

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

**D**EPRIVED consistent champion of the principle of income tax in a campaign in which he could claim a considerable number of objects among leading business men and others to his side, as to the suitability of Kenya's Income Tax—the form of taxation to East Africa, we were among the first to object to Kenya's draft "Bill to Impose a Tax upon the Income and to Regulate the Collection thereof," which, in forecasting, as soon proved to be the case, the provisions would antagonise the numbers of residents in the Colony who in due time agreed with the application of an income tax. The whole history of Kenya's income tax controversy would have been changed if the Government had wisely chosen to opportunity to win the support of those who had no rooted objection to the form of tax, but were greatly annoyed by the local Board of Revenue. Unhappily, the Government of Kenya showed no spirit of concession in 1936, and the result that the controversy again flared up, and continued intermittently to distract the Colony's resources for another ten years.

At the third Income Tax Bill presented in Kenya on February 27, 1946, had been put before the Kenyan public four years previously, there would have been reasonable grounds for anticipating the smooth and untrammelled introduction of this new form of taxation, an end to bitterness and the strengthening of the colonial revenue system. The basis of this more scientific taxation system binds the State services. A few comparisons reveal the vast total Government has departed from its old official salaries

in its earlier obscurity. To take some points which we particularly noticed in the Bill, the rates are the proposed all-inclusive rates was 10/-; in the new Bill it has been increased to 15/- £1.00 was allowed for a husband, and £20 for each other child, so the basic Bill has been changed to £1.00 and £20 respectively, while the whole family of no more than four children, who have to feed, clothe, and educate their children not less, considerably.

The most serious objection to the discrimination between salaried and unskilled in the provision of the 1933 (1941) which discriminated in regard to the allowances for pension concerning official tributaries. Indeed, only the employees of the quasi-public departments and the civil servants, whose emoluments

wants, a provision is now made for exemption of contributions to any public or private provident fund. The Governor may declare a specified fund for the purposes of the Ordinance, and in the assessment of wages or profits from employment, the value of quarters, board, other allowances, including passage allowances, are to be taken into account. That the general public will welcome this clause to bring what hitherto invisible emoluments into line for assessment purposes cannot be doubted, for many officials that are were being unfairly advantaged by the earlier Bill. But the less important side-issue to the introduction of the tax will be the question which the competent authorities decide to adopt in view of the fact that the percentage of invisible emoluments

and suitable arrangements for the handling of the coal and its disposal. In the case of the Billas, which has been mentioned, it is unadvisable to implement implementation of the spirit of the agreement, as far as possible, between the Government and the people of the Tidore Island, it would be better to implement the Bill as it stands. We warmly welcome the principle of leaving the coal in the hands of the people of the Tidore Island, if the Government could make up its mind to do so. The Tidore Islanders could then expect to receive from the country at light a rentence as prevails in Southern Rhodesia where a named man does not pay more than one-tenth of what he reaches 80% of the cost of his expenses. This would be a good idea. The Tidore Islanders should be given the opportunity to form their own organization, which will propose to the Government the formation of a quantity of shares which are equivalent to a reasonably fixed and reasonable income. The new economy which has been created has been alien to the local population and point of the primary producers, whose work requires a lot of time with the result in economic depression.

**THE PRACTICALITY OF THE ROLES AS THE SEPARATE PARTIES.** According to Tebra, the main difficulty of the railway proposal lies in the immediate depression period and the earnestness with which other subjects have been taken up. He also states that in London and in America, the first emphasizes the need for a certain degree of accordance with the fact of the case and not in the opinions on which Government has decided to pursue the construction of the railway. The third originally contemplated, the problem is simplified by the agreement of Government and of the mining companies involved that the difficult issues lie in the question: "Will the traffic justify the construction of the railway?" and the fourth, an increased commercial traffic. Tebra's best touch with the Tidore Islanders is that the traffic will be small. He is astounded that Government should in this late stage of negotiations, on the point, more particularly in view of the original decision, which must have been based on the best technical advice available at the service, to give the go-ahead as if it were the tomorrow.

The second argument it has an unfortunate tendency to emphasize the position. The difficulty is that the Tidore Islanders are not interested in the road to any extent in different categories. Originally they were to be assisted in passing through the area, we would suggest that even an agreement has

been reached that the road will be built. It is necessary, it may be wise, that the Government should be asked to build the road to the Tidore Islanders, as far as possible, in accordance with the public interest of the area. Any official statement of the Government should be considered on the possibility of forming the standpoint of a man upon the subject. The body of local investors, who are in the field of support of the government, are inclined to the *communism*, that Celtic investors justify the expenditure of money, especially in the *colonial* standard. To complete the road to the standard origin, paid by investors, will be a great advantage. The giving of the money will be very interesting, as it will be more difficult to come to an agreement to the capital necessary for their future development.

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Colonel A. M. Andrew, who has been involved in the negotiations, has said:

## NOTES BY THE WAY.

### *Coronation Mayor.*

HOWLADYSLADY DELAMIRE, who was to have succeeded Mr. A. T. Wood as Mayor of Nairobi immediately on his return to Kenya from England, has written to Mr. Wood that he is convinced it would meet with the wishes of a great many people throughout the Colony if he continued as Mayor until the end of his term of office. "I do hope that the Council will not raise the question of your resignation at this moment's further consideration," says the gracious gesture by Lady Delamire was to Mr. Wood. In his office during the six months period which he officially appreciated with Kenya, and showed greater warmth to visitors welcome when he eventually assumes the duties of office. "Mr. Woods has rendered distinguished service both to the Colony's and Nairobi municipality's affairs. He is the Grand Old Man of our town Council," said Lady Delamire, "and I am surprised and consoled to find him still in the Mayoralty."

### *The Art Lovers and the Lions.*

MEAN stories have been told about the attitude of lions in Africa when an art lover passes overhead. Some run their defiance. Others apparently think discretion the better part of valour, and retreat hastily to the nearest bush. Here is a new story about some lions which were tracking a zebra. Many were about to overtake her when one of the big male lions swept overhead. This, however, enabled him to attack his quarry. All the time the lions had curiously enjoyed a moment of irritation as well as they could, upon the intruder as seen in the sky. So angry were they, in fact, that after hunting back their heads and drawing them well up, some of them could even be seen making turns toward springs, as though of determination to pull down out of the sky the intruder, which had snuffed them of their quarry.

### *Passionfruit.*

N.Y. has made in our British Industries Fair a sample of the marketing in England of a new Kenya product, granadilla juice, used as a cocktail ingredient. We now hear from Kenya of quite a new passing fruit drink, "A passionata juice," for which the Colony owes thanks to Dr. F. N. Lanyon of Port Moresby. The demand, we are told, is substantial, supplies, and its success has doubtless led to the import of the small UK passion fruit seedlings among farmers in the neighbourhood. The drink is delicious, tasting really like orange and grape things, respectively.

### *Saint Lucia Hats On.*

After all the annual headgear and prizes given out at the Rev. Wm. Jones, the headmaster had it was found the boy who had been winning the normal race due to illness had not been in the race. It had appealed to the Rev. Wm. Jones to nominate in endeavouring to procure adequate compensation for the boy who had been ill. The Rev. Wm. Jones, however, had a strong objection against the boy's being given such a head-

### *Good Companions.*

MRS. A. M. MASSIE, an unofficial member of the Tanganyika Legislative, and a former President of the African Society of Tanganyika, who is spending part of his overseas leave in England, is as versatile in business as he is in sports and other hobbies. Like many other East Africans, Mrs. Massie, James and other associations with South Africa, but it is exceptional in that before taking up farming in the Linton before the War, she was as a young man from Scotland to Canada, living for a time with the Hudson Bay Company. In the history of Tanganyika's mining industry goes to be written, his name will be prominent among these pioneers. He grasped the Territory's mineral possibilities long before people began to think seriously of it as a possible gold producer. In his office in Dar es Salaam he was to be seen sketching bubbles, bits of stone and rock, cubes and rectangulars which conveyed nothing to the layman, and balances, rough sketches plans and more bits, and about the bits of stone and rock hovered his person, the art shirt-sleeved farmer, "Algy" Doyle, who had never had a desk or a chair in his office, preferring the open air and the wide open spaces which suited to room in the compass of the third largest in the mining enterprises, P. Williams, author of "Lightest Africa and Dark Europe," and of many a practical

### *The Logical Conclusion.*

REFERRING to an impression gives a certain quarter that each group of people in African Dependencies should be required to pay for its own services, that is, contributions Africans for educational, medical and administrative services should come from Africans themselves, and that expenditure in Indian and other European countries should come from Europeans themselves. Messrs. Bryant and Maynard said that, "in so far as their right of education in British African Dependencies, that it would be unnecessary to impose the toll and dangers of such a policy, if it were not supported by many uninformed persons. Called to its logical conclusion, they say, such a policy would demand that old age pensions should be paid in taxes on old age, and that the expenses of maintaining Hospitals should be met from taxes on the sick and dying; and, indeed, they claim, and for the good of the country, as a whole, are compelled to do so, by an obligation which might be said to be a whine, and those better able to pay must bear the greater share of the load. Curiously enough, these self-same authorities, in practice, too, have adopted a system of taxation in recent years in which the tax rates in Rhodesia have approached policies in accordance with similar principles.

### *Co-operation.*

IT is well known that further evidence of the brighter, more critical outlook in the Association by African tribesmen Ndebele of a native society, the privilege of membership consisting merely a monthly subscription of £1.00 per month, and worked to only half-time. When, however, this suggestion was made, many members received little attention of their interests, but the Society has a duty to perform.

## Tsetse Fly and Game.

### New Fly Trap Invented.

By LEONARD S. DAVIDSON, M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.

Gladly accept the invitation of the *East African and Rhodesian Game Trust* to give a short summary of the investigation carried out by me in the Lambwe Valley of Kenya Colony in 1900 on the tsetse (tsese) fly, *Glossina pallidipes*, the neglected organisation, general principle, and the actual details of the work being treated.

*G. pallidipes*, carrying disease to cattle and all domestic animals, as well as to carriers of sleeping sickness to humans, is the commonest species of *tsetse-flies* in East Africa, its presence precludes the keeping of all domestic animals over large areas of colony, whence herds of following and taking a ride on trains and later cars in ever-present danger to the stocklands of Kenya which are to date free only.

#### The Effect of Elephants on Fly.

In my research I was able to show by a great effect of elephants on game, that they feed by, and by their browsing and grazing habit, keep dense riverine thickets, a habitat ideal to the fly's existence. Thus, many great roads in the thickets lead right down to bush from impenetrable jungle or trees; that degrees of shade, humidity, and openness, which enables the fly to breed and range, point of search of its host. But although statistics were kept on the movements of elephant from a point situated in an unpeopled area of 1,100 square miles for several months, there was practically no trace of leaping spread.

It is not thought that buffalo or elephants actually move far in any direction, but that they will create temporary concentrations and increase the fly's population in areas already infected. From their browsing up during the day in deer bushes they seem, if anything, to keep the fly within its limits.

The elephant and the buffalo are comparatively slow moving beasts, and the fly has not only no trouble in finding them, but no difficulty in feeding on them. This is shown with a young elephant, which, when they are moving and not buried in bushes, and easily get it to feed low, go to show that they are more likely to carry the fly than the smaller game, which can run back and hide. The wild game animals are few in the Lambwe, the main, while by their point of migration, distance from the river, thickens, and numbers of birds, are probably the cause of fly spread, as also is the intermediate host.

The only animal which lives throughout the year in these concentrations is the warthog, and in the Lambwe, where bushbuck is wanting at a few water-holes, must be considered as the intermediate host, which, however, it is surviving on, elephant and buffalo are scarce. Five tsetse in the Lambwe, and, among them, from the semi-open, the first place was the warthog, which was found up the banks of the rivers in the valleys, and so as to form a connecting line between those from the river thickets up the subsidiary streams.

Warthogs are topi, which do not enter the bush if they can find water in an open plain, and

This statement, received as a record of writing, was published without my name in the *Bulletin of the Entomological Society of America*, in another report on tsetse flies, written which is the results of my work in East Africa, Sir Guy Macmillan, for his full permission to write this summary before the publication of the original in his journal.

Considered of importance to fly's existence at the time of year when the mosquito is low, and the fly is struggling hard to continue in the absence of man, namely the game, riverine thickets, and seasonal spread of *G. pallidipes* is still held a fly giving continuity of life for even a part of the year. There are a scattering of streams in the main valley through the open scrub, open and exposed to the dense riverine thickets.

The temperature, being practically constant, could be eliminated as a factor causing spread. The graph showed that in the Lambwe Valley the temperature remained, in the place, about the same in the wet season and immediately after the rains in the dry season, and within the dense riverine thickets, which is necessary for breeding.

#### A Summary.

The fallacy that seasonal spread of the fly is due to the movements of game, or to the spread of the insect in the season, is disproved after the season, when fly spread in the Lambwe, the habits of game are the same as in the dry, in fact, they were more stationary. The game of the plains never came into the valley, the game of the forest, as they naturally preferred a water-hole in the open, the water-loving and bush-loving game remained in the dense forest, and the open, bounded to keep away from the riverine thickets.

It would add that Natives were employed throughout the valley sole to watch the movement of game. If one considers the habits of the dry season, when the concentration is relatively small area, it will be admitted that, for the forest, for the water, and so on, we can also be applied further, when the area of infection is very much smaller.

One can therefore say with conviction that the seasonal spread of fly is due to humidity, or meteorological changes, and not to game. In the Lambwe, the greatest concern is the fly throughout the year with a subsistence on the windward mountain water and a dry game.

After monthly surveys, it was shown that the ideal habitat for the tsetse is a large number of trees, bush, intersecting glades and surrounded by open grass, such as the kind of country, however, the greater humidity of the bush, the grass, and the open grass, the open grassy land, and the open grassy land.

It was also shown that the population of the fly in any area directly proportional to temperature, the area, is vast, but that, on the other hand, the fly population will decrease as the increased rainfall drops down to a certain limit, and the number of flies will be less.

Another result of the survey, when investigating the possibility of getting rid of the fly, regular patrols of the bush, and so on, or periodic surveys only, nothing of any value would be accomplished in the year.

For example, one of the most important and valuable game, the elephant herd, cannot be driven away, nor get rid of by any method. One may state as the best method, that no fly were there, and that there was much game.

But, all the other game, and the deer, hungry and disease, are to man.

I visited such areas, the only conclusion would not be reached, that the flies were present, but when the seasons are turned off, it is a rare condition of the country, and in the Lambwe, one of the areas, I found an abnormality in the bush, which could not

account of him and his men when considering the normal state of things in connection with the observation of game.

The most economical method of hunting birds of *O. pallidior* is probably some arrangement of the woody vegetation in large areas of thickets so as to drive them down by keeping out birds first and then clearing of all small bushes and woody vegetation to make the continuous thickets. The divisions between the dense and the open woodlands are emphasized by a live fence of elephant cane, which will grow rapidly and eventually become quite dense. No domestic animal need be allowed within a mile of the dense bush. Eventually there would thus be a continuous impenetrable thicket through which they could not range. They could then exist only on the outskirts where traps could be placed at intervals.

#### Traps.

As regards the more economical method by direct control of clearing an area of the Mfunti Forest, Zululand, has agreed to the proposal of the Government that by the use of traps it can make hundreds of square miles of land safe for stock. Farmers are re-staking their land, game extermination is no longer demanded, and taxes are a thing of the past. It has now 4,000 head working in the Mfunti Forest, and in under two years had really staggering results. Mr. Harris, who has been instrumental in the idea of the extermination of the flies, is the same man as that

who under Dr. Livingstone many years ago eventually built a trap which was considered good enough to set against the elephant. This is what he calls the box trap. It is as placed in the bush alongside, and within a yard of the house for 20 days. Every seventh day the traps were interchanged, so that there would be no favoritism in the choice of sites.

The results of their trials were so encouraging that the traps were left for the winter, and the catch of flies continued, varying throughout the four months (a trap being interchanged every seven days). A comparison of the two traps is interesting.

The average catch over four months in every kind of weather showed the box trap to catch 204 flies, the number of flies that the Harris trap caught.

