Zanzibar, and will leave London when he returns on his return to East Africa.

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The Harlequin Show Society has presented a show at Herbert Stanley, Governor of Southern Rhodesia, a portrait of himself painted by Mrs. R. Phillips of Salisbury.

Sir Edward Denham, who served for so many years in Kenya, and who is now Governor of Jamaica, left England for Kingston last week on his return from leave.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Vincent recently made the trip by sea from Mombasa to Kampala in 24 hours, an amazing average, and on their return for the first part of the journey.

Sir John H. Gark, High Commissioner for Botswana, Bechuanaland and Swaziland, left London last week for South Africa, accompanied by Lady Gark and their two daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gayer, who have lived in Mombasa for 25 years respectively, sail tomorrow in the "Winchester Castle" on their way back to the Cleve tea-growing district.

Sir Bernard Gardillon, former Governor of Uganda, an honorary member of Nigeria, is to fly home tomorrow from Lagos on October 28. Lady Gardillon leaves for England by sea on Saturday.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. ... next for Kenya after four months' holiday in Scotland. Their two children remain at home at school.

Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, met with an accident while riding recently near Lusaka, and had to remain in hospital for four days. His horse, Hector, a prize winner at the Kafue show, broke a leg and had to be destroyed.

Mrs. P. E. Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, and Mr. K. D. Rankine, representing the Uganda Golf Club, defeated the Muthara Golf Club, represented by Messrs. R. ... S. Spencer, in the final of the competition for the King George Memorial Trophy.

Mr. Patrick ... son of the late Major General ... and Mrs. Katherine ... Lieutenant Colonel Arthur ... interests in East Africa.

Mrs. Benson ... flight across the Atlantic from east to west, arriving in London on Monday from New York. She said she would never attempt another flight across the Atlantic, but that she would continue to visit America via ... easy stages.

Mr. G. C. R. Clay, of the Northern Rhodesian ... elder son of Mr. ... the ... Benjamin Powell, ... Bath-Powell of ... The ... on Friday.

Sir Henry Waller, ... the ... in the Sudan, left estate of the gross value of £21,959, with his personalty £2,000. ... \$400 ... Mayor Julius S. ... of the Sudan.

Mr. ... who ... to ... was ... when she ... in less than 24 hours. She ... in the ... and is well known as a racing driver.

Mr. ... of the ... has just returned to ... Mrs. ... he leave again in a few days for East Africa, where Mr. Roban has been resident since 1912. He is this year's President of the ... of the Nairobi Chamber of Commerce and ... in other public bodies.

Mr. E. W. Bovill is about to pay another visit to ... He expects to leave ... on October 23 and ... which ... address will be ... Messrs. Matson & Co. Ltd., ... Dar es Salaam. He expects to leave ... about December.

Mr. Pierre ... speaking in Brussels at a ... held to commemorate the occupation of ... 20 years ago by Belgian troops. ... great applause that the integrity of the Belgian Congo was a fundamental principle of Belgian policy. Mr. Rubbens, Minister of the Colonies, and representing the Government of the function rose ... hands warmly with the Governor-General, and thus indicated his cordial agreement.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded at the inquest on Monday on Mr. Tom Campbell ... who was killed in a collision with an ... machine when he was about to take off from ... The woman spectators said ... Mr. Back was ... apparently ... an officer said a map was found on the floor of the cockpit. The coroner said it was clear that the ... officer had not been at fault and the airport authorities could not be criticised.

Mr. James Brown Lister, M.P., who had won the ... by election, was born in Glasgow, where his apprenticeship, well-known engineering firm in Scotland and England ... in 1875. ... before going to ... Having been ... he ... in ... and is now Vice-President of the ... the Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union. ... also employed in the mechanical staff of ... is ...

We're glad to learn of the ... last ... the ... the ... for ... in the ... the ... particularly ... and Mount ... of the outbreak of ... African Rifles ... non-infested country. He was ... for his work and ... as ... African ...

POSITION ... wishes to ... 18 years with large trading company, ... and ... East Africa and Rhodesia, 91, Great Northfield Street, ...

COUNTRY COTTAGE TO LET ... 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, ... garden, garage, ... Hunting ...

Colonial Affairs Committee

IN view of the statements contained in the Report and Report on Emigrant Labour Act of 1934, Parliamentary Committee similar to that of 1835. He says:

Following upon the Boer War of that year a Parliamentary Committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon, whose report led to the most exhaustive study of colonial questions ever held in the country coupled with the best of all of remarkable recommendations for reform in Colonial Affairs. These recommendations covered every aspect of Native Life, and it is a disturbing reflection that wherever duties of intervening years we have departed from the principles laid down the natives have suffered. While several of the recommendations made in 1835 are still the most urgent need of these territories, it suggests that a similar Committee, with a most ample range of reference would probably produce at this date far more comprehensive recommendations which would form the Home Government the necessary action.

Engine's Invention

THE new British railway Administration has recently introduced mechanical traction records to inspect and record traffic on the track. This is the invention of a member of the staff, Mr. R. C. Cowthorpe, a civil engineer, who was first employed on railway construction work in Kenya in 1902 and was later transferred to the maintenance department. The old method of inspection had been hitherto a serious and unhelpful task. The difficulties of producing one set of figures and one of the most important the extent of improvements made between inspections. Mr. Cowthorpe's invention is a simple record machine which can record the state of the instrument, and is given only, not as it can be seen by the eye, but as it is when carrying the heavy axle loads of a locomotive.

As to Mr. Chamberlain's ideas

Mr. Graham White, of Liverpool, writes: "I would suggest that Great Britain should return to the ideas of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in regard to colonial policy. We ought to carry out what were always his aims, to be our policy—that we on our territories, Colonies, and the interest of the countries over which we exercise sovereignty. We advocated the setting up of a commission to ascertain what subjects there was in the claims of Germany and other countries which wished to bring about territorial change."

British Bowlers in Rhodesia

About 25 bowlers, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives, will form a British touring team to visit Southern Rhodesia in November. They will have four playing days in Salisbury and three in Bulawayo.

Upcoming Engagements

- Oct. 1.—Meeting of Executive Council of Joint East African Board.
- Oct. 1.—Luncheon in honour of Mr. B. Markham, Savoy Hotel.
- Oct. 1.—and 2.—Harold Race Meeting.
- Oct. 1.—Royal Agricultural & Horticultural Society of Kenya Annual Dinner in Nairobi.
- Oct. 2.—Annual Dinner in London of B.S.A. Police.
- Oct. 3.—Monthly Dinner of African Society.
- Oct. 4.—Annual Congress of Rhodesia Agricultural Society.
- Oct. 4.—Annual Dinner of Royal West African Frontier Force.
- Oct. 5.—Opening of 15th Session of Legislative Council.
- Oct. 5.—Kilimanjaro Club.
- Oct. 5.—Royal African Society Dinner.
- Oct. 5.—Luncheon in honour of Sir A. G. ...

Kenya Roadside Hearse

Bradford Chamberlain of Commerce has received specimens of scavenger made for the first time. Mr. L. Bradford of a Kenya estate, who is first experimental Springfield wheel consisted of a frame of cedar with a motor at wheel at one end and a piece of old brake-band for the spindle, the belt being a piece of strips. The scavengers retail in the Colony at 25/- and a company may be formed to develop the project. Merino wool is used in the manufacture.

Improving on Eton

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Old Meridian Society at the old Meridian school, Mr. W. H. Harcourt always had a English public school boy as his model, and he has served in the Army. That was an Eton boy might say to go to Eton. Therefore I am a fine fellow. A Plumber boy should say I go to Plumtree. This is a fine fellow to go to Plumtree.

Mr. W. H. Harcourt, South manager of the Automobile Association in Kenya, has been successful in his road work of porters. He has been several local committees and has been appointed for the Kenya Association. His work has been most promising and has promised to be the best thing of our country in the improvement of the roads and conditions generally.

Mrs. Markham's Visit

The following telegram was received from Kenya on the 15th of September: "Mrs. Markham will be able to pass the Atlantic to New York in the Atlantic and to New York in the Atlantic. We have a heartiest congratulations on your valuable services as Governor's Deputy."