The Harris trap is five feet to carry it, whereas the box trap will only suffice. The Harris trap costs 30s. and the box trap costs 7s. 6d. The dimensions of the Harris trap are roughly 6 ft by 3 ft. platform on top and two sloping sides of 1 ft by 4 ft, with an opening 6 ft. broad in mouth. The dimensions of the box trap are 4 ft by 2 ft on the vertical sides 4 ft. by 3 ft. with 1 ft by 8 in. opening at mouth.

The difference in the traps which caused the improvement was as follows: the box trap was a black strip of cloth along the inner edge of the trap and another one-inch strip half way up inside in the psycholoche. It was suspended, and instead of settling down on the floor of the trap and working down on

the floor, it went to the black strip at the mouth of the trap. It was seen how many flies still flew after probing the black strip at the mouth, and so one-inch black strip was placed to each side in to fly from, were up the inside of the trap, and when they got there the light of the torching game was so bright that very few of any attempted to fly down again. Thus the fire trap was actually doubled.

In the last week of my visit to the Lambwe River I took a trap which I had recently come across against the box trap, and after five days' work, 1500 were taken, nearly three times the number of the box trap. The reason was that the mouth of the box trap was right in the center of the danger of the fire.

I have no doubt that the last trap could also be improved, and I regret that I was unable to continue my experiments in traps, and am convinced from Mr. Harris's large-scale investigations that the best and most economical method of extermination also in trapping, and that that method should be given a fair trial in Kenya.

**Danger of fire.** In Kenya.

Moving objects, such as animals or mammals, are the first to attract the fly and known to attract the fly.

When by chance fire has acquired another nest for at least 24 hours and usually remains in the same place during this time, it is likely on passengers for stock in the train. The fly is a carrier of disease and may remain long before it becomes dangerous. In Kenya, the trains pass through scrubland and into country which though free of fire at the time, may be entirely suitable for fly infestation. The trains pass through country infested with fire, and stop at stations in fly-free country, but where fly could thrive.

This danger is now well appreciated, and already accomplished fast and unless drastic action is taken in the immediate future, failure of the stockmen in Kenya will be inevitable.

There are two ways of combating this danger. The first is to have the traps placed on the outskirts of the fly circle, and the traps searched for fly. Some method of using the traps should be possible, such as leaving them in a special contrivance, which when closed, plastic some insecticide, may be placed in the traps, and corridors as well as under embankments, etc., to some degree carry the insects away from the traps.

2. The clearing of all brush and stations either of the railway line to staff. This clearing on either side of the line should be kept 100 ft. till the grass is reduced when fierce fires should be put out in the cleared strip when the wind is high. The object of the fires is to clear any regeneration of the wood, and get rid of the obstructions to burning the grass in the burnt up land. Attract game and consequently the vicious insects, but as the cleared strip is broad enough, this danger is negligible. A great burning would be quite the most effective method of clearing regrowth.

**COLONIES.** — S. KENYONDO.

COMMANDER

E. BROWN

MARCH

	January	February	March	April	May	June
Male	52	32	30	7	38	1293
Female	—	—	—	—	—	150
Total	52	32	30	7	38	1293
Box Trap	—	—	—	—	—	551
Harris Trap	238	1	104	87	37	442

*A Book about Mandates.**An Opportunity Missed.*

It would be interesting to speculate on the identity of Mr. Neil Macaulay, who has written "Mandates—Reasons, Results, Remedies" (Methuen), a book which, though it is not his name, and there is no authorial sentence that he has, considerable personal knowledge of Panayika, even though he makes a number of surprising statements concerning the Territory.

It is also clear that he has read practically everything published in this journal in respects of the subject of German Colonial claims, and he has utilized much of the information and many of the opinions without even mentioning the paper, though no doubt at a compromise stage of his researches he records statements made by us in our communications to another paper, and quotes extracts from our books "Festering Discrepancy" and "To-morrow." If this state of affairs had been better understood, the material, we should have been delighted to see it appropriated for a good purpose, as it is indeed conceivable that his ammunition should have been fired with greater success.

Then, in this book, a study of handwriting, an amount of space, and more than half the reason of thrust and counter-thrust, lies what is really lacking—a sense of balance, the absence of which creates the impression that the author is not a safe guide in country which will be unknown to the great majority of his readers. They are, unfortunately, bound to take him at his word as an interested commentator on all things German, rather than as a disinterested analysist of the developments of a question on which they need instruction.

Mandat detachment, retaining the state that exists at the time of entry—such are the qualities which would obtain success in such a task. In such place Mr. Macaulay has shown strong personal feelings, a tendency to exaggerate, and unavoidable error in some matters. Those blinshes are more than mar a book of this kind, they largely destroy the high value which it might have had at the opportune moment.

*The League's Attorney.*

He quotes with good authority regarding the mandate system, and manages, he argues, if not quite a blank cheque, a power of attorney upon which he holds the right steps as he thinks fit within the limits of justice and morality. The idea of the mandates was to throw a die tie to the backward rates of mankind across the stormy seas of modern civilisation; and to draw at no matter how instant, one of the three fangs that great family of nations, the British Commonwealth. That there is nothing cynical about mandates is, he suggests, recognised by the circumstances that the British supervisory system is far from being set up, entered into, or founded. Mandates are a creation of the League of Nations.

This point on which he rests when the League is unfortunate, for evident effect, must be to weaken his influence with some of his readers... those who hold his views will be convinced by his arguments of them that his sentiments are not only sound on the whole, but at the time, while those who strongly differ from him will be likely to reason that one who went uninvited to the League, probably in a small error, was destined to do so again.

Instead of fulminations, the denunciation of the mandat, Nishikoshi Commission, and the like, it is quainter to write that it is very doubtful if the labours of the R.M.F.A. have ever produced concrete results worthy of record, and to declare that the existence of the Commission is a waste of time and money if it cannot point to abuses which it has remedied in the administration of the various territories—these statements may raise a smile on Ceylon, as arguments on the cheap rights of the Press, but they detract greatly from the work of this kind.

Hyperbole is likewise out of place. What possible advantage can there be in asserting that "the compatriots with the Teutonic ruthlessness (the reference is to the severity with which the Germans and their Major-generals were suppressed by the Germans), the driving of prisoners from the fort at Lucknow during the Indian Mutiny, pales into insignificance" and the usual "British arguments labelled as British shams" diminished to fade into silence?

It is clear proof that the Usamara Company, who own a large-like territory, have failed in its high mission post by trained agents of the German Foreign Office. If so, what does Mr. Macaulay base that claim? If he has seen evidence, it is his bounden duty to place it before the Government of the Mandated Territory for obvious action. Even those who might have been inclined to accept his accusation will be forced to admit his evident overstatement in the same paragraph, where the objects of this company are neither commercial nor economic but simply and solely political.

*Manifest Errors.*

And what is to be said of the graves of facts?

If 1913 the transversal Enderby and Farnesberg, which had been detached from the Indian China Squadron, to run in merchant commerce in the Indian Ocean, were to be accounted for, the steamer being brought to bay in the Gulf of Aden, she was sunk when running ashore."

The Koenigsberg, "is never a member of the Indian Gulf squadron; she was stranded in East African waters when the War broke out, was sought refuge of her own accord in the Njali River, soon after the Mombasa port authorities, she did not run ashore, but had moored some distance from the thick mangroves, awaiting when she was brought to bay—one of the first vessels to apply to a ship which was anchored in mid-ocean, many hours from the mouth of the river, the water from their flag!"

There is elsewhere the important decision that "nearly everyone believes the Germans overdid the shooting," when a general succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by General Deacon, of Egypt. A England, visited by Deacon, of course, regarded the East African Campaign as almost over, but the truth of the field was of nothing to do with that, as Deacon thought and said, "that would have been enough to put the Germans in a bad light, and that his successor would have to do most part of the job to do a general's property," he added to me you founded."

Then, what is to be made of the suggestion that the stumbling block to abrogating the Conference of 1919 seems to be the fact that present in the Conference to discuss the formation of the League was almost entirely the British and French Marques posts whom, in addition, the Anglo-British commercial boundary of the Red Sea.

MARCH 1

One pennyworth of Nyasaland imports will pass through Africa to Europe, and that is all that is required to make the Convention a success.

Another is how he treated the German prisoners. In Durban, there is the German prisoner of war camp at one stage of the East African War. The camp was prepared, and now up the sponge of the world stage does Mr. Churchill think that the Germans should be treated? It would be interesting to know what he conceives it to have been the first period, and then to compare it with the testimony of General Von Schwerin of other German military men, who had to sue for the Governor whom they had to let go without as a defeated. Indeed, so we find was his attitude, which contrasts oddly with his post-War belligerency—that it affected his treatment by the British High Command, which extended the highest courtesies to General von Lettow. Thus General W. S. F. Edwards, to whom von Lettow said he could not when interviewed on his return to London after the armistice, "D. Schlitz seems to have been inclined to surrender, to claim all sorts of privileges, and to stand on his dignity; but he was told that he would get the same treatment as Major von Bissig, given to Langemarck here in Brussels. He was allowed to add three words from the King, who said he was a good soldier, but otherwise he was ignored."

#### Bishop Hartmann's German Note

Among the operations in East Africa which deserve to be brought to the attention of the wide public which will probably not remember him is one from the late Bishop Hartmann of Zanzibar, who, writing from intimate knowledge and an experience of many years, gives these words:

"The German system of governing Africa is surely insatiable. The greed of the German colonists—The fear of the Germans is so deeply rooted in the Native that the power of instruction remains with those who handle and administer the country. (i.e. the slaves) of an attempt to teach the natives a new mentality for their own protection. Every system is bad; others are far worse. All I can say now, of whatever nation, religion, have 20 years past in longing for the Germans to go from their land."

That will be becoming the fashion in Great Britain to pretend, for the sake of peace and quiet, that the German are right and their ceaseless contention that the "Colonial Police" really was a baseless fabrication, is likely to be still surviving in words from a priest who had access to the facts. Curiously enough, many people, even East Africans and Rhodesians, are under the impression that such testimony is educationally fair, it is nothing of the sort can be proved to his own satisfaction by anyone who cares to read White Paper Cmd. 6680 (1st. 13) 1917.

## German Claims Examined

### Newspaper Brochure

The British Colonial Office and the German Foreign Office have issued a pamphlet on the subject of economic issues, drawn jointly by Mr. J. E. Murray, M.A., and Mr. Herbert G. Williams, M.P. In a foreword Sir Henry Page Croft says—

"The recent demands of Germany for the return of her pre-War colonies answered so effectively that no British citizen need have any objection to the necessity of insisting that territories at present displaying the protection of the British flag should not be transferred to any other power."

Copy of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Foreign Office, Whitehall, S.W.1, or from the Colonial Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

## Germany and Colonies

### Speech in Liverpool

Mr. H. Page Croft, M.P., speaking in Liverpool on the return of the German colonies, said, when he addressed a meeting of Liverpool and its countries of the opening of the Liverpool International Conference, "I

"I demanded for Germany the right to possess colonies which was denied to all other nations save the small ones."

"The division of the world after the war into conquerors and conquered," he said, "is brought with it a similar division between the nations, and those who have much as a British statesman has said, 'are the only nation that the which have nothing.' Hence regard those who possess everything with envy, and the poor countries should look within first on those which have nothing."

"This envy and mistrust can only be overcome if the possessor nations come to an arrangement with those which have nothing, and without making them slaves, at least offer them a certain compensation. Versailles gave Germany about one of the richest States in the world, before the ranks of the poor."

"The Treaty of Versailles."

"When we look at the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles, we see how the transformation of the German Empire into mandates was based on the best to win the Colonies were put into possession, which is only in the commerce of the world, on the part of the Empire, the administration of the colonies, we realise that what most hated and most ill-advised ground Germany's Colonial sovereignty was established. Germany needs colonies, so she can work."

"Germany intended to have an imperialist Colonial policy. The Anglo-German naval agreement, he said, was sufficient proof that such statements were false. Herr Hitler had declared that Germany would not increase its naval strength if she possessed Colonies."

He emphasised a point to the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that "Germany required territory to develop raw materials and purchase them with her currency. The source of raw materials were open to her, but Germany had the Foreign Currency with which to pay for them. Colonies were needed as a market for German goods and a field for German enterprise, and German industry would demand a field contracred for some time to come under German sovereigns."

"She is growing rapidly abroad," he added, "with regard to the injustice done to Germany in the treatment of the Colonial question. Will it be to hoped, that the mandator powers to make amonstaneously, and so free with the general gesture which we expect?"

## Not Open to Discussion

### Sir Henry Page Croft's Comment

SPEAKING in Swindon, Sir Henry Page Croft said Germany re-entered into Africa would destroy the open colonial adventure Great Britain gained from the War—namely immunity of the Trade Fleet from submarine attack and continuous air communications from south to north of that continent."

"The question is not open to discussion. It can concern us no possibility of its being reopened unless Germany resumes its above open and forcible stand against the British Empire for a new world order of non-cooperation."

## Colonel Colm Harding Criticised

## Is Native Information Always True or False?

*To the Editors of "The Bush Telegraph."*

SIR.—I agree with Mr. Gordon Welsh that "The Bush Telegraph" is a mouthful. During the last 14 years in East Africa I have never known of an authentic case.

The various sources of news published in "Notes" in the year of famine should be taken carefully, the German, Belgian and French news services, and also the Italian, Canadian, American and other European news services, all seem to have a bias. They have been instrumental in creating a false impression of the actual condition of affairs by spreading stories which have no basis in fact.

I would ask you sir, if a more derogatory and misleading statement of the service and work of Africans could be imagined than the Germans, who, on their way thither, while they were to the Germans we know, did not know what they should have known. They were

Alexander  
Northern Rhodesia.

## The Story of a Drom.

*To the Editors of "East Africa and Rhodesia."*

SIR.—I have read with interest letters in your paper on "The Story of a Drom Telegraph." That called to mind the point at which the dromes' usefulness begins, and this is the point which I would like to add to.

It is not so often that messages would have to pass through hundreds of miles of different tribes, all with different languages, and most likely it was with difficulty. Every drome carried had a code of drom signals, would there have been a sort of international code, when they had to code and decode? And again, in case of delay, it is natural supposition, that it had to be used without the loss of warning of race etc., from confirmatory and reliable tribals first.

Now imagine a situation as in message being sent from the British camp, by perfectly true and accurate native informant, as far as he can be made to understand the message, to a distant tribe, and it is off to about 200 miles away, where it will be received by another informant, who, though he may be perfectly true and accurate, has been told to do his best to mislead the receiver, and so on. I don't think that in the world there would be any

more accurate, or perhaps more honest, system of communication. It is, of course, the natives who start the whole thing, and it is they who have to bear the brunt completely, as in the case of the recent raid on the Kikuyus.

SIR.—In your issue of Sunday 20th March, Rhodesia's War Services, you quoted an address by Colonel Colm Harding, when serving in the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment.

Joining the Indian expeditionary force that relieved the Lewis North Lancs. at Mafeking at the end of March 1900, Colm Harding, who was then a lance corporal, was with the 2nd Battalion, South African Infantry, which was a long time garrisoned on January 1st, 1901, estimated more reluctantly still the night, and began its march northwards.

I would ask you sir, if a more derogatory and misleading statement of the service and work of Africans could be imagined than the Germans.

Colonel A. S. Campbell, R.E., D.S.O. has written a small book entitled "The 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in East Africa," and the 2nd Battalion of the Rhodesia Regiment.

Telling the regiment's story after serving in Rhodesia and on the Kenyatta-Lamu line, this shows that the regiment arrived at Mafeking on 27th March 1900, at the end of March 1901, and was placed in garrison at Vryburg, where it went into reserve. It did not land long in Rhodesia, however, as it was taken over by the 1st Battalion, and after three months of garrison duty, it became the 2nd Battalion, and so the regiment was scattered later in 1901.

From now on, Colm Harding says, there were few engagements, as the resident held Mafeking outpost until the station of the same name was captured by their numbered division. It fought the battle of Umfolozi, and less than two weeks later joined the regiment with the 120th Battalion, and was soon promoted to guard president, a position he held until his retirement last year.

At present dear it suffices me, I hasten to add,

any other regiment engaged after that, that it was embodied in Sheppard's 1st East African Brigade, and all who served in that theatre of the war know that the 1st East African Brigade knew little of victory, and all the 120th Brigade know that the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment knew little of victory. The last book mentions itself that the regiment, which twenty-one reserve "Dromes" in part in all the major engagements. At Nandu, Tcheta, Lunda, and Gondwe, Pash, and so on, however, they were eventually marched to Zomba, where it was sent back, and armed with rifles and bayonets.

Colm Harding says, "I think the dromes, combined with only 200 men, were instrumental in saving the lives of many thousands of our men who were captured in the battles of Tcheta, and so on. There are no records of any of the men who were captured, and those who were released, and those who were killed.

He is the author of "A Drom of a Life," a history of a drom's life, and also of the histories of the dromes in Rhodesia, and many of those residents in Rhodesia, and their descendants, and their old comrades still exist, and are full of stories of the regiments about the former interests of the colored tribe. Col. Harding

W.M. J. H. (Continued)

for the principles of justice and  
right which our country  
has so nobly founded. And it is in this spirit  
of confidence in our cause  
that I have written this letter  
to you.

The resolution of the House  
of Representatives in the clearest terms  
that the United States shall not  
intervene in the war between the United States  
and the South African Republics.

After the adoption of this  
resolution, the resolutions of the  
Senate, which were adopted on the  
same date, and the conclusions  
of the officers of the State and War  
Departments, I have come to the

conclusion that our  
Government has no right to  
intervene in the war between  
the United States and the South African  
Republics.

As an officer of higher rank than the  
gallant Captain, one who is serving the King's  
African Rifles 1910-1918, I cannot allow that calamity  
to pass unanswered.

Between the 1st of January and April, 1917, is  
the time to the south of the Rutherglen gun company  
of Capt. A. R. McFie, and to the 19th of June  
of some 80000 men of the South African  
Army who have been converted into  
the South African Rifles, I find the  
South African Rifles are now present  
in the 1st King African Rifles at the  
end of 1910 from ex-German  
and the withdrawal of the South African  
Army in the field, outnumbered by  
well as a hundred times.

No other force in Africa  
would suffice to  
overcome them in their  
height of want and  
despair.

The South African Rifles  
have been trained for a year  
and a half, and used to keep order  
when the rising, so-called "black" Afrikaans

and the English-speaking  
white Afrikans. The former  
are now in the field, and  
the latter are not.

But the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are still  
in the field, and they  
are not yet in the field.

And the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are  
still in the field, and  
they are not yet in the field.

And the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are  
still in the field, and  
they are not yet in the field.

And the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are  
still in the field, and  
they are not yet in the field.

And the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are  
still in the field, and  
they are not yet in the field.

This point would be well worth consideration  
by the English-speaking Imperial Compan-

ies, for the sake of the  
good name of the  
Empire.

## Native Troops

White South African  
troops are in the field,  
which will be used  
by many more.

And the English-speaking  
white Afrikans are  
still in the field, and  
they are not yet in the field.

## Immigration into S. Rhodesia

### Invitations to Long Range Planning

By Sir Charles H. Hart

The chief move in immigration schemes lies in Rhodesia. This statement and evidence has been given by Mr. Michael Mac Donald, an authority on employing agriculture in Great Britain. He said that there will be the need future to increase the number of agricultural workers in Rhodesia. He added that these men will be needed to develop the Dominion's potential with regard to agriculture. Men should be able to grow wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, not to mention tobacco, coffee, and other tropical products in Africa. Rhodesia is the most favourable place for economic immigration on a large scale, he declared in an broadcast.

It was pointed out in the broadcast that there is not a piece of blotting paper which does not contain, at the best of moments, British immigrants and they have established themselves under pressure of circumstances like Southern Rhodesia.

Colonial politicians must consider the long range view of their policy and from public documents.

#### The Colonial Background

Immigration to Southern Rhodesia is not in the same position as the scheme of colonizing the United States. The immigrants will be the descendants of those who came out and settled in the country. The immigration does not consist of the setting up of the home of Daniel Webster or the like, when he wrote and built the house himself, but Southern Rhodesia is the result of the coming together of the different communities which have come to understand of the situation and found in South Africa a wide spacious land where the British view of reliance on private property is too big, and many others are compelled to come to Rhodesia without a desire to do so, but which have replaced most of the original population. The colony is not a new colony, but a colony of the kind of pictures the farming will have to come into the colonies, and in this case it is for politicians to see that the ultimate success of their schemes provides the immigrants with the facilities must all along be enabled to settle in the land of plenty.

To introduce immigrants into the present economic system is difficult, unless that can be done by establishing the only class which can be established, the small capitalists, with the establishment of the small capitalist, the working of the system will be easier. The system, and need to work out a great deal of information of hundreds of thousands of people will make it difficult with the traditional methods of the time, and which they are unable to do.

How the money to blow down the windmills allows and byways get a hundred Government Departments in Great Britain and in Rhodesia will be to discuss it with the members of the Colonies.

Perhaps the first thing to do is to get advice from Professor Stephen Leacock and explore the possibilities of establishing a committee of experts with plenary power to undertake the work. Such a committee should contain men who have wide experience and should not be restrained to a lack of funds or information.

#### Survey of Territories

A preliminary survey should first be made of the potential areas in Rhodesia in Southern Rhodesia, and then a detailed economic survey to ascertain in which of the regions there Rhodesia can be established. The Colony will then have to decide upon what is to be done with virgin land, free land, and free sites. In this case the Colony will have to decide whether the board of no settlers, or a Settlement Board, should be established. Less than five years, the fact will have to be faced that the board of no settlers, if there is no provision made for it. Where the individual is the head of a family of settlers of a particular class, and the hopes of those already in Rhodesia will be through increased communications with the outside world. Many things will have to follow, and the Southern Rhodesians, therefore, may well follow an inquiry in this direction.

The Colony is not sufficiently trained enough and with sufficient time and space to undertake with the necessary skill and energy of purpose all the tasks which a definite immigration policy demands. The responsibility of Great Britain in regard to Southern Rhodesia is great, and it is in regard to the more powerful elements of the population of Great Britain, how now the necessary knowledge of the local conditions can be had, and a existing skeleton organisation within the Colony able to obtain accurate information for such a vital purpose. There is as possible alternative to the board of no settlers, but it has yet to hear of it.

## Colonial Empire Union

### New Organisation Formed

It is clear that there may be one organisation in this country to represent the Colonies, it has been decided to form the Colonial Empire Union in London. The presidency has been accepted by Sir Philipps and among those who have become Presidents are the Rt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Hon. J. L. Amery, Lord Halifax, Lord Curzon, Sir Alfred Smiley, Lord Crawford; Sir Frank Swettenham; Sir John Molyneux, Sir John Shuckburgh, Sir Edward Davson, Bart., Sir Hetherington, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Cecil Clementi, Sir George Hollis, Lord Frenchard, Sir Robert Asquith, and Sir Evelyn Wrench. The Chairman is Mr. Ernest Smethurst.

The Union is sponsored by the Overseas League, but will be open to all members of the public interested in Colonial affairs. Since it is not desired to duplicate activities but rather to work in close association with existing Empire organisations, members of other bodies will not be charged a separate subscription, but will pay a nominal annual fee to cover the necessary expenses.

Information of the new body may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. Ernest Smethurst, 16 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

## The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

*Mr. R. C. H. BAKER: Interim's Address.*

My first interview paper was "The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan," as read before the Royal Society of Arts on Tuesday by Mr. R. C. H. Baker, a member of the Royal Society, who served in the Sudan from 1901 to 1932. He said, *inter alia*:

"The Sudan is more than half the size of India and the British, when they started their army, so as we ought to call it, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, in 1890, had the advantage of almost virgin soil, and so experimental work had been begun from the start. The population had been reduced from 12 million to a bare one million."

The first task of Sir Reginald Wingfield, the first of a seconded British officers' Mahratta order, and their successors, was to secure the Sudanese at the idea of being governed by their own people that they would have had no confidence in anything but direct British rule. In spite of the almost total lack of any decentralisation, Native authorities, the ground, was being prepared for a more liberal policy. Boys were being educated at Gordon College, provincial schools, and were following in the General's example and went out of school with extra courtesy and reverence to the surviving members of the old ruling families.

Administration was direct. The Mahratas had left such a ring of horror in the minds of the Sudanese at the idea of being governed by their own people that they would have had no confidence in anything but direct British rule. In spite of the almost total lack of any decentralisation, Native authorities, the ground, was being prepared for a more liberal policy. Boys were being educated at Gordon College, provincial schools, and were following in the General's example and went out of school with extra courtesy and reverence to the surviving members of the old ruling families.

These old noblemen were often miserably forced. When King George V visited Port Sudan in 1911, the District Commissioner was ordered to collect the most noble representative of our District to go and meet him. I chose an old sheikh who in universal contempt was the most blue-blooded person in mind. He came to my office just before starting off by train and begged me to give him a shilling for pocket-money on the journey.

Another reason retarded the growth of confidence between the sheikhs and ourselves—the presence of Egyptian personnel in the executive service. There was a fatal intrigue between the Sudanese and the British through which any advance towards decentralisation might have led to British disengagement. Egypt, as Prime Minister of Egypt, produced a crescendo of this intrigue which now took the form of inciting the Sudanese against the British. The climax was the murder of the Governor-General of the Sudan, Sir Lamington, in November 1914, and the exodus of Egyptian personnel from the Sudan.

In 1917, the newly-appointed Governor-General, Sir John Malley, was staying with me, the then Governor of the large eastern Province of Kassala. One day he pulled out a piece of paper and handed it to me. It excited me so much that I can't remember the contents. He confided these sentences:

"We should experiment boldly while others are transferred, administratively, without loss of time in inefficiency, remunerating them in the long run the expenses of his own people with Government. No one can afford to waste so much time and effort in a new and interesting field of administration. We must be bold and lead in hand and leave the picturesquely odd and the unusual to others. This will be a lesson to us all, for we are not so good as we must be prepared to plant a sturdy and strong administration to the chiefships we foster, give and give, and give to give them dignity and status, in the confident hope that we shall thereby be saved in the long run from some elaborations of our own administrative machinery."

This minute was like an electric current. Native administration was the last. In this fashion the judicial and Native courts were merged with the civil servants and the members. They were endowed with a common sense and a common compact. An average was made of salaries, so that sheikhs whose only

privileges of position had been merely assessed on the basis of pay, and the same proportionate to a sum of taxes collected, found themselves in receipt of equal pay.

At the final stage was the transfer of the civil service from the civil as lines of order to the civil as lines of command. The civil service was to be a self-governing body.

Thus, in about half a century, the Government had established a capable force of about half a million men, along with the Government police, who provided for the equipment and pay of their own. They often enlist highwaymen, who present a respectable body of men, fully equipped for Sudanese think it sports to have such Government police but bad men to serve as assistants to the chief.

There is a native school system. The native teachers are well educated, and the spirit of native education was a factor.

*Gordon College, Sennar.* Another side of Native administration is the product of secondary education from the famous Gordon College, a school which has produced an immeasurable number of the educated element and the Native administration, and also of the greatest authority in the territories.

Their sole policy is the downfall of the reason that the advanced power of knowledge may be some assistance in the available extent of four or some millions of acres of land. Look at the line that in this habitat was really adopted in 1914. It was a wise line, but it was not worth while for one man to have a great deal of ability who ran the native law, speaking however in a particular form of administration, the system has to do.

Gordon College has produced young men who have given their country to fill with ability and honour posts of responsibility. Take the medical service. Sudanese can now get their degrees without leaving the Sudan. The first qualified doctors were possessed of the Royal College of Medicine in 1923. There are now above, about 150. Unlike their Egyptian and Syrian colleagues, who share responsibility gingerly, carrying over their shoulder towards their British superiors, these men diagnosis prescribed, and practice without joy and confidence.

"There are executive assistants to District Commissioners. One who served under me is a son of the old Khassa. Once his father thought fit to bring a tribe which he commanded him. He informed me that the principal he instructed. He had seen and imagined two-thirds of the country and had never seen the other third. By 1918 the tribe had partly lost its lands, its numbers but they were a rabble of leaders in the field who deserved reputation for treachery. I do not suppose one could have thought of a less likely agent for sowing discord among them. But we tried the experiment and it worked. I got along very well with Mr. Gordon, District Commissioner, whose headquarters was 100 miles away, but I lost my influence in a chief-ruled district without being accused of partisanship gradually. His insight helped to pick out the personnel who now unify the Sudan in minimum of Government super-

"How can the Sudan be a friend rather than the aspirant of the Sudan? That is a question of the actual

people are concerned. Considerable progress has already been made in separating Sudan from the British.

Generally, the proportion of Sudanese to British in responsible positions is about one-half, as in 1914.

In regard to the Sudan with the natives is even more essential than ever that the British official should be of integrated ability. It is a truism but truisms get overlooked. In the early days the people were submissive and ignorant. Now they are beginning to think and are becoming critical. We have given them an idea of the different elements that have to be harmonised and the one that the British official. There is a thousand miles of the

Sudan. Between the influence as a first-rate British officer and influence of one who is clearly first-rate and, in only Nitro-nitric acid, that the Government can fulfil its dual mandate—the obligation to give an outlet for legitimate exploitation of the table without

misappropriation and the other the end supreme function of British in the world.

## Llandover Castle

### *Strikes a Mine off Spanish Coast*

The Llandover Castle, outward bound with a general cargo, Africans and Rhodesians on board struck a mine last week about 15 miles off the northeast coast of Spain. Although the side of the vessel was badly damaged, the master of the ship, Captain F. M. P. Khan, once mate for P&O, entries which appeared without difficulty. The explosion occurred about 2½ miles from shore. Several passengers rushed to the side of the ship, they said, what was centrally situated at the second engine housing when the vessel struck.

Passengers were playing deck games, driving cards and chess, and then suddenly the alarm was rung when they went to their staterooms and assembled in the lounge where the people assured that there was no sign of danger. Several passengers on the side of the ship were wounded and others had broken working all night to get the water under control when it was found that they could no longer deal with the volume of water pouring into the two damaged holds, green distress rockets were sent up and port officials went immediately on board to arrange for the liner to be taken into harbour at Cadiz for repair.

At 2.30 a.m. on Saturday morning the vessel, the 15th time she had developed trouble in just over two months, continued its normal course passengers dancing in the music of a band. It and were they even unaware of the time it had been being a very short delay at the port of Cadiz.

During the early hours of the morning the vessel was towed into port, was berthed in a new dock and settled on the bottom. When she was berthed all 199 passengers were disconnected and taken to Marseilles, where arrangements were made for them to continue their voyage in the "General Belgrano", the "Austral" and the "General Esteban".

Officials of the Union Castle Company were in Port Vellenes to examine the cost of the damage and to make proposals in connection with the permanent repair of the ship.

The passengers on board included the following:

*For Monica:* Mrs. J. Barallot, Mrs. J. B. Barron, Miss E. Barton, Mrs. G. Bowles, Mrs. S. C. Broadbent, Mr. J. B. Brachet, Mr. D. C. Bunting, Mrs. A. E. Caughey, Mrs. E. Clercetti, Mr. M. M. Conner, Mr. R. C. Dalairans, Mr. F. E. Evans, Mrs. M. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. French, Mr. J. L. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Godwin, Mr. G. W. Haydon, Mr. T. W. Hedley, Miss F. Mitchell, Mr. R. Hollis, Mr. W. S. Howstone, Miss M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Madan, Mr. A. Maxwell, Miss N. MacQuarrie, Lieutenant L. Morris, Miss M. B. Riley, Sir George F. T. Scott, Miss Ethel, Mrs. E. C. Schwartze, Mr. and Mrs. J. Taylor, Lieutenant and Mrs. C. D. T. Verney, Mrs. Miss O. L. Weston.

*For Frederick:* Mr. J. L. Anderson, Mr. J. L. Arnott.