£20,000 Sam to new Settlement

Mr. V. L. S. Haggis of Bulawayo has secured the contract for the construction of a new Victoria district of the Uthmaniyah valley, which is estimated to cost about £20,000, and is part of the scheme of close settlements in that district.

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M. P. James' "South Africa's" opinion
of Captain P. G. Williams's

"IN LIGHTEST AFRICA AND DARKEST EUROPE"

Our contemporary says:
"In this breezy book Captain Williams has voiced once and for all the articulate Englishman's view on the African continent. The book may send home to the happy spirits of real burghers. It places talent to be really funny on subjects like the mandatory system, the 'aria', the deep forests, frosts and midwinters, foods and battles, yet Captain Bill's candour is the most of the talented few who write books about this bright and shining Africa. Captains, wrap themselves in Hamlet's fusty cloak and make it all downhearted. One would like to send each of them a copy of this book. It is a packet of sunshine."

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cannot fail to interest
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that gummy, sticky substance called film. Yet it does this safely. Fox Pepsodent contains no grit, nothing that might harm tooth enamel.

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Western Ethiopian Chieftains

Desired British Administration

A British man to head a group of Nations reporting Western Ethiopian chieftains against the Great British would accept a mandate over the part of the country revealed in the last serious tribal disorder in South-Western Ethiopia where the chieftains refused to collect tribute or to accept Italian taxation. They are agitating the natives, burning Italian posts, killing and driving away all the Italian agents and Italian missionaries, and have appointed to the vacant offices of missionaries and other foreigners persons from the protection of chieftains. The chieftains of the part of the country are the remnants of the Empire of the Abyssinians. The note added that the chieftains had been informed that the British Government could not grant their request.

The submission to the Italian authorities of Major Marian, former Ethiopian Minister in Rome, is a very promising in some ways. With certain reservations, the leading opinion is that the struggle against the Italian agents in the Ethiopian Government is a struggle for the last week's celebrations of the Feast of the Virgin Mary in Addis Ababa, the Viceroy ordered that the presentation of the symbolic bunch of flowers should be made by all the women in the city in order that the Italian might appreciate the importance of the women in the modern world. The women, however, making submission to the Viceroy, and the Viceroy had to accept the submission. The Viceroy had to have a number of houses built for the women, as human beings, and the signing of law meant that the women had the right to the same rights as the men. It is said that 500,000 packets of sugar, with the tricolor flag on each, were distributed among the natives.

Italians Not Happy in Ethiopia

Describing conditions of life in Addis Ababa, a *Guardian* correspondent writes: "There can be no question of the territory the Italians have gained there for the simple reason that it is impossible to pay the amounts of sufficient strength to hold it. The small number of troops has been reduced to a few small columns were sent out in the first half of 1935, and of these nothing more has been heard. Addis Ababa itself is by no means the peaceful place described in official reports. Great celebrations are staged for the normal submission of the natives, but for that of the natives, anyone who had an opportunity of seeing the scene of the old Ras or of other operations of the group of high officials in Addis in the case of the Viceroy and brought to Addis in the morning at the ceremony must be the witness of a police force of 10,000 men, and the Italian army of 10,000 men, and the shooting every night and whenever the natives are reminded of the possibility of a fresh attack on the scale. The immediate neighbourhood of the city, up to the strongly protected walls, is in the hands of the rebels. At night they are entirely in their power, at some points (particularly Golela, on the road to Addis Ababa), and at other points of the area, and the Italian army is in a state of nervousness of the Italian officers, who may be heard complaining of irresponsible recklessness of Italian soldiers in their dealing with the natives."

The food supply of the town has become chaotic and disordered, and the distribution of goods is a complete failure. The lack of food is felt among the common people, and the Italian officials are in a state of nervousness. The nervousness of the Italian officers, who may be heard complaining of irresponsible recklessness of Italian soldiers in their dealing with the natives, is a result of the Italian officials' nervousness of the Italian officers, who may be heard complaining of irresponsible recklessness of Italian soldiers in their dealing with the natives."

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England-Italy Salzburg Race

A nine-day race left Portsmouth on Tuesday morning for a 2,000 miles race to Salzburg. If the hopes of the pilots are fulfilled, the race will have reached Salzburg before the issue is in the hands of our London readers.