*For Roberta:* Mr. J. L. Arneil, Mr. M. C. Chatton, Miss B. Egger, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Evans, Mr. A. J. Hinshaw, Mr. H. Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hart, Mr. R. McPhail, Mrs. C. Morris, Mrs. G. MacIntosh, Mrs. Skelton.

*Hebberton Castle:* Miss E. T. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Johnson.

*Cormorant:* Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Lloyd.

Sir Claude Hollis-Jones, who presented a Union-Castle-P&O-German flag to the British Consulate in the port of Liverpool, paid a call to Sir G. G. Lloyd-Jones at his residence in Liverpool on Sunday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd-Jones agreed to the presentation of the flag to the British Consulate.

## The Aga Khan's Fund

### *for Moslem Children in Africa*

A sum of £3,200,000 of gold worth £22,772 presented to the Aga Khan in Dar es Salaam Monday has been used by His Highness to establish a fund for the benefit of his children in his community in Africa, providing for scholarships for higher specialised education, nursery schools, children's welfare centres and dispensaries. A management committee of Indians and Moslems has been appointed by the Aga Khan to administer the fund and get the maximum benefit of benefit for the community concerned.

At the moment, the first of the schools was opened in Dar es Salaam, the school is a two-story building situated on a hillside, headed by the Acting Governor, Mr. A. H. Ali, and the Aga Khan Trust for Africa and the East African Development Council. The Aga Khan, and other members of the Aga Khan Trust, the Mayordom and members of the Municipal Council, including a colourfully dressed Indian ladies in gauze and turbans, and the Indian community in gold turbans, red cloaks, embroidered with gold.

European police officers with revolvers and African askaris with fixed bayonets guarded the gate on the central avenue, and red canopies on platforms where the weighing was conducted. The Begum, Ma Khan, was dressed in white and gold and held court with the Aga Khan in a formal audience.

His Excellency Aga Khan, wearing a gold turban and a golden anklet, addressed the Moslem population of Watamu. An address of welcome presented on behalf of the Aga Khan Gold Jubilee Celebration Committee recalled the golden photographs the Nairobi correspondent of *The Times* took in 1934 to assist you to assess the world-renowned Patnitop Camp, mentioned that Major Sir Archibald Gwynn celebrated his golden jubilee about 3,000 people, as mentioned in his graduation speech, Aga Khan's name and guidance for children are reckoned in various charitable institutions and establishments in East Africa and in several establishment under him of "de facto" Government of our own in this Colony". It praised His Highness' part in Indian Imperial, and world affairs, his championship of the cause of Indians overseas and described him as a statesman of great ability.

The address was presented in a magnificent gold and ivory vase inscribed on four ivory and gold elephants, the emblem of Indian Royalty in Africa. The address was placed on a silver salver and the hand of the Aga Khan was placed on the salver when the address audience and the Aga Khan.

### *W.A.U.C. Celebrities*

Every endeavour is being made to make the celebration of the Gold Jubilee of the Aga Khan a memorable one for the inhabitants of the Protectorate and its colonies, and the following are being invited to participate in the functions, as well as representative guests from the Northern and Western Provinces, as follows:-

Mr. Frank Erskine, the Minister of Finance, Dar es Salaam, in a podium chest on the Government House veranda will be a sumptuous meal a week long, 1000 guests from 50 pairs of tables on the Government House veranda will be held at 10.30 a.m. on Friday, March 11, at the Government House, an official luncheon on the Government House veranda, 1000 guests on 50 pairs of tables and reception on the Government House veranda will be held on Saturday, March 12, at 10.30 a.m. on the Government House veranda for a full day.

## Statements Worth Noting

It is surprising that there is no geological museum in Salisbury.

We forgot history too quickly—see the case of Germany, claims Mr. Gandy, the House of Commons.

Mr. Bouldersøe is known to our men in the Provincial Commissions.—Mr. P. A. M. Austin speaking in Moçambique.

I'll have nothing to do with politics about Kenya when I get back to the U.S.A.—said Dick, American traveller, interviewed in Nairobi.

There is quite a sensible dotted line between the age of 16 and 21, the year to whom little more than training could do good.—*The Uganda Herald*.

The extension of Sir Herbert Stanley's term of office will permit him to end his period of service in Africa by direct participation in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the occupation of Southern Rhodesia.—*The Standard of Rhodesia*.

In the little village of Bishop's Stortford, which is (Cecil Rhodes) sprang, there's nothing to commemorate the man, nor indeed, except a few old buildings, any mention of him in all England.—*The Cape Times*.

The African cannot expect to take special technical courses unless he has a general standard education which enables him fully to appreciate their importance and use.—Earl D'la Warr, chairman of the Commission of Inquiry into the Affairs of the Native College, Gavada.

Advances by Government to approved tobacco growers enable many growers to carry on who otherwise would be compelled to leave their profits, and they are greatly appreciated.—Mr. T. M. Portridge, President of the annual meets of the Nyasaland Tobacco Association.

Purchasers of property do not pay enough attention to the water question. There are no means farmers who can give a very accurate estimate as to what their water costs are.—B. R. and G. L. H. de Bruyn, proprietors of the "Talk to Farmers" series, New Zealand.

I am in full agreement with a committee of different bodies which agree ought to be regarded as a minimum and encouragement of Members in running their own estates, and I accept the fact that this is approximately going to be the case throughout Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and Nyasaland.

It is a fact that the last fifteen years a number of new towns have been established in Rhodesia, and that the population of Southern Rhodesia is going to rise so rapidly as to make it difficult though highly desirable to increase the area under cultivation.—Sir Ernest Volney, South Africa.

The following figure shows the average production value of gold mining in Kenya in the five years previous to October, and the average production amount for less than 8.25 dwt per pound per day of one hundred. This is compared, naturally, with the average production of 4.80 dwt per pound of South Africa, and just over 3.0 dwt per ton in Southern Rhodesia.

The figures are:

## 342. M. Captain Hugh Keenedy McKee, M.C.



Among the best known members of the commandant's committee in Northern Rhodesia is Captain H. J. Mackay, who joined the British Army in 1914 and was later commissioned in the Royal Engineers, where serving in Mesopotamia he was wounded and awarded the Military Cross and bar. His family settled in Rhodesia in 1926, as a soldier's wife, taking the opportunity of spending six months there before taking up one of her own. In 1929, at that time he had started the business of offering his satisfactory prospects, independently, to the Rhodesians, he built a new hotel and residence, where he remained for about twelve years, during part of the time as secretary of the Management Committee, as a member of the Road Fund Board, 1932, when he became a partner in a business, the business being moved to Lusaka. He now resides in Rhodesia, having been a director of the Rhodesia Mining Company and later Kee's Limited. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Southern Rhodesia, one of the founders of the Rhodesia Club, a member of the Golf Club, and a member of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Royal Automobile Club of Rhodesia.

**EDWARD**  
Sir Edward Carson is homeward-bound from Nairobi.

Lady Carson has been visiting Africa in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. D. Jackson are returning from their honeymoon in Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. L. M. Jackson are returning from their honeymoon in Kenya and Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. A. Armstrong, managers of the Hotel Royal in Rhodesia, have just returned from Arusha.

Mrs. H. V. Johnson has left Nairobi and is on her holiday in Durban.

Mr. W. J. Hartmann has been promoted to Songea Town Commissioner.

The Silverweld Company has sold its shares in the Kipalo Gold Mine to the Standard Bank.

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. D. Jackson are returning from their honeymoon in Rhodesia.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Pearson, the Tanganyika section engineer of Overseas Heavy Engineering, have returned to England.

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Mr. S. Middleton has been appointed chairman of the Main Control Board of Northern Rhodesia, whose headquarters is in Lusaka.

In Scotland, Mr. J. W. Scott, son of the author, who has been here since October, has just returned home, having had a short holiday, but he left Scapa Flow on October 1, 1933. He has had a difficult illness.

Mrs. Arthur McGrath (Miss Isabella Forbes), who is now in Kenya with her husband, Colonel Arthur A. H. P. probably will settle permanently in the Colony.

Mr. E. G. Gandy, M.P., the former Member of Parliament, gave a broadcast talk to silicon from the B.B.C. last week on "Through the No Man's Land." \*

John Paynter of Ulster, whose wife and three children were placed in Bulawayo lived for some years in Rhodesia and was well known to many Rhodesians as John Paynter.

Major G. Hutton, who recently took charge of Engineering from Major G. C. H. H. D. in England, is returning to South Africa on December 29th.

We refer to our of the recent dealing in the kerne of Mrs. E. Dickinson, wife of Lieutenant-General Sir E. Dickinson, M.C., of the Southern Rhodesia Regiment.

Private life.—Sir Archibald Baden-Powell was married at Matlock on November 12 to Miss F. Davidson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davidson of Matlock.

Major G. Hutton, now in Rhodesia, was Air Staff commanded the Rhodesia Branch of the Royal Engineers in 1931.

M. R. P. has been appointed joint managing director of Messrs. T. A. Sparke & Son, the well-known merchants and importers abroad, who have business connections with 15 countries.

Miss Billie Rose, who broadcast in a radio play on the B.B.C. last week, is the daughter of Mr. Alan E. Neale, manager of the African Lakes Corporation in Blantyre. She was born in Abyssinia.

The coronation of Haile Selassie has taken place in Addis Ababa. This ceremony, which had been delayed for some years, was preceded by a previous visit to the capital by the Emperor of Abyssinia, King Zog I.

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**OBITUARY IN OVERSEAS.**  
Mr. George Hutton, managing director of the African Lakes Corporation, Abyssinia, died on October 22, 1933, at his residence in Addis Ababa. He was born in 1872, and had been connected with the British Army in India and Ceylon before he joined the Royal Engineers in 1902.

Colonel A. R. Ross, of the Royal Engineers, the Permanent Adjutant of General Sir George Brooke-Popham, K.C.B., died on Saturday afternoon.

Madam, by whom he will travel to England, where they will be married. His family will remain in Rhodesia.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tuck, of the Royal Engineers, the husband of Sir Francis and Lady Joseph at the British Indian Empire Banquet last night at Grosvenor House, last evening. Colonel Tuck also had been invited to attend the Government Dinner at the Mansion House to celebrate the opening of Parliament.

The death is reported of Mr. Kasama, the son of the late King George I of Rhodesia, who first came to the land 20 years ago. He served during the First African Campaign and was awarded the D.S.O. After the Armistice he began trading with the Natives, and after 10 years' experience, he reached independence district.

Captain G. N. MacLennan, who has been appointed to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Ross, when he succeeds him as Permanent Adjutant Commissioned Officer of the Permanent Commissioned Officers in Nigeria, in 1923-1924. Later he became a captain and was appointed to the Royal Engineers in 1924 as Assistant Adjutant Commissioner and Permanent Secretary.

The death has been announced of Major George Hutton, who was born on January 1, 1875, at the age of 60. Major Hutton, who was the personal correspondent of Mr. T. Mills, to which he was attached, was sent to Shanga Province, in the Belgian Congo in 1909 to inspect the Copper mines of the King Leopold Concessions, Ltd. He remained in the area in 1910 and also toured the Copper belt of Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. George Hutton, who will be remembered by many of our readers as having travelled in East Africa in 1927 as representative of arm of British commerce, is to join the staff of the Motor Transport Exchange, Ltd., where his extensive knowledge of all branches of the motor-car industry should be of great value. He leaves England tomorrow to take up his new appointment.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Simpson last year. Mr. Everett Andrew Collyer, who for the past 10 years had been the financial and public relations adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia, Mr. Selassie. He was a member of the board of the Bank of Ethiopia, and in a recent interview promoted a new system of consumption taxes. He had been a partner in the well-known commercial trading firm of Ethiopia, during which period he exercised considerable influence in the country. He was born on board of the ship "Caledonia," when the founder of the present Ethiopian dynasty, Emperor Haile Selassie, was a baby. His health became increasingly bad at a high altitude, in the mountains of Egypt. After resting there for some time he made his home in Cairo, in the State General Hospital, where he died last month. He was buried in a hospital and the services were conducted by the

## Major J. S. K. Wells, Pioneer Tea Planter

We regret to learn of the death in Nairobi on February 28th of Major J. S. K. Wells, P.M.V., pioneer tea planter of Kangandura, who for some years was an unofficial member of the Legislative Assembly. He served in the Mombasa Administration for many years, he was transferred to Kangandura in 1913 as District Political Officer, became Senator in 1917 and was re-elected in 1921 to represent the Colony. In 1923 he was elected to the Legislature thus with only office experience of 10 yrs. He had been engaged in various lines of farming but in later years concentrated on the development of his tea estate, 'Mogasini' in the Ruiru district of Southern Province.

In the course of a tribute Mr. Brinsford British writes: "I had a real admiration for Major Wells who with his son Robert had worked extremely hard for a number of years to retrieve his losses by growing good quality tea. It is indeed a pity that he should have passed away when he could not be fully present at his son's wedding."

The case of the turned-out coffee, is also extremely interesting. Towards the end of 1929 he sent some 320 boxes of coffee in full flush with promise of a very rapid money-making opportunity. Prospects of sufficient time to set aside, unfortunately, proved to be poor. Yet after a month or two the whole area of coffee was almost entirely withered from lack of moisture. Starting again among this coffee, however, were still a substantial amount of green coffee, and it was found that there were actually two species of coffee, one being in error had survived the drought and were perfectly healthy. He thereupon decided to concentrate solely and for some time had been selling his coffee to the U.Y. private and the London market.

### Passing of Well-known Kenya Resident

We hear with sorrow to place in Nairobi late in April that Mr. W. E. J. Chaffey, who had settled to Nairobi in 1912, has died. For many years he worked in Mombasa, M. S. & H. C. Co., and for ten years and more in Nairobi. Five months ago he returned to Kenya with the intention of once more starting business. He was a member of the Muthanga Golf Club and the Parklands Club, also a member of Lodge Scotia.

We are grieved to learn of the death in Nairobi late in January of Sir Pyotr Tostyanovitch, who had also settled in a small account of him after his arrival he went to Kenya. After the first day when he was awarded the M.C., he was sent three times and sent to Africa a number of times. He was a giant of a man, but big and strong. He had a love for sport and especially polo and football.

Another well-known Nairobi resident, Captain G. H. G. Smith, received fatal injuries while big-sailing near coast in the Nairobi district. He was a great lover of horses, was for many years one of the leading owners of the Kenyan turf and did much to raise the standard of racing in the Colony. Captain Gonchi was 50 years old. His first visit to Kenya about 25 years ago serving during the East African Campaign in the East African Mounted Rifles.

## Kenya African Group

by W. G. Thompson

In the course of my recent visit to Kenya I had the pleasure of addressing the Kenya African Group at their monthly meeting, which will be held at the 'Kenya Club' in Nairobi Place, St. James, on Saturday March 23rd at 8 p.m. The speakers will be Mr. H. D. Brinsford and Mr. W. G. Thompson.

The K.A.G. President is Mr. F. W. N. Macmillan and the Secretary is Mr. A. R. Mayhew. The Vice-President is Mr. G. R. Gordon. The Chairman of the British Empire Gold and Ponsonby Association is Mr. E. G. Jackson and the General Secretary of the Federation of African Federations is Mr. J. W. T. Thompson. The Honorary Office is Mr. E. W. P. Brinsford.

Elsewhere in this issue of *Kenya* will be brought news of the B.P.C. Empire Conference on 1st & 2nd March and of the Kenya African Conference on 5th March.

### Kenya mining industry

March 1929—Mr. J. C. B. Gilkes to address members of the Kenya Imperial Institute on 'The Mineral Plants and the Possibilities of Their Development'. March 20th—Mr. W. G. Thompson to speak on 'Kenya's prospects of economic development'. March 23rd—Mr. G. R. Gordon to speak on 'Mining in Kenya'. March 24th—Mr. C. C. Wilson to speak on 'The Gold Mining Industry in Africa'. March 26th—Mr. E. G. Jackson to speak on 'The Kikuyu People and the Imperial Institute'. 26th p.m.—Kenya Imperial Conference.

March 27th—Mr. J. C. B. Gilkes products and methods. Mr. E. W. P. Brinsford headmaster of the Kenya Imperial Institute.