The Efforts Principle in Kenya

The Executive Committee of the Indian Association in Kenya has protested against Government's acceptance of the Efforts System in regard to only five Indian seats on the Nairobi Municipal Council and its reservations of two seats for nomination. It urges all Indian Municipal Councilors and their elected members of the Legislative Council to make every effort to have the Efforts System applied to all Indian seats.

Encouraging Native Authors

The Kenyan has been listed by the International African Languages and Cultures as its annual prize competition for books in African languages. The prize is offered by an African and should be for a book of not more than 10,000 words in length. The prizes of £20 and £10 will be awarded for manuscripts in the Runda language, Vende (spoken in the North-West Rhodesia), and in Eki (Nigeria). Full particulars regarding the competition may be obtained from the Kenyan, Millbank House, London, E.C. 4.

Greater Use of Motor Cars

The increase in the sale of private cars and commercial vehicles in the Bulawayo district has been the highest in the South Rhodesia. In the first half of the year, there were 410 new registrations of private cars, 145 of which were the 1935 models, and 122 registrations of commercial vehicles compared with 91 in the first half of 1935, the increase in private cars being 45% and in commercial vehicles 43%. In the Salisbury district the new registrations of private cars increased from 358 to 410, and of commercial vehicles from 184 to 205.

But, though I would persuade, I'll not constrain.
Each man's opinion from his mind concerning anything is subtle.
 —PHILIP MARSHALL, 1584-1639

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Coffee Growers' Association

Report of Functions of Publicity

During an illustrious year to improve the methods of producing, preparing and marketing Tanganyika coffee, the Tanganyika Coffee Growers' Association has issued a series of reports with one general promise made.

During this year of immediately deeper coffee prices the Marketing Committee has, in order of general policy, kept in view the need for every possible means to relieve the coffee grower's difficulties, and has sought technical assistance in connection with curing and grading, the extension of existing markets, and has continued the search for

Domestic limited funds through the reduction of losses by stopping the Association's publicity and marketing work have been restricted, and further revenues there are essential, especially for publicity, for the greater of the many ways of public notice, for the related revenue for 1954, and for the use of will be insufficient to maintain the Association's year on the present limited basis.

The establishment of the Coffee Board, says the report, has been a most important step in planning and in that she interests of the industry, not only in its relations with Government, but in increasing effective co-operation between the coffee industry in the three East African territories. As reported last year, the formation of a Joint East African Coffee Council for the territories is now in sight.

The regular coffee auctions held in Nairobi have been a matter of considerable assistance to the coffee in the Northern Provinces. The increase and sales of Tanganyika coffees at the London market has been a matter to be noted. The following is a summary of the results:

Month	Offered	Sold	Average Price
	Tons	Tons	
July	200	143	105
August	200	147	108
September	15	11	110
October	37	24	110
November	200	155	110
December	213	155	110
January	180	128	110
February	200	128	110
March	180	128	110
April	180	128	110
May	180	128	110

The higher averages of October and November were due to the prices realized by Southern Highlands coffee.

Salisbury Electrical Developments:
Salisbury City Council has accepted a plan to the effect of electricity generating equipment, and complete power plant scheme, with buildings, etc. The work was probably completed in the case of the acceptance of the tenders is conditional on the approval of the Government-in-Council, and obtained in the case of a loan.

Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., has been formed in Bulawayo. The capital of the bank to take over that part of the Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., which is held by the Government, and the Royal and National Bank, Ltd., will be a separate company, Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., in two companies, having the same management and accounting staffs. The Southern Rhodesian Government, feeling that it is in the interests of the country, and the formation of the Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., is a step towards the formation of a Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., in two companies, having the same management and accounting staffs. The Southern Rhodesian Government, feeling that it is in the interests of the country, and the formation of the Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., is a step towards the formation of a Rhodesian Commercial Bank, Ltd., in two companies, having the same management and accounting staffs.

Wool:
The 1954-55 season in Salisbury of the wool of the Rhodesian Merino has been a record one. It has been a record one in the purchase of the wool, and the Rhodesian wool growers will receive the same price as in the previous two years. The negotiations have been carried out by the Northern Rhodesian Wool Growers' Association and the Northern Rhodesian Wool Growers' Association. A dividend of 4% was paid to the members.