March 28th—Mr. G. R. Gordon to speak on 'The Gold Mining Industry in Africa'. March 29th—Mr. E. G. Jackson to speak on 'The Kikuyu People and the Imperial Institute'. 7.30 p.m.—Kenya Imperial Conference.

March 30th—Mr. J. C. B. Gilkes to speak on 'Kenya's Prospects of Economic Development'.

### See Britain

## A WORD OF WELCOME TO YOUR OWN

W. G. Thompson, P.M.V., formerly in Nairobi, is now at Madras, India, and has accepted an invitation to speak before the members of the Kenya Imperial Institute.

Carried on the front page of the *Kenya Standard* is a photograph of Sir George W. Thompson, the author of *Kenya*, smilingly addressing an audience.

Sir George, who is a well-known author and a former Member of Parliament, will speak at the *Kenya Standard* on Friday evening, March 30th, at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. H. D. Brinsford, also author of several books on Kenya, will speak at the same time on Saturday evening, March 31st, at 7.30 p.m.

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## Kenya Re-Visited

### African Affairs

#### Critical Review of African Affairs

DR. H. S. ADDISON has contributed to the literature on African affairs a valuable review of the annual report of the Colonial Department of the Education Institute of Education in the form of a critical review of the annual reports of the education departments of Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Uganda, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, written for the Royal African Society.

Dr. Addison's article is interesting, as it gives a review of the financial and educational progress during the period of financial depression, and of the progress along the lines that have been best exploited. He commends as sound the analysis of educational expenditure and progress in British East and West Africa; they point out that in Tanganyika, which is Africa's "frontier," the percentage of the revenue for education is considerably more than that of the previous year, and is considerably less than during the previous year, and that in Northern Rhodesia, the percentage of the revenue allocated to education has steadily dropped from 1934 to 1936. The percentage of the budget spent on education in Nyasaland is 32, in Northern Rhodesia 29, and in Uganda 24.

He also points to the large inadequacy of facilities for primary mass education, and after deducting the costs of teachers there remains little for the teacher himself is not paid to eat or write, so that in Malaya and Northern Rhodesia 80% of the children of school age in Tanganyika, 60% and in Uganda, 40% are still even attending the most elementary forms of primary and secondary schools.

Turning to mass education, the percentage of children attending primary schools at the primary level in Malaya and Northern Rhodesia is 41 and in Uganda 38.5% and Uganda 64% and 64% respectively. Dr. Addison says: "These figures really are correct," they add, "the position is more than serious." Educational progress would appear to be so slow that the length of time will be needed to fulfil our trusteeship and that Africans, to do their part in the control of their own affairs will need a hundred years to come to pass."

The second part of the review is devoted to the question of secondary education, in which there is an appeal to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of East Africa to describe developments in East Africa described in the Annual Report as the main trend, and to give the direction of development of education, and to make the educational system more amenable to African needs. It is suggested that African institutions should be used to Native needs. Perhaps the best contribution in the latter territory is, however, the suggestion of "local" school committees which, he believes, attend to discipline and certain buildings, and it is hoped, have a general administration of church and school suited to African needs and in using African instruction based on the handing on of native traditions, customs, and ideals.

The review concludes: "There is also a very appropriate chapter in the [Northern Rhodesian] Report entitled 'Secondary and Higher Education' - a brief account of the activities of Northern Rhodesia in this field is described in a brief sentence."

Reference is made to the Budo College, Uganda, which the country is associated in some way with the United African Dependencies. In this institute has been made a most interesting experiment, it has been organized on the basis of co-education at King's College, Budo.

Concluding the review states: "The Natives are becoming clear about which future development should and must take effect, and their view of education seems to make still stronger the demand for extension of their work and the allocation, once more, of a more generous share of Government funds to the development of education in the various Dependencies in Africa."

Mrs. RUTH PERCIVAL recently contributed to the *Evening Standard* an article giving her impressions of Kenya, which she is now re-visiting. She writes:

"In Mombasa the Native many new buildings catch the eye. The European cathedral in Nairobi has grown two tall spires, and in the Reserve the Kikuyu have built their magnificent church in the Torch style, the guidance of one Scottish master. In the middle of the town the other domes and minarets of a large Moslem mosque stand in somewhat unhappy neighbourhoods with the tall, modern McMillan Library and a very modern mosque in the solid concrete style.

In the Native location the main addition is a large Isiolo town, centre of a great development in African lands. Last year 8,600 Natives in greatly crowded the capital against Isiolo.

The Natives are the ones visiting, and interest is those as well as problems. I sat on a cold, cold, grey hill in the Kiambu district, so cold that I had to keep a fire burning all day. Not far away was the Native town, but there is no place like a Greek temple, unusually classical education.

And ride among the little farms that cover every hillside, and the land. One of the thousand brick houses was erected with a five-hundred brick kiln that may be seen half miles out on any road leading into London. This had been built by a farmer, Mashariki, from the mud-deep boggy

## Principles of Ethiopian Surgery

THE principles employed in dealing with wounded men in the Anglo-Ethiopian campaign were described in an article in the *Evening Standard* last week.

During one of the Italian bombardments a Native soldier was hit in the body by a large fragment. The doctor was unable to find any trained doctors available, so he sent his nurse to volunteer to operate.

The surgeon's wife was scrubbed, consisting of sharpened bayonet blades attached to sticks. Yet before he used them, he washed them in urine water and effectively sterilized them.

The wounded man's body was opened and the splinter removed. Then the wound was dressed with an antiseptic made from some local plant and sewn up with two needles and the threat of a tree bark. More antiseptic stuff, an anaesthetic was used. The patient was dosed with banana wine until he was unconscious, and remained sensible to pain. The operation was performed in the open air, in the heat and dust. Within ten minutes the soldier again took up his rifle.

## Kenya Fighting

"THE Mungo fish, the finest fighting fish found in Kenya," writes Mr. H. G. Cooper.

Piture an Indian Mahiser with a mouth the tips of which are flattened, full 2 inches. As the lips are put together the upper stands erect, then the fins are in that position. This last horn, the fifth, is named by the natives "down-to-another," and in the last nine years it has been scientifically examined by the experts, but which has not consisted. A *Barracuda*, 70-90 lb., is the largest specimen of a specimen but 38 lb. So far the fish has only been caught in the Abi River, but there is no reason why it should not also be caught in the Tana River, and there are rumors to this effect, though the case has not been substantiated.

## Unique Photograph of Gereuk

A unique picture of a baby Gereuk enshrouded in relief in a cuticle irritation of the ear, a seat that was impossible for so long affected an animal, was published in *the Standard* last week. The photograph was taken by Captain C. Nugent Hope, who said the animal had not found it necessary to beat its nest.

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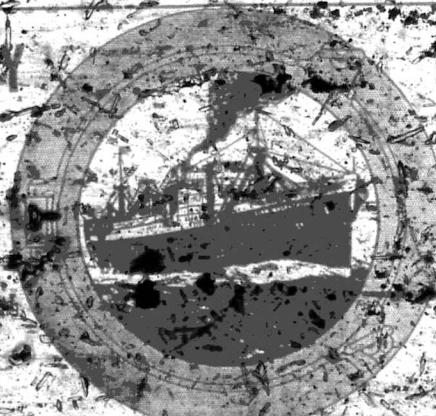
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## MINING NEWS

## How Are Mines Named?

### Analysis of Names & Selections

From a Correspondent.

**P**RROSPECTORS are a happy and happy-looking tribe with far more than their normal share of optimism and self-reliance. The former often fails to justify itself, the latter much less so.

Vagabonds by nature and necessity, they make many contacts, and often leave behind an interesting record of the persons of fortune or those who have met them, but little else. Thus it happens that large numbers of Rhodesians who have made direct interest in gold-mining—apart from the ever-present wish of news of the progress of the properties in which they have been involved—make a record of unwritten history in the statistics of gold production.

The field I have just found, a good deal more information concerning the number of names of persons mentioned, and the sources recorded on them, too. They offer, I might add, an excellent field for a general study.

It so lists speak true the uttermost absurdities in the mind of most prospectors is world-famous, and thus it should be, of course. Setting out to classify the names of the mines according to their source, I find many odd ones, such as the "Bluebell" and "Lily" mines, and "Nancy" that

is the name of a friend of mine.

But the girl's names—Alice, Anna, Dolly, Ethel, Gladys, Jessie, Lillian, Mabel, Madeline, Maggie, Dorothy, Enid, Ethel, Esme, Minnie, Nellie, Rose, Sophie, Stella, Luck, Jessie, Rose, Ethel, Dolly, Sophie, Stella, Esme, etc., etc.—all incidentally, I did not seem to notice had my name of two prost. or 1930. I am sure the new Gold Act will again not surprise those who have seen their African names with natural historic association. Hence we find the "Black Rock," "Black Mamba," "Big Spring," "Dark Rock," "Dartmoor," "Dixie Rock," "Goliath," "Hobgoblin," "Huskies," "Jackpot," "Judas Rock," "Lion," "Mandrake," "Mighty Devil," "Old Man," "Pumpkinhead," "Rocky," "Shark," "Tiger," "Vulture," "Witch." and

the list continues. So the naming is a responsibility, and a name well known as the "Kudu" and "Oxpecker" are to regard (several) showing

two and three. The cards have provided me with names of several Jacks, Kings and Queens.

Oneickness at Uvira, Hamon and others. Blarneytown, Goid-has-Besomere and Chalice, Coope, Ro-Rhelesfor, the Edinburgh, do-Sind, the most Bedford, Blair Atholl, Caledonian, Elgin, Geelong, Matson, St. James, and so on.

Some what Toss Up, Cheeky, Goliath, Rill, make bright Little John, or parts, and

Copperfield, Fairy Luck, Fugitive, Fresh Start, Goliath, Hope, Madam, Honey, Rothschild, Sheik, Solomon's Fortune, and Tiptop, and, excuse me, Sons of the Gold-seekers.

Southern Rhodesia has along coast of the smaller British East African territories so far as after mining, but on the Gold Coast, there doubtless provide more names like "All the Best," I have heard, "Jeweller's Show," "Vimy," "Savannah" and "Cedars" millions in Rhodesian gold effort.

## Living Personata.

Richard Arthur is returning from Northern Rhodesia where he has been appointed an assistant manager in Kumba.

Colin Alexander, formerly of the London Comptons, has joined the British Mining Co. and has moved from Southern Rhodesia to England to assist in the development of the Kalahari, South Africa.

Mr. G. J. Kinnaird, while staying some time near Bulawayo, on his way back to Zimbabwe, paddled across the Zambezi on a raft.

Mr. G. S. Stalder, who has extensive mineral and Rhodesian mining interests, especially in South Africa, took a flight to Durban.

Mr. H. O. Chang, Consul-General for Local Government and State Affairs, has been replaced by Mr. W. E. Edwards, European Native Services.

Major General H. P. Gough, Chairman of Anglo-Boer Consolidated Company, Ltd., which has extensive mineral interests in Southern Rhodesia, reached England last week yesterday to open the Royal Hospital, "Balmoral Castle."

Mr. M. V. Karpinski, is now firmly and greatly interested in the East African mining industry, and who is now representative of China of the Export Credit Guarantee Department, is at Langata.

## Consolidated Guards' Staff Dinner.

Mrs. A. Agnew, Chairman of Consolidated Guards, Ltd., Britain, Ltd., who have interests in Southern Rhodesia, presided over her company's staff dinner in London on Wednesday evening, at which the African government was represented, and the African government, the

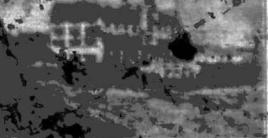
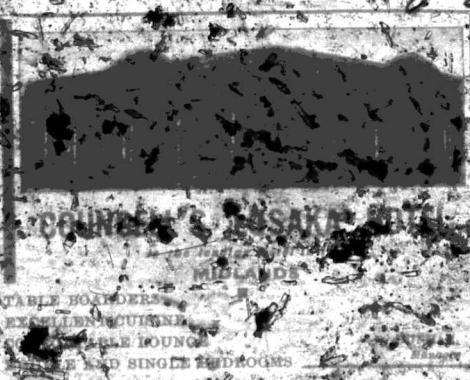
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*Company Progress Reports.*

**W. M. GOLDFIELD.** The general manager reported that development during January at the Saza mine, 1,200 ft. above sea level, were horizontal developments to 100 ft. level and 103 ft. were vertical developments.

**Horizontal development.** The W. face of the 100 ft. level from shaft No. 15, Saza main face, was advanced 100 ft. and continued throughout the month in the same place, the width and averaging 300 ft. over a distance of 100 ft. The length of the ore shot lowered to 120 ft. end of the month was 1,600 ft. dwt over a working width of 22 ins. The face is still in good order. The bottom on the Saza face has been cleared up to 100 ft. level bottom shaft No. 15, which is now 100 ft. deep. Shaft No. 15 has continued to develop and shaft record for the month. It is now 1,800 ft. dwt over working width of 22 ins. The face is 100 ft. long over a working width of 22 ins. The face is 100 ft. long over a working width of 22 ins.

**Vertical development.** Shaft No. 15, incline shaft W. face, was sunk 20 ft. in ore av. 400 dwt over 74 ins. raise to 1,045 was started and adv. in ore av. 400 dwt over a working width of 22 ins. Advanced 200 ft. toward an ore shoot at 1,045 ft. and raised 200 ft. to 1,080 ft. The face is now 100 ft. long over a working width of 22 ins. The face is now 100 ft. long over a working width of 22 ins. The face is now 100 ft. long over a working width of 22 ins.

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**Edwards Ridge.** Workings at Edwards Ridge, 1,200 ft. above sea level, were suspended for the month.

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*Answers to Correspondents*

**Advice.** Advice is given on the express understanding that it will not be accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia" or in the case of direct communication, by the author in East Africa and Rhodesia, each being fully accompanied by the copyright to be found at the foot of page 82.

A very inquiry must bear the writer's full name as added (in capital letters) to "ADVICE," but such name may be substituted under a pseudonym. A place will not be given over the telephone by telegram or letter.

Correspondents should mark their envelopes "ADVICE" and address them to "The Editor, 'East Africa and Rhodesia,'" or "Editor, 'Rhodesia,' Post Office, London, E.C. 3."

**M. J. LANSON, E.C. 3.** Do not advise you to go to Germany, Austria, France, Moro, Italy, Portugal, Spain, or Russia. More information is required.

**E. R. BRIXTON.** Doubtful; may be pushed up a bit, but just as likely to fall. (2) Now in strong man's hands and ought to be a good spec.

**E. R. BRIXTON.** (1) Too high to offer much more. (2) Up 10% last year and should increase this year. (3) Do not anticipate quick advance, but a good speculative lock-up taking the long view.

**W. W. WESTROP.** In the last annual report of your company, a shareholder, should have a copy, and the shareholders' progress reports published in these columns contradicted the pessimistic story you have heard. You do not, however, do a speculation. That is, however, what should be regarded, as such they are attractive. Men should be better advised to work than to sell.

*Edwards Ridge Interim.*

**Edwards Ridge, Minn., U.S.A.** 1,200 ft. above sea level declared an interim dividend.

*World Production.*

According to statistics prepared by the Union Corporation, the world production of gold during 1936 was by 4,000,000 oz. to 31,150,000 oz.; the largest annual increase on record in production figures for the past six years show that South Africa's mining output increased from 10,870,000 oz. to 11,330,000 oz.; Soviet Russia from 6,700,000 oz. in 1931 to 7,350,000 in 1936; Canada from 2,000,000 oz. to 3,720,000 oz.; U.S.A. from 160,000 oz. to 1,214,000 oz.; Australia from 5,600,000 oz. to 1,160,000 oz. and Southern Rhodesia from 537,000 oz. to 707,000 oz.

*K.R.R. Helps Mining Industry.*

Following requests from the mining industry in Uganda for reduction of certain freight rates, it has been agreed to introduce the following reductions on the Kenya and Uganda Railways as from March 1, 1937:

- (1) Coal and iron ferrous, including coke and coal, to 10 ins. ton 10 ft. and over in full railway wagons, from Classes 1 to 4, less.
- (2) Coal, coke and mineral waste from Classes 1 to 4, except those to be listed, from Classes 1 and 2 to 10.