Boots:
Each African sheep farmer whose animals sometimes suffer from foot rot will be pleased to learn that rubber boots are now being manufactured in Rhodesia to fit the sheep's feet so firmly that the boots firmly in position and dressings applied to the feet. Tests carried out over the past six months have shown that the boots of up to four feet can be completely removed in one week. The boots, which are made of rubber, are available in all parts of the country. They are made of rubber and are available in all parts of the country.

Rhodesian Development Ideas:
Mr. J. Denny Young, an insurance agent from Parkside, Salisbury, North Rhodesia, said at one of his meetings that he was in the development of southern Rhodesia, and should be raised within the Colony. The first step would be to form a fund of 100,000 to assist in the establishment of new enterprises.

Notice to Contributors:
The editor requests you to consider short stories, articles, etc., or each news notes of general interest, and to send them to the editor. Preference is given to short stories of 1,000 to 1,500 words, and for best length for articles, and to 700 to 1,000 words. Matter submitted should be clearly written on separate sheets, on one side of the paper only, will speedily be returned, and with an ample margin. Please include a return address, and if possible, a return address. Unusable material will not be returned.

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Answers to Correspondents

The New Copper Quotas

Answers to questions on the copper situation in Northern Rhodesia are given in the following columns. Questions are invited by all correspondents. **EXCEPT IN CASES OF THE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA, EACH INQUIRY SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY THE COUPON TO BE FOUND AT THE FOOT OF PAGE 116.**

Every inquiry must bear the name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.

Answers will be given only to telegrams or letters by letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA" and address them to The Editor, East Africa and Rhodesia, 31, Grafton Street, London, W. 1.

B. T. HAMPTON—Finance is the difficulty.

C. R. B. HASTINGS—The report for the year ended June 30 last has just been circulated to shareholders. No doubt the secretary of the company would send you a copy on application.

H. H. HERNE—Hills in East African gold shares must be regarded as speculative. There is certainly no Kenya gold mining share which you can buy for a pledged investment to give big returns.

S. BONANZA—**BEIRA**—(1) I do not advise a purchase at present. (2) Fully stated, considering everything. (3) As proposing long shots you might try Kenton or Kenya Consolidated or East African Goldfields at the present low prices.

S. G. BOLAWAYO—No, do not recommend a purchase. The cutting which you send as a striking resemblance to matter sent to me by other parties, is not suitable for publication.

E. F. E. GEORGIAS—The shares were run up to 13s. some time ago and are now around 12s. Has he heard of any sort of rumours, but purchase can be regarded only as a wild gamble. The shares are not quoted on the London market.

VANESSA SALTDEAN—Rhodesia Mines Concessions are strongly financed and should be worth keeping for better times. Kenya Consolidated, now that arrangements have been made for the concessions necessary for the development of what appear to be promising properties, should be held.

A. A. LYNDEN—Yes, consider Bavirondo Mines a reasonable speculation, but you must be prepared to realise. The company is under sound technical management, and the progress reports have been encouraging, but patience will be necessary because the policy is to press for wide underground developments and not to rush production.

JOHN B. MARSHALL—Taking the long view there should be prospects of making good profits from a selection of shares in East African and Rhodesian mines, many of which are depressed by political considerations and public apathy to prices well below what could be justified even to-day. If the money were spread over British, Kenya, East African Consolidated, Kenya Gold Mines Syndicate and other companies, for instance, you would have opportunity of realising a profit from time to time.

Under the relaxed quota conditions Northern Rhodesia is now allowed to sell annually 137,972 tons of fine copper, instead of 128,772, as formerly. Botswana and Bechuanaland are increased 2,500 tons for this month each, and Kutlutha 2,000, while the quota of the great Union Mine is just the Katanga Province of the Belgian Congo has been increased from 120,500 to 92,500 short tons.

General Output

During July, Johannesburg reported a net output of gold valued at 4,440,000. The output for June was 2,443,027, valued at 2,721,600.

General output from Northern Rhodesia during August was as follows: Copper, 25,175 tons; coal, 1,740 tons; uranium, 35,858 lbs.; mica, 12,700 lbs.; and gold, 147 oz.

Gold output from Northern Rhodesia during August totalled 147 oz. 10 dwt. 12 gr., the highest monthly output for the past five years. Annual production for the first eight months of this year is valued at £4,607,000 compared with £4,105,000 during the corresponding period of 1935.

Battlefields Gold Mines

Battlefields Gold Mines, Ltd. has been registered in London to take over the business carried on at Battlefields, Southern Rhodesia, by the Progressive Syndicate. The nominal capital is £26,000 in 50 shares, and the directors are Mr. W. W. Whitefield, of 2 St. James' Terrace, Kent's Park, N.W. and Mr. D. F. Phillips, of Battlefields, Gatooma, Southern Rhodesia.

Schools

West Swiftdale Ores, Ltd., the British company which is operating on the wolframite discoveries at Tsfontanga, Southern Rhodesia, is reported to have taken an option on cheque deposits at the Bikita district where exports in 1935 assayed 7.16 per cent. pyrites, which is the highest percentage in the world.

Uganda Alluvial

River locations in the alluvial districts of Uganda have been granted to M. J. Byrnes, of Kenya and Uganda Minerals Explorations, and Messrs. Lemon and Vavas, and in the Kibiri district to the W. S. Lower Syndicate and Mr. H. Heintz.

Increasing Nr. Consumers

The International Tin Research Council estimates that the consumption of tin for the 12 months ended June 30, 1936, was 145,750 tons, which represents an increase of 17.2% on the preceding year.

Lessons Preaching Company

The Kenya Prospecting Co., Ltd. will be struck off the Kenya Register of Companies, unless notice to that effect can be given by November 13.

Revert to Katanga Mines Ventures

Revert-Katanga Mining Ventures, Ltd. has been struck off the register of companies, and the company dissolved.

Latest Share Prices

Latest share prices appear on page 119.

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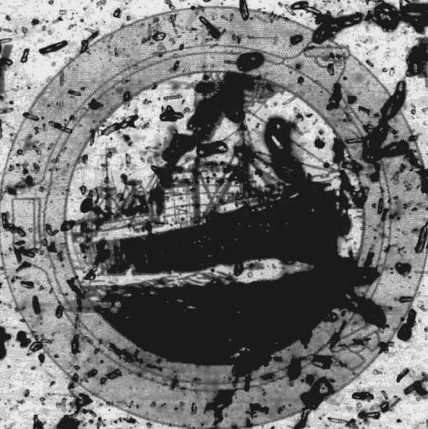
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PRODUCE

Home-made services include passages from East and South Africa to the United Kingdom and London, whilst a regular service is maintained between East and South Africa and the U.S.A. There are refrigerated chambers for the carriage and delivery of all Rhodesian produce such as fruit/dairy produce, cereals, white coffee and tobacco like other shipments are given special attention.

CLAN LINE

On Commercial Concerns

A telegraph office has been opened at Siding, Nhasaland.

Railwaying of the Salisbury-Harare Road of Rhodesia has been agreed.

The Tanganyika Railway for the year ending last year, compared with £200,126 the end of 1934.

A representative conference in Bulawayo agreed that maize control is necessary for a number of years.

Over 3,000 men are directly employed in maintaining the 1,022 miles of Beira and Uganda Railway track at an annual cost of £5,000.

Northern Suppliers, Ltd. will be struck off the Northern Rhodesia register of companies unless cause is shown to the contrary by November 15.

British Rubber Plantations, which have coffee and rubber interests in northern Tanganyika, announce the payment of a dividend of 2 1/2% in respect of the year ended June 30.

The Governor of Southern Rhodesia has approved the proposed Gatooma loan of £60,000, of which £31,500 is required for an electricity scheme and £28,500 for a water scheme.

Mr. A. Scrymgeour has installed on his Kimbumba sisal estate a £500 refuse-burning plant which will dispose of all fuel wastes, and avoid the cost of refuse dumping from the dehydrating works.

The Nyasaland Government is understood to be seeking the Secretary of State's approval to the extension of the scheme of advances to tobacco planters for another year, pending a decision on the Land Bank Report.