*Uganda Output.*

**General exports from Uganda during January.** Tin ore, 46,211 long tons; gold, 7,203 oz. and tantalite, 10 long tons.

**General output from Northern Rhodesia during January.** Copper, 2,697 long tons; tin, 3,715 tons; vanadium, 35,732 lb.; coal, 50,000 tons; zinc, 475 lb. gold, 18 oz.; and silver, 2,850 oz.

**General output from Southern Rhodesia during January.** Gold, 65,572 oz.; copper, 15,435 long tons; coal, 100,000 tons; chrome, 15,325 tons; asbestos, 1,000 tons; garnet, 100,000 lbs.; chrome, 1,000 tons; talc, 1,000 tons; chromite, 100,000 lbs.; lime, 50,000 tons; gypsum, 10,000 tons; salt, 2,000 tons; zinc, 1,000 tons; lead, 1,000 tons; mica, 1,000 tons; sand, 10,000 tons; iron pyrites, 75,000 tons; tungsten, 1,000 tons; cobalt, 1,000 tons; manganese, 1,000 tons; tin, 1,000 tons; cassiterite, 1,000 tons; and graphite, 1,000 tons.

MARCH 4, 1927

## EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

*Latest London Share Prices*

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	6s. 3d.	9s. 6d.
Cam & Motor (12s. 6d.)	75s. 6d.	76s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	105s. 6d.	107s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 7d.	3s. 9d.
Edoer Mining Syndicate (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Estancia Gómez Co. (5s.)	11s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (3s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Gauai Goldfields (2s. 5d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	34s. 3d.	33s. 3d.
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	12s. 3d.	18s. 6d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 4d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya (10s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 6d.	3d.
Kilimangiri (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Leontine Company (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Louangava Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Lomah Gold (5s.)	2s. 9d.	2s. 9d.
Londos Australian (4s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	3s. 6d.	2s. 4d.
Luizi Gold Areas (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Mashabi'Asbestos (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Reigate (1s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Rhodesia-Broken Hill (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 4d.
Rhodesia Mica (5s.)	2s. 4d.	2s. 9d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	1s. 6d.	14s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	39s. 6d.	41s. 3d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 3d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	32s. 6d.	30s. 9d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	61s. 15d.	51s. 18s. 9d.
Rio Tinto Alcan (5s.)	84s. 3d.	84s. 3d.
Rosternet (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Selection Trust (5s.)	43s. 3d.	44s. 6d.
Sheppwood Steel (5s.)	7s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanami Gold (5s.)	15. 3d.	15. 3d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (4s.)	1s. 6d.	20s. 3d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	5s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Thibig-Eina (5s.)	15s. 6d.	13s. 9d.
Umoni and Rhodesia (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	Fr. 100	Fr. 100
Wando (Colliery) (10s.)	22s. 6d.	28s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Zambesi Exploring (5s.)	2s. 6d.	20s. 6d.
<b>GENERAL</b>		
British South Africa (1s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Central Line Steel (5s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	18s. 6d.	18s. 6d.
East African Land	8s. 6d.	3s. 3d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	2s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
E. A. Power and Lighting	30s. 6d.	29s. 9d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	56s. 3d.	55s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton (5s.)	3s. 15d.	2s. 10d.
Lewa Dredg. (5s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Mozambique (Bearing) (10s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
Port of Sierra (5s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	2s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Sudan (10% Pref. 21s.)	22s. 6d.	22s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	6s. 4d.	47s. 9d.
Victoria Falls Power (4s. 6d.)	70s. 6d.	75s. 6d.
Witwatersrand (5s.)	42s. 10d.	41s. 9d.

*Mineral Quotations*

We have received the following prices by air mail from the *East African Miners' Journal*:

	Last week	This week
Edwards River (5s.)	25s.	27s. 5dts.
Edoer Mining Synd. (5s.)	4s. 25cts.	4s. 25cts.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	3s. 35cts.	3s. 36cts.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	7s. 50cts.	7s. 75cts.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Ngala Gold Mining (5s.)	4s. 90cts.	4s. 90cts.
Patareni (5s.)	2s.	1s. 90cts.

*Geo-physics in Mining*

"Geo-physics in mining" is still associated in the popular mind with "geology," which it is not, and is not directly connected with it. It is a scientific process needing skill in operation, and much creative skill and experience in the interpretation of results. — The mining correspondent of the *Rhodesia Herald*.

*Southern Rhodesia Wins**Empire Shooting Competition*

FOR the second year in succession, Southern Rhodesia has won the title of Gloucester's Challenge Cup and the Lord Wakefield silver medal in the Overseas 303 Postal Shooting match organised by the National Rifle Association.

Using aperture sights, the team, under the command of Colonel J. S. Morris, scored 1,113 points, the individual scores being: Lieutenant F. H. Morgan, 143; Sergeant P. Littleton, 141; Lieutenant F. B. Feilday, 140; Captain L. B. McBean, 140; Sergeant W. L. Smith, 138; Rifleman D. F. Batch, 138; Riflemen, M. Butcher, 137; and Rifleman E. Halter, 136. The Kenya team, commanded by Captain Vivian Ward, were fifth with 1,082 points; Nyasaland, 1,071 points; and Tanganyika, 1,003 points.

In the Service rifle matches open to all ranks and non-commissioned officers, the Rhodesians were fifth with 857 points; Sudan (Captain C. G. St. John), sixth with 862 points; and Northern Rhodesia (Captain G. H. Thompson), were eighth with 803 points.

The following table shows the total points obtained from the sections of the National Rifle Association at Bisley Camp, Surrey:

*Edward VIII Coins*

Arising out of some correspondence in our columns, Mr. Geoffrey Sansom has written to our newspaper pointing out that, contrary to general belief, the worth of Edward VIII coins have been issued in East Africa, consisting of 5 and 10 cent pieces.

*Ex-Officials to settle*

Another plea for the encouragement of ex-officials to settle in the country, paying pensions has been made in "Northern Rhodesia by Mr. W. Du Boisson, a candidate in the Midland election. Large sums of money go out of the country every year to pay the pensions of retired civil servants abroad. "These men understand the Natives and their ways in this country, and labour in many cases harder to settle here. I suggest they be encouraged to take up land, and by a grant of special terms to enable them to live there, once and spend their years in this country where they have earned them."

*Colonial Training School*

Mr. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the colonies, will open the Colonial University Seminar School of Colonial Administration on July 1. The course will last over two weeks, the lectures being of sufficiently general interest to attract officers in other departments as well as the diplomatic service and working elsewhere than in the colonies. The principal subjects will be given by Lord Milner, and the lecturers will include Lord Haldane, Sir George Trevelyan, Professor of Colonial History, and the guests of honour, Sir Donald Cameron, Sir Edward Browne, Sir Michael Macmillan, Sir Vernon Rattray, and Sir Herbert Baker, of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

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**News Item by Broadcast**

Visitors to the Liverpool International Fair last week numbered 1,000,000.

Sentries of nine months' hard labour are now on duty at Native fortresses under charge in high risk and dangerous areas.

Letters showing the hideously morbid famine in East Africa and in Mr. R. J. Steele's "Agricultural Survey," in the current issue of *Ship Planning and Designing*.

A memorandum from Rhodesia camped at this moment in Uganda accompanied by the names of the men and women who have made the Orangeman fight of 1937.

Following the introduction of the proposed grants of interest in Allotments by the Board of the Land Office, Nursing Committees from all over the country have sent telegrams to the Land Office, asking instructions from the Royal Colonial Society to the various Pastoral and Agricultural Societies.

Experiments in the cultivation of the "Jumbo" potato from the Department of Agriculture and from the Royal Colonial Society.

The Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. W. C. Wimberley, has issued a circular to the public concerning the services of the Postmaster General's Surveyors.

A. S. C. S. Surveyor, Sir Cyril de Assistant, Assistant Surveyor, and Clerk of Works, Mr. H. D. P. Davies, have been appointed to the Secretary of State's Committee of Enquiry into the Affairs of the African Territories of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Committee will consist of three members.

**of Commerce**

Draughtsmen and engineers were most numerous during 1937.

Rhodesia is an island of trade, its chief exports being tobacco, sisal, cotton, and tea. The chief imports are coal, iron, and steel, and the Kenya Missionary College have helped to export exports to the value of £1,000,000 to the Kenya Federated Association.

An effort is being made to stimulate a trade exhibition with the same show of the Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Kenya.

Trade to and from Rhodesia is being developed to a marked extent, according to Mr. Mombasa, and the value of imports into Rhodesia in 1937 has increased by 15%, while the payment of an interim dividend of 10% on the ordinary shares, payable on April 1st, of all shares listed registered on the books on March 1st.

The growth of the railway system, inter-territorial, Kenya, Uganda, and the British East African Railways, S.L.R. 1937, totalled a total expenditure of £37,942,000.

In Rhodesia, Uganda, and Kenya, the first eleven days of 1938 saw the collection of £1,252,120, Uganda, £4,000,424, Kenya, £1,032,320, and Rhodesia, £1,000,000, during the corresponding period of 1937.

A Nairobi firm of manufacturers' agents wishes to obtain the agency for British manufacturers of building hardware, and a Nairobi house furnishing establishment wishes to represent manufacturers of carpets and rugs. Full details of each application may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade at 1, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. Duty requirements are 76% and 63% respectively.

Imports from the Sudan increased, the value £11,000,000 during 1936 compared with 103,726,000 being £E9,800,280. Imports of food £E55,163,838, and of raw materials £E5,370,000. Cotton, the chief export, being valued at £E2,319,068, India, and £E1,360,906 in cotton piece goods, being valued 1936 at £E973,905, and 1937 at £E48,630; sugar valued at £E87,803, and machinery £E1,262.

A Colonial section has been introduced in the Leipzig Fair, which opened on Saturday. The exhibits include the principal German products in Colonies generally and in tropical countries in particular. Germany's claims for her former Colonies were demonstrated by an exhibit which showed her consumption and export requirements of rubber, it being stated that former Colonies contained three-quarters the forest area of Germany.

**Trade Commissioner for Rhodesia**

M. A. G. H. Hall, the first Trade Commissioner in Capetown who has been appointed by the Colonial Office, will represent Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland originally as the commercial interests of the Board of Trade, and after the creation of the Department of Overseas Trade became part of the Trade Commission in the Western Areas, now comprising South Africa and the Transvaal. The first survey of West African trade conditions in 1937, and the holding of a Latin American Commission in Salvador is a development which will be welcomed by Rhodesia in order to assist in strengthening trade relations with the Rhodesians.

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**East African Power & Light**  
**Power resources**

Clear power is available in many areas, and can be supplied to new applicants by the East African offices. Available numbers of consumers can be offered to all growers.

Engines - Diesel with 50 cycles 415 and 225 volts. Alternators - 3 phase 50 cycles 225 and 125 volts or 40 and 220 volt Direct Current.

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## Blantyre & East Africa

The right to mine coal has been given to the Goldfields of Central and East Africa Limited, a London Corporation, at Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, R. R. Stansbury Chairman.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the motion of dividends, stated that, on the whole, climatic conditions in Nyasaland during 1928 had been satisfactory, although at times rainfall was rather heavy. The total tea crop harvested from the estates of the company amounted to 1,366,750 lb., being a substantial increase of 310,272 lb. on the previous year.

Prices of standard teas in the London market remained steady throughout the year, and there seemed to be every reason to expect that prices during the current year would continue stable. At the same time, while he naturally expected a reasonable second tea price for the company's teas, Mr. Stansbury stated that he had no wish to receive a price of any kind, as he would have the tea run down entirely if the Federation Committee by encouraging the raised importation of tea from China, Japan, and other unselected countries. The general manager reported for the year to date a million and a half pounds of tea transhipped, which should be realised.

On the only occasion progress was made in the tea industry owing to an absence of rain, the tea gardens at Nsasa and Ngoma have been planted with tea plants of both Darjeeling and Limpulu. The work of the difficult task of erecting has carried on satisfactorily by the use of the two estates during the rainy season, and without outside assistance. The tea, of a semi-feral nature, yields from the tea gardens an increasing amount of tea. The yield from the Lauterio estate, which is now full bearing, can be seen. The tea acreage of the tea gardens planted a few

years ago is 1,000 acres, and the tea gardens at Gauderdale may be increased to 1,000 acres by the end of 1929, at a cost of £10,000 per acre. The new tea gardens will be situated in accordance with the old, and will be 1,000 acres in extent, and will be cultivated in tea parks, 200 acres in size.

Transport communications have improved, but the roads remain in a poor condition. To join the Nyasaland Railway's very high railway line tea. It cost the company a mighty sum to extend the railway to the port of Beira—a distance of 100 miles, surely one of the steepest freight lines in the world. The railway extension to the port of Beira, in Mozambique, and the Lower Zambezi Bridge is now completed, and our produce is shipped without breakage in bulk to the steamship-harbour at the port of Beira. Aeroplane services are destined to play a prominent part in the instruction of the British High Commissioner, Mr. Stark, and his wife, during their visit. Mr. Stark left this country on February 27, 1929, and returned on August 18, 1929, during his visit he resided for a time on each of the company's properties, and carefully inspected all the tea gardens.

There was no change in the tobacco position, which remained difficult. Manufacturers in this country seem to prefer Rhodesian leaf for their Bright Mixtures, and as regards dark smoking tobacco, it has been selling so cheaply in this country, owing to the importation of cheap dark leaf grown by Indian planters, that there was no bright leaf for the Nyasaland growers.

The cotton crop was an unfortunate one, and the cotton was not of a good quality. The adoption of the short-staple cotton was agreed upon by Mr. Steedman, S.C.A., Chancery, who decided to go on the market on the behalf of the company, and so decided, £5,000 on the Chancery company were paid, leaving a balance of £1,000 carried forward to next year, subject to directors' terms of reference.

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Dried Fish,  
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Dried Eggs,  
Dried Fruits,  
Dried Vegetables,

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## Nyasaland Tea Prospects Banks from Reinforced

MANY points of interest to tea growers in eastern Africa were dealt with at a general meeting of the Nyasaland Tea Association held at the end of last month.

On the subject of tea production, the Secretary of the Native Farmers' Committee showed his latest figures submitted by the African Tea Association, which represented all the Calmorate districts. According to these figures, the output of tea in the native districts has increased by 10 per cent. in the last year, and is estimated at 1,200,000 lb.

Mr. Barrow, chairman on November 20th, agreed to establish a fund in Nyasaland amounting to £2,000 per annum. On January 1st, 1937, the amount was increased to £2,500 lb, in order that the Nyasaland industry should fall into line with other tea-producing countries in contributing funds towards world expansion of tea consumption through the International Tea Marketing Expansion Board. It was intimated that it should be retained by the Nyasaland Tea Association for expenses, and that it should be forwarded to the International Tea Marketing Expansion Board, who would receive from it a fair approximation of £1,000.

Much had been said and written during the last few months concerning the Native population of Nyasaland, and were stated to be a great hindrance to the wages being paid to the tea workers, and the favourable wage scale Native labour in neighbouring territories. Those engaged in the tea industry, however, review that very little wages could have been earned by the Native workers if they were willing to work.

Tribute was paid to the work done by the Native Association, and for the present, the Association, of which he was also hon. secretary, Mr. G. G. S. J. Hadlow.

### Tea Output.

The total production for the eleven months to the end of December last 7,774,000 lb. This was an increase of 10 per cent. over the corresponding period of 1935.

The following statement was read:

Letters of agreement for the supply of tea to the Natal and South African Railways Ltd. were signed on December 21st, 1936. It is understood that the total number of carloads of tea supplied will amount to 1,000,000 lb. The tea being sent by the undermentioned:

### Tea Shippers.

Speaker on the Colony's tobacco industry, Mr. J. Umuvala, of the Farmers' Association, Mzimba, said that the Mines of Southern Rhodesia said now, however, why the country should not even increase output and market to 10,000,000 lb.

E. Harris, Minister of Agriculture, said in his election that the Government intended to develop the industry, said the United Kingdom market was steadily expanding, and that exports were expected to open up the country.

### Review of Recent Events.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia adopted a resolution expressing the opinion of the Customs group that the Union, South Africa and Rhodesia had been in a position sufficiently firm to demand the government's determination to trade of Southern Rhodesia, and recommended to government to issue a statement at an early date. Mr. Hartmann, who has said Rhodesia will buy tea much more from the Union than the Union will buy tea from Rhodesia, and suggested there should be an open conference of all interested parties in the Union and Rhodesia to discuss the matter in a friendly way when formal understanding could possibly be reached.

THE SPEECHES made by the members of the Chamber of Commerce in their annual meeting on December 10th, 1936, were as follows:

Mr. W. H. Lowe, Green, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the financial situation in Rhodesia was not so bad as it was in some other countries, but the country had shown that it could stand up to any emergency.

Mr. D. C. Parker, of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the chamber had been in touch with the government, and had been told that the chamber had no right to interfere in politics.

Mr. J. G. S. J. Hadlow, of the Chamber of Commerce, said that the chamber had been in touch with the government, and had been told that the chamber had no right to interfere in politics.

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## East African Market Reports. Rainfall in the Territories

## COTTON

KENYA cottons were very fair, but Karamikas were fair down to late in the auction.

1. White	6s. 6d.
2. White	6s. 6d.
3. Peabody	6s. 6d.
4. London cleaned	6s. 6d.
5. Finely	6s. 6d.
6. Fair	6s. 6d.
7. Fair	6s. 6d.
8. Fair	6s. 6d.

London stocks, per cwt. 103s. 10d., 103s. 8d., 103s. 6d.

## OTHER MARKETS

Kenya cotton at 13s. 5d. per ton (15cwt.)

Mombasa cotton spool quoted 10d. per lb.

Cotton, Mombasa, 1lb. spool, folded 1d. 3s. 6d.

Mombasa cotton during 1936 totalled 16,087 cwt., compared with 180,716 cwt. in 1935 and 217,026 cwt. in 1934.

During 1936 the Dutch East Indies imported 100,504 cwt., including 10,476 cwt. from U.S.A., 10,129 cwt. from Great Britain, 6,629 cwt.

Kenya cotton, 10d. for cash bags, quoted at 6s. 9d. per ton in 1936. 13s. 6d. for bagged.

Singapore cotton 10d. per lb. per bag.

China cotton, 10d. per lb. per bag, 103s. 6d. per cwt. in 1936.

U.S.A. cotton, 10d. per lb. per bag, 13s. 6d. per cwt. in 1936.

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The East African and Rhodesia territories have received heavy rainfall during the season. In Kenya, the heaviest falls were recorded at Port Reitz, 37 inches, at Nyeri, 36 inches, at Nairobi, 34 inches, at Kisumu, 34 inches, at Arusha, 32 inches, at Dar es Salaam, 30 inches, at Moshi, 29 inches, at Zanzibar, 28 inches, at Mbeya, 25 inches, at Arusha, 24 inches, at Arusha, 23 inches, at Mbeya, 22 inches, at Mbeya, 21 inches, at Arusha, 20 inches, at Mbeya, 19 inches, at Arusha, 18 inches, at Mbeya, 17 inches, at Mbeya, 16 inches, at Mbeya, 15 inches, at Arusha, 14 inches, at Mbeya, 13 inches, at Arusha, 12 inches, at Mbeya, 11 inches, at Mbeya, 10 inches, at Mbeya, 9 inches, at Mbeya, 8 inches, at Mbeya, 7 inches, at Mbeya, 6 inches, at Mbeya, 5 inches, at Mbeya, 4 inches, at Mbeya, 3 inches, at Mbeya, 2 inches, at Mbeya, 1 inch, at Mbeya, 0·5 inches, at Mbeya, 0·4 inches, at Mbeya, 0·3 inches, at Mbeya, 0·2 inches, at Mbeya, 0·1 inches, at Mbeya, 0·05 inches.

Rainfall (inches) February 1937:—Mombasa, 0·24 inches; Mlango District, Landerdale, 1·0; Glenorchy, 1·1; Limbini, 1·4; Chilalo District, Voa Estate, 2·60; Ruo, 2·0; Ijikwa, 1·70; Lichanya, 2·20; and Chisando, 0·97 inches.

*Severe Rainfalls.* (Week ended February 25, 1937):—Viviers, 7 inches; Bolifwayo, 7·7; Essex, 5·5; Marandellas, 4·5; Salisbury, 3·5; Shabani, 2·8; Shamva, 0·75; Victoria Falls, 0·03 inches.

## British Central African Co.

In order that advantage may be taken of the bonanza in commodity price, the British Central Africa Company, which recently reorganized itself, has decided to issue 600,000 shares of £1 each at par. Of the amount, 300,000 shares will be held by the company and 300,000 shares will be placed on the market, the share for every four shareholders for whom no preemptive rights may apply, being restricted. The existing 250 shares, however, at about £14 circuitously issued by the company states that the bank overdraft has been reduced from £25,000 to about £8,000 and that a subsidiary, Sust. & Prods. Ltd., is to be formed.

## Staples: Maize Control.

According to the Minister of Agriculture, Captain T. L. D. C. D. Scott, it is the Government's intention to continue its control for import of maize from Rhodesia. It will be while this is in hand, he said, Gwelo, Mvembal and Umtali, three men who planned to趁机 the import of maize to the market.

## Locusts: Rhodesia.

The most serious infestation in Rhodesia areas is still rather obscure, and farmers have been warned of further outbreaks in areas over which swarms have been seen.

## Sugarcane.

The latest report from Rhodesia on cane for 1936-37 season shows the area under cotton cutting off 2,110,000 acres compared with 2,168,000 acres last year.



The first week in February saw a further increase in the number of cattle imported from South Africa. All during January, the bulk of Matobo cattle in the four weeks, although there was a noticeable increase in meat export during that period. It was noticed in many cases that cattle did little more than maintain themselves during that period. This in turn reflected the poor quality of the meat imported during the month. The difficulty was experienced by the local abattoir concerns in obtaining supplies of mutton, the bulk of the mutton being imported from Durban.

Local live sheep could be imported from South Africa, up to 100 feet, although disease in Beeku, when mutton had to be imported from Durban,

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## *Passenger for East Africa*

The following African passengers will be on board the *Empress of Africa* on her return voyage to Southampton on Friday, February 1st, 1924.

Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Mombasa	Levitt, Mr. E. B.
McGimpsey, Mr.	Lillicrap, Mr.
Allen, Miss. M.	Long, Mr. G.
Anderson, Mrs. C.	Magnus, Mr. H.
Anderson, Mrs. G.	Maxwell, Miss.
Birrell, Mr. R.	Matthews, Mrs. D.
Wells, Mr. M.	McGowan, Mr. T. M.
Berryman, Miss	McIntyre, Mr. T.
Billings, Mr. F.	McWhitie, Mr. T.
Billingham, Mrs.	McGray, Mrs. A. L.
Black, Mr. J.	McKee, Mr. W.
Brown, Miss. M. O.	McRae, Mr. J. R.
Buffield, Mr. P.	Smith, Mr. J.
Coe, Mr. & Mrs. C.	Taylor, Mr. W. H.
Colombo, Mr.	Thompson, Mr. S.
Dunbar, Mr.	Turner, Mrs. I. M.
Walker, Taylor, Mr.	Van Es, Mr. G.
Finlay, Mr. & Mrs. C.	Watson, Mr. L. M.
Franklin, Mr. & Mrs. C.	White, Miss.
Grove, Mr.	
Ginn, Mr. A. B.	
Gwinth, Mrs. C.	
Griffith, Capt.	
Hanson, Mr.	
Hodge, Mr.	
Hulme, Mr.	
Hutchen, Miss. D.	
Johnson, Mr. & Mrs. E. B.	
Jordan, Mr. & Mrs. E. B.	
King, Mr. & Mrs. D.	
Leigh, Mr. & Mrs. D.	
Beira.	
Clarkson, Capt.	
Leakey, Miss. A.	
Lies, Miss. V. M.	
Markham, Mr. R. H.	
Passenger unknown.	

Passenger for Llansteffan Castle, Llansteffan, Wales, on Southbound voyage. The following passengers are booked for this vessel:

Dr. & Mrs. F. A. Kidman	Mr. & Mrs. A. Lynn
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Lynn	Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Prestwich
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Prestwich	Misses Sandall, M.
Mr. & Mrs. G. B. Prestwich	Misses Sandall, M.

## *Airmail Passenger*

MONDAY, January 26th, who have been invited to make the first airmail flight from Nairobi to Alexandria by Imperial Airways, will be Captain H. H. H. Martin, who will be flying the machine which started off from London on Friday, January 23rd, 1924, for Mombasa, after transiting through Nairobi, Uganda, and Kenya.

## *East African Mail*

UP TO THE present time, the amount paid in subsidies to Imperial Airways by the Government of Kenya has been £10,000 per annum. This sum, however, does not include the cost of maintaining the aerodrome at Nairobi, which is £1,000 per annum. The total amount paid by the Government of Kenya to the present date is £58,020, of which £5,000 has been contributed by the Government of Kenya, £10,000 by the Government of Uganda, and £43,020 by the Sudan.

### *Pioneer African Flight Commemorated.*

Twenty-five years ago, the first flight of an aeroplane over Central Africa took place, when Mr. F. Stegeman, a resident of Elizabethville, succeeded in flying his aeroplane with an engine of 38 h.p. To commemorate the anniversary, a plaque is to be erected on Elizabethville aerodrome.

### *Galilee, Egypt, and Victoria to Visit.*

At the meeting of the Inter-Governmental Railway Advisory Council held in Nairobi on February 17, it was agreed that the line of railway to be built between Langanya Falls, on the Lake Victoria, and the two coastal ports of Mombasa and Dars, should now be accepted. The recommendation has been accepted by the British Minister for Transport in Kenya, and the Trans-Africa Railway Administration has been appointed accordingly.

### *Annual Mail Ships at Beira.*

After the route revision to Safad, if it were possible to extend the mail service to include the port of Beira, all the passenger traffic between Southern Rhodesia and Mozambique would be concentrated on the line of the Great St. Lucia River. The mail service to Beira would consist of a small cargo steamer which would be required to transport locally produced sugar, cotton, tobacco, and cotton oil to their port.

### *Speeding up Air Services.*

ENGLISH air-mail services will be operated from Southampton. Wootton's trip to Cairo will be undertaken by Mr. Alexander, who will be accompanied by Captain H. H. H. Martin, involving one long flight instead of two. Martin, on the return journey will henceforth reach Southampton each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, but the outward service will continue to leave on Tuesdays and Saturdays, owing to days in Alexandria. As more experience is gained, the flight from Cairo will be introduced to the latter date. The new schedules will be issued.

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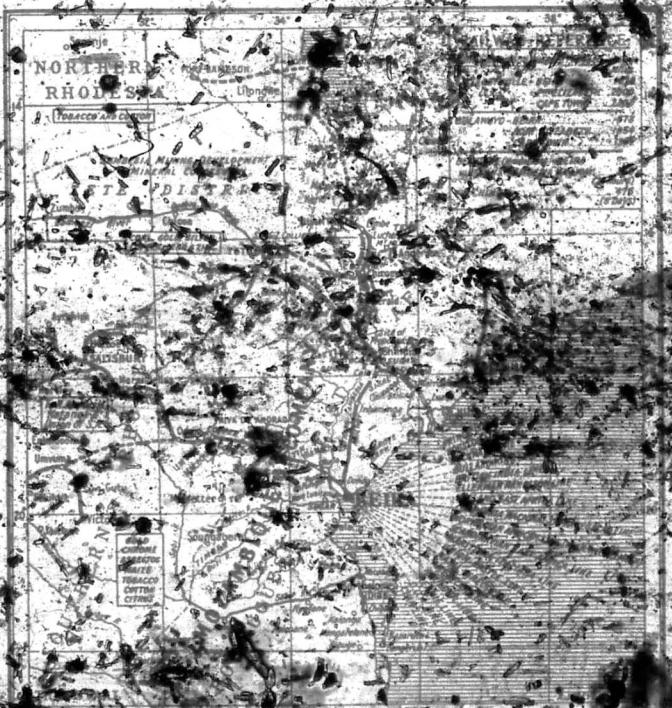
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Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and being easily reached by sea and air, is becoming increasingly popular with residents in the United States, Canada, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is one of the chief ports of Southern Rhodesia, and the Monopolistic Control of the two rivers, the Shire and Zambezi Valley, Nyasaland, and the Shire, gives Beira a virtual monopoly of the port and the extensive copper, zinc, tin, gold, and coal trade of Southern Rhodesia. The port is situated on a river which has the best sailing in Africa.

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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT.

CONSIDERABLE space is given in this issue to the report of a recent debate before the British Branch of the Royal Empire Society as to whether former Rhodesia should be restored to Germany. For although it is impossible for anyone to press at present a claim on our state to return to Germany, record, the main arguments for and against the movement are set forth in full. In particular to those who have at a time often been asked what is so frequently raised in private and in public. It is especially desirable that the British public should be made aware of the facts of a case which has often been brought before them, and a special obligation rests upon East Africans and Rhodesians to seize every opportunity to enlighten the minds of others who have only a hazy or biased notion of the real facts. In recent weeks there has been considerable interest of German origin in this matter, this interest which could never have been allowed to assume such prominence in Germany if these stories of British treachery had not been widely circulated. The result of this has been that there can no longer be any colonial force in any of the countries of the Commonwealth, and of the Commonwealth countries, the only one which has not yet done so is Rhodesia. The Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr. Jameson, can hardly be expected, from their British standpoint, to be inclined to agree to any terms which could be regarded as amounting

to a return to Germany. GORE, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is known to have given deep personal consideration to the selection for the Governorship of Kenya of the best man obtainable, and the choice is likely to be difficult and Kenya's new importance makes the choice of Governor.

ADMIRAL Sir Robert BROOKE-POTTER has been appointed the new Governor of the most corner-of-the-world colony which is heavily preyed upon by pirates. He does sincerely desire a friendly and amicable relationship between Governor and government, and believes that the settlement of the present incendiary controversy removes the cause of difference and offers off. Excellencies the prospect of enthralling upon his duties in a wholly favourable atmosphere. The wonderful recovery made by Kenya from the world depression has given the fondest hopes of the planners, and as a result the revenue position of the State and of the Railways is better than it has been for years. Sir Robert, who sailed from England last week, on his journey to Nairobi, characteristically added that he will complete his tour in the Sudan, thus fulfilling his responsibilities at a favourable moment for change and for a really and administratively

sound administration. An English administrator, as a Governor and as a member of the Council, to use the words of the Secretary of State for India, those are qualities which will stand him in excellent stead in East Africa, which we wish him to bring about through success in his work as a colonial administrator.

THE new Governor of Kenya has won great respect and admiration for his administrative ability, as a Governor and as a member of the Council, to use the words of the Secretary of State for India, those are qualities which will stand him in excellent stead in East Africa, which we wish him to bring about through success in his work as a colonial administrator.

which affords exceptional scope for the field of political activity within his dominions, and the progress and evolution within the last few years of contribution greater than that which it was the privilege of his predecessors to make. The choice of a man who has borne the highest responsibility—who is neither a politician nor a Colonial Secretary—against Sir H. Metcalfe being used in its propagandist sense—and who has won the hearts of his people—encourages the confidence that he will leave a deep and beneficent mark upon the development—not merely of Kenya, but of East Africa as a whole—which must be profoundly influenced by the course of affairs in Kenya. To Sir Robert and Lady Brooks-Popham, a tender our best wishes for health, happiness, and the richest measure of success in the fascinating career to which their services have dedicated.

AN EXCLUSIVE account which we disclosed last week of the investigation by Comptroller Daniel Blunt of a trap for the Party which turned itself far more effectively than the Home Office into an Authorised as the most powerful co-operation of the anti-war forces recognised as right and popular from the standpoint of the Photostat further territories, to the point of a proposal for a national army, and the call-out of about 150,000 men, so largely dominated by the kind of enthusiasm as for years past has characterised the democratic left and the pacifists.