£25,412 was spent in Tanganyika last year on the construction of roads and bridges, the chief allocations being for roads in the mining areas, and for the Lindi-Nhasasi road and feeder roads in the Southern Province.

A petition for the reduction of the capital of P.W. and Anderson, Ltd. from £150,000 to £27,450 is before the High Court of Northern Rhodesia, and a list of creditors of the company was made out as from September 10, 1934.

Empire Scientific Conference

Delegates to the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference, among which are the British East Africa and Rhodesia, will assemble in London tomorrow after spending the past week inspecting the bureaus and centers of investigation in the colonies which deal with zoology, and other animal health and fruit production.

On October 2 they will be entertained at a dinner by the British Government, when the Rio Hill of Orange, South Secretary of State for the Colonies will preside.

Among the Colonial delegates are Mr. R. V. Vernon, British Consul-General, Mr. A. Stockdale, Agricultural Officer at the Secretary of State, Dr. H. J. Tompkins, Assistant Agricultural Adviser, Dr. Geoffrey Evans, Principal of the Trinidad Agricultural College of Tropical Agriculture, Mr. W. Nowell, the Director of the Main Research Station, Major H. M. Briscoe-Edwards, Chief Veterinary Officer, Kenya, and Mr. J. W. Meis, Director of Animal Health, Northern Rhodesia. Delegate from Southern Rhodesia is Mr. D. W. Brackley, District Commissioner, and Mr. S. G. D. W. Brackley, District Commissioner, in the Department of Agriculture, Northern Rhodesia. District Secretary to the High Commissioner.

Late News Items

L. M. Stone and Mrs. Stone have formed a club in Salisbury which they call the Pamana Club, and which will mainly produce the commodities of the fields.

Arrangements are being made for the return of Rhodesia by the members of the Stone family.

Government officials in London representatives have discussed plans for a public library for Salisbury.

The East African Colonial week, entitled the Eastern Colonial Week, has made its appearance in Brussels.

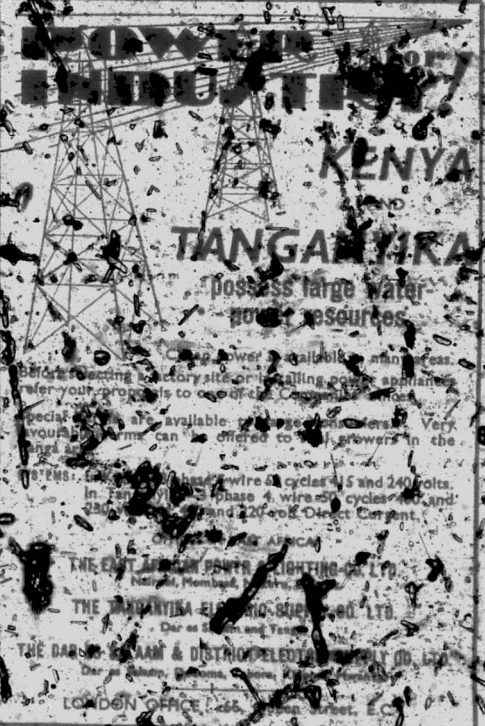
The African and South Africa have issued a special album commemorating the jubilee of a name.

Dutchmen are contemplating the establishment of a route from Holland to South Africa via the West Indies.

Existing provisions relating to the training allowances of nursing sisters in Kenya and Northern Rhodesia are considered to be stringent and are amended.

The Nyasaland Government has asked the Secretary of State for a decision regarding the proposed appointment of a Commissioner to inquire into the Protectorate's finances.

A feature of the Post Office exhibition at the recent trade exhibition in Johannesburg was the distribution of leaflets in English and Spanish explaining the advantages of the savings bank facilities.



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East African Market Reports Latest Share Prices

...the price of... rubber... latest London prices are...

Cocoa - Quiet with Zanzibar spot at 8d. set... Coffee - Fair prices... Pepper - Fair prices... Tea - Quiet with... Tobacco - Fair prices...

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Offices... Kapsabet, Kabete, Kapteber, Kapteber, Kapteber...

...share prices... Rhodesian... East African... Kenya... Uganda...

Table of share prices for various companies including Rhodesian, East African, Kenya, and Uganda.