It may be argued that these responsible for the scheme were responsible for the scheme. Though Comptroller Blunt's report is a single document, it contains a mass of material from many sources, and the documents themselves, though not all in the handwriting of the author, were collected by him. In this case, however, the evidence is not necessarily conclusive, since the author of the documents may have been a member of the party, and, if so, may have been responsible for the scheme.

ANOTHER instance of the intervention of the Southern Rhodesian authorities in the internal affairs of the country, and of the continuation of the policy of the former Government of Rhodesia, is the recent statement of Mr. Ian Smith, Minister of State for Internal Affairs, that the Government of Rhodesia had accepted the fundamental principles of the Constitution of Rhodesia, and had taken steps to implement them. This statement came in the wake of the publication of the Southern Rhodesian Government's white paper, "Our Future Constitution," which recognises that the basic principles of the Constitution of Rhodesia have been accepted by the Government of Rhodesia, and that the Government of Rhodesia has taken steps to implement them. The white paper also recognises that the basic principles of the Constitution of Rhodesia have been accepted by the Government of Rhodesia, and that the Government of Rhodesia has taken steps to implement them.

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## NOTES BY THE WAY.

*Outward Bound.*

OUR CHIEF have signature traps, permitted to carry away? Is that sort of thing defrauded by the actions of the sea? Miss Musgrave ought speedily to take a hand of scope and power on her present voyage, as her title, for she is carrying to-day in her Governor and her new Bishop; Sir Robert Brock-Popham is accompanied by Lady Brock-Popham and Mrs. Popham will no doubt go to some Foreign Office function. Bishopsporner the Nairobi name of the ship of Mombasa, is not to be classed among the Colony's "desirable residences." And what repression will probably be carried out when the Bishop is joined by his wife. Lady Brock-Popham, now settled according to East Africa form, and are accordingly armed with Swallow traps and classified as undesirable residences by missionaries than the other Africans are not able to give instructions to the public. Classes are held at the rooms of the Governor and the Bishop may be asked to instruct his Bishop to know nothing about the family welfare of the Government. The Governor's residence is the address to which we are to go.

*Cheese.*

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT, Mr. Alfred and Professor Copley, suggested to the Prince of Wales, in view of an opportunity of communicating business with him, that he might consider it desirable to have a cheese in his pocket, so that the Prince could bite without fear of being wholesome from a pocket which he followed, instead of a pocket or other chamber of the Royal Palace. The Queen, who died with the Duke of Connaught, who enjoyed the same delicacy, had a cheese which she had had done up with a cloth in an ordinary informal manner. The more formally she was surrounded by a few Dukes and Peers to whom she once said, "This cheese should be one of the best," the more all would be inclined to mix a little oil or butter with the precious article. In contrast this was prepared in an official envelope and all the courtiers who were to partake of the Queen's cheese showed their youthful dash.

**MAJOR** G. H. WELLS, the author of the argument, "The African Problem," but the author of a book on that might be kept in a chamber of distinction, has written a chapter on "African Languages" in the latest edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. This is a most remarkable contribution to knowledge. The author, who is convinced of the value of the African languages, was the first to see the need of a grammar of them in three cases. He escaped off the coast of Africa in 1870, and in the following year told the story of his escape in a pamphlet, "A Journey in Africa." Major Wells went on eating and drinking, and the savages required for the

*Darkness.*

MANY years ago, when the Rev. J. C. Bishop, of the London Missionary Society, probably the only man who has ever been attacked by Native tribes in South Africa, told me before that he had been twice among the Zulu marine forces, and that he had been captured and held captive for two weeks in the hands of the Zulus, he said:

"I am not afraid to say that I have been stabled with the horses of the King of the Zulus, and of prisoned with the King himself. The morning before my capture, when the King was in his audience chamber, I heard the voices of the Dancers, Messengers, and others in the King's house at Momeka. Bishop heard me and called off, and ordered the members of the King's guard to his room, and I was left alone. Major Corbet Ward, of the British Army, who had been captured by the Zulus, and had shared his fates with the Ida, told me that he had been in the King's audience chamber, and that he had been stabled with the horses of the King."

*Money Grabs.*

AT THE close of the session, Mr. Ormsby Gore, the colonial secretary, with his wife, and Captain Sir William Roberts, and General Sir John French, the former Minister of War, were invited to a dinner at good Aspinwall Hall, where there was not much opportunity of conversation. Colonial Secretary's hearing of the British Olympic coach position as after the election left the colonies. Mr. Ormsby Gore said he was unable to assess the best "when I feel like it," added he said. "When I feel like it," he said. "He is in a very sensitive position. He is bound to be asked on the estimates of the colonies. The colonies collectively have to pay him, and if half of them are debauched from oversea, he is in a very powerful position. He could dislodge any colony in the British Constitution." His return with characteristic energy, Mr. Ormsby Gore said, from India, as Sir William's sharewold understood one of the affairs with which the Colonial Office is directly concerned.

*African Atmosphere.*

ORDINARY LIFE also has the African atmosphere of blending right human with the semi-human, the prudential and the same. The author had to think of the "houseboy" in the same way as "the boy" of the tea-chamber when he told his son to go to bed, and when speaking of the strange aspect of African languages, confessed some of them reminded him of his son on a night of high atmospheric.

*Language, the Language.*

SHOTDOWN LIKE this school has become known as "the language of Swaziland," said the headmaster of Oshana school, the Rev. Wynn Jones, on speaking when he told the importance of a better understanding of the African people. Their language is also of the greatest value and made for me a difficult and uncertain employer and employer. Part of the money he trusted to him was given to the language of Africa. He was told to teach the European

# COLONIES

the German colonies. I have been asked to present the following notes on the subject to the Foreign Office. They will be submitted to the Foreign Office on Friday evening.

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## The Trade Policy of Germany

It is nothing to my mind to interfere with the policy of a Government in the acquisition of colonies. It is however of great economic value to us to keep up our alliance against Germany. Therefore, we allow Germany to have colonies in Africa, and to the same extent in Asia. We do not however, interfere with the internal government of those colonies.

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# Germany.

to fortify the south coast. Cobden and Christian thought of a better way. This proposed system of compromise with France, Cobden was sent to Paris to negotiate with the terrible tyrant. The interview was concluded, a general reduction of tariffs was effected, and the British Empire fell into our trap, with France following. Then the war was started, and theonic died as he had lived, in their simple, unadorned, arrangements in the English States, and the world was to the gain. And the Exchequer made a friendly arrangement with France and Germany, and it would suffice that it enabled him to release our expenditure on imports to the level of ten years ago. He could reduce the income tax next year by £1,000,000, instead of raising it to 3d. or 4d., if the same State have a large margin for the reduction of the other taxes and a restoration of the sinking fund.

"The policy I recommend is therefore not merely one of generosity, but one of economy, one of moderation, and one of judgment. The motto of Christian charity is 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' Applause!"

## against the Motion.

Mr. Forster did, after all, say that "Germany has put before us some of the most remarkable propositions and claims which any foreign power has ever made against us." In facts, the modern world is shallowing to the very close to the subject of the debate. Year by year, my task is to expose the idea of feeding Africa of the British Empire to anyone who professes to be a statesman. Listen all to the speech of Cobden which last winter forced into an armed camp:

"...the many causes, and also the tension in Europe, days of first forgetting, that Germany always declares her requirements to be in the 'old' Boer War. How often could they gift us with a grisly, her rearmament and ease the tension in the highest? It could, and would be nothing of the sort. Far from being off, we could make no prospect were attacking without German standards."

He made first the final argument. Suppose Russia's ruthlessness to do worse to Africans and to our colonies. But, it callously envisages the expulsion from South Africa of millions of Africans, who would be left to die in the savannahs which we are asked to make. There is much talk of the need of satisfying German, Belgian, or Holland—although it means that Britain must stand alone.

What else? If any else, such generosity could deprive the white man and black inhabitants of the former German colonies of their freedom, conscription, and freedom of movement. The same high rate of taxation, and the same restrictions on the rights of the individual, as those which now prevail in Germany.

Let us, in this most arduous discussion, with frankness, or pretence, call a spade a spade. Let us so, if we have the right, to bring into the welfare of the world, the best interests of humanity, set much higher than the mere personal interest of individuals, and above the mere personal interest of statesmen. Let us, in this most arduous discussion, bring into the world the best interests of the human race, the best interests of the world, and let us be liberal in our treatment of others, whether we work to increase the wealth of our country, bring up during the day, or have a night of rest. Tomlinson's visit to the African colonies at the Navy, and his immediate public letters of those days, were of the world under German rule. What a long way we have to come, to bring the thoughts of men, which they could possibly gain, though, and which probably almost inevitably, lose at great deal. (Applause.)

## The Motion is Irrevocable.

Remember that they have been living under British law for almost a decade, as the result of German rule. The millions of Africans have been brought up under the concessions of the day, freedom and life, that they have been granted by Sir George, the British Governor, by his successive secretaries for State, for the Colonies. That the Mandates are unique, and that their forms must be changed, and that they must be changed. Mr. Hirst's statements were never forgotten, that it is to be expected that they had not reached a state of insincerity, and that, morally speaking, enabled them to do what they did. Mr. Horace Bayliss, our first殖民地大臣, said, "As Germans, we have been an example to the world in respect in those areas of high civilization, and as in any case not necessary, to maintain our colonies, for German rule spoke for itself." And, as far as the most disgusting barbarity in Germany itself, and the most abominable experiences are, surely corroborated by documents furnished you, the British Government, to the effect that the Germans have been doing to the natives of Africa, and to their children. The only statement given to you, for instance, that they would not pay import taxes if the Germans returned with some Germans. A British African, did not scruple to tell them that the "low" prices paid for their coffee, sugar, and other exports were due to the children, where, of course, they were caused by the great slaving ('slame'). There can be no doubt whatever that the natives would prefer the British rule, as, for example, as the large British Indian population and European agent the Germans, and some of them, would certainly prefer the imposition of Nazi regimentation.

## The Strategic Argument.

The strategic argument is likewise thin. The German Colonies were confiscated primarily because they were a threat to the peace of the world. The war would be a war of the inviolable Germany of Von Bismarck, and more potent a consideration in the Imperialistic Age, which is openly at war on a war footing.

Her protagonists say that Germany would endeavor to create armed air or naval bases in the Colonies. Such bases would be a nation with Germany's existing fighting record would not be worth the protection which they were written for the safety of the Empire and the world to be gambled on Germany's adherence to her word. (Applause.)

They have to expose the bawfulness of Germany, economic claims, won that agree with me that the British Colonies only for strategic reasons, for their value in time of war, would be immense.

From air bases in Tanganyika, Tervuren, to nothing of South West Africa, she would ravage Africa, despoil Africa, rail roads, ports, and the gold and copper mines of South Africa and Rhodesia, which would be even more valuable than in peace. Her neighbors, Britain, France, and Germany, etc., etc., will be three times as large, and, consequently, the destruction of the German colonies will be in the dark from the beginning, and the end, in reaching their objective.

It is not the case that the British are to be blamed on Tanganyika, Tervuren, and elsewhere, but the British are to be blamed on the whole of the world, and each bears his share of responsibility for the world's affairs, and the world's fate.

## *Question of Colonies (Contd.)*

Germany's colonies are not important to her. They are not needed now in time of war. They are not needed in time of peace. They are not needed in time of depression.

If you can conceive a point far enough to the right, German agents and I can conceive it. I am sure that the heads of the three mining services and the Committee of Imperial Defence would refuse to be parties to a bargain which would so cherously undermine the Empire's power of defence, and that the nation, when it knew the fact, would discard that Government at once.

The political and strategic arguments are, I suggest, conclusive, and would justify refusal to discuss even the strongest German case. But the German case is in creditably weak. It is a mixture of sentiment, half economics, falsehood, and bluster, and xenophobia, a doctrine which Hitler emphasises so frequently in his book "Mein Kampf," that endless talk of the weak and false will in time make it appear that Germany is strong and true.

### *Fallacies of German Colonies*

"Herr Hitler usually pleads the cause of colonial grounds," Dr. Schacht, General Director of another German bank, has generally said recently. "He says that the Reich is deprived of colonies and that Germany must have Colonial territories to defend them. Britain's Empire is depicted as a empire which possesses one-quarter of the globe—but it is not, add him, the British Empire also contains one-quarter of the population of the world, and that far from being a homogeneous entity, the Empire is neither self-contained nor centrally organised, but has the Dominions between the Colonies, and do stoy their own interests before those of the Mother Country, whose wars they exclude themselves when it seems good to them."

"There is much distinctive sympathy" with the idea that Germany should have ready access to the raw materials and foodstuffs produced in her former colonies—but the sympathisers do not realise that Germany is as yet to buy those territories as young I.

What Germany wants is Colonies in her own currency area and within her own exchange restrictions. In other words, she would control her Colonies' exchange of products for German goods on the basis the dictators of which would be nothing more than the German exploitation of the oil colonies under mainly Native Oil for the benefit of Germany's foreign trade, which transgresses the boundaries of numerous "associates" (Applause). The oil colonies of Germany would again greatly by German dictation, and her own currency is overvalued in Germany from the time she purchases raw materials is greater by the foreign exchange obtained from the sale of goods to some other country, and the same oil could not be "disguised" as pseudoeconomic pretension.

It is clear that the currencies of our Dominions were seriously affected during the depression. Germany could not afford to buy the products of any Colony unless possessed with an overvalued paper currency, just as she can use that paper to purchase the output of her internal industry. But in the long run there must follow the retribution of further depreciation of the currency.

It is absurd to suppose Germany that Colonies demand capital for development rather than field profits for the support of the mother country. British investors found in Germany Tschirne since 1908 great time after time. Perhaps in fact it is five times German profits for German receivers. Appropriation of the colonies per se therefore apparently the contention of the Germans is clearly seen to be that one of the exports which is claimed to be essential to their existence.

### *German Trade in Raw Materials*

Business statistics of imports for Germany suggest importation of raw materials, supplies, etc., less than in 1910, the next year, German prosperity since the War, the last twelve years, has followed closely to Mayan, and as a result her imports have been modified to suit to build up armaments.

I hold the statistics from German sources which show the net imports and home production in 1909 and 1910 of certain articles and the imports in 1910, but there is no shortage of raw materials in Germany. All there is, is the diversion to military uses of the supply of raw materials.

These figures show that the total textile raw material supplies to Germany in 1909 were 3,000 tons, in 1910 they had jumped to 850,000 tons. Mineral oil supplies were also over 2,500,000 tons, in 1910 they had soared to 3,000,000 tons. Coal, iron ore, iron ore, and small fall, rubber, was up by an advance of nearly 50%, aluminium purchases amounted to much more than doubled, copper is about the same. Lead there is a drop in zinc.

On the whole Germany's supplies of raw materials to-day differ than they were in the year in which the inquiry was made since the War. The steel output is higher, the coal output is 45% above the figure in 1910. The German imports advanced another 20% and under the only English country, with declining war-time increase. The only conclusion I reach is that there has been wholesale diversion of raw materials from civilian to military purposes.

### *Control of Germany's Own Lands*

She remedy is in Germany's own hands. If her armaments expenditure were reduced, and then it would be much greater in the country, there would be no German raw material imports. She also knows that he cannot spend his money on imports when he has the swine he wants. He can have either, but not both. Germany's complaint is that she cannot have both. As General Göring boasts, she fields tanks to butter. And to get those guns, she has used up her raw material stocks and dissipated her gold and foreign exchange reserves until the present, or the 70,000,000 marks is down to 10,000,000 marks. Her population stands at 60,000,000 inhabitants, but not too soon. By artificially maintaining the mark German insolvent, and the Agency regulations that are a nightmare, and the selective pan in ports, Germany has blockaded herself, not been blockaded. No doubt she has decided to absent herself from the Geneva Conference on Raw Materials and, primarily, for her sake because she fears these facts would come out too clearly on her return.

Open the doors of the Colonies to Germany and all will be well, we are told. Last month, in