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Table of share prices for various companies including British South Africa, Central Line, Consolidated, etc.

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This vessel Malda... passengers from East Africa...
Delaney, Miss G.
Cleahill, Mr. E.
Gulbansen, Mr. K.
Hill, Mrs. & Miss J.
Johnson, Mr. T. G.
Johnston, Mr. & Mrs. F. W.
Kingham, Mrs. C.
Kroff, Mrs. E.
Lester, Mr. J.
McDonald, Mrs.
McNair, Miss M.
McHinn, Mr. & Mrs.
Murray, Mr. D. D.
Munn, Mr. & Mrs.
Napier, Mr. & Mrs.
Powell, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Rice, Mr. A.
Robbins, Mr. & Mrs.
Rowson, Mr.
Sage, Mr.
Passengers marked with asterisks are members of Messageries

Schwarz, Mr. & Mrs.
Tait, Miss A.
Casellas, Mr. & Mrs.
Scott, Mr. & Mrs.
Leene, Miss
Gunn, Miss

Pat & Sulagh
Nichter, Mr. & Mrs.
Watson, Mr. & Mrs.
Baker, Mr. & Mrs.
Mason, Mr. & Mrs.
Maitland, Mr. & Mrs.

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close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. each Friday
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close at the G.P.O. London at 11.30 a.m. each Friday

Air Mail Passengers.

On all services... The air mail which...
Malakal, and Mr. J. A. Jackson, for Doodhia,
Mr. A. Mathews leaves on October 2 for Entebbe. The inward
air mail which leaves on September 23 brought Lady
Byrne from Nairobi and the mail which arrived at
September 23 brought Mr. Eall, Mr. Herbert and Mr.
Robert Atkinson from Khartoum.

Passengers for East Africa.

Passengers for East Africa...
Gray, Mr. & Mrs. R.
O'Connell, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Irving, Mr.
The 10th Chamber which leaves Southampton for East Africa on September 10th carries the following passengers:
Harris, Miss
Munholand, Mrs.
Baker, Mr. & Mrs.
Barton, Mr. & Mrs.
Hunt, Mr. O. B.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. D.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. G.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. I.
Hunt, Mr. & Mrs. J.

The Clan Line

The Clan Line... seven Clan liners...
The Clan Line is the largest cargo-carrying steamship
service in the world. That is a fact first made known to
the world by the most interesting brochure just published by the
Clan Line, which was founded by Charles William Galloway when
he was only 37 years of age. He began in Liverpool as
owner of two steamships, and 100 years later he
entered the African carrying-trade. During the war 26
ships of the Clan Line were lost, but such was the enterprise
of the board that 11 had been replaced by speedier
and more up-to-date vessels before the Armistice.

T.S.S. "Umtali" in Beira.

When the T.S.S. "Umtali" of the Bullard King fleet
reached Beira on the maiden voyage, residents of Beira
and Zimbalanda entertained on board and Mr. A. Bain
Mayor of Umtali presented Captain Edwards with two
fine Native wood-carved umbrellas on behalf of the Municipality
of Umtali and a large framed photograph of the town
square on behalf of the Lubbers Association.

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BEIRA has become the recognized winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, being equally favored by sea, air and land, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Queensland.

BEIRA is a modern town, and was built by the Mozambique Company, but it has a long history. It was founded by the Portuguese in 1506. It contains the finest of the Empire and is one of the most beautiful in the world. Over 30 beaches and lanes are regular and BEIRA has the best climate in the world.

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KOLYNOS

DENTAL CREAM



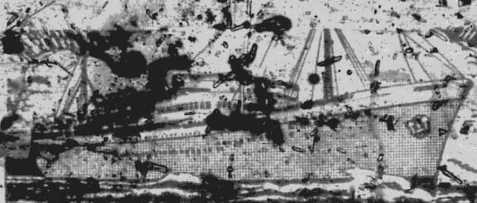
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TRY KOLYNOS. See how it gives teeth a lustre, new cleanness and makes them more attractive than any other possible tooth-paste. Highly concentrated, Kolynos is even the most potent half-an-inch is enough. Kolynos is BEST and is DRY to the brush.

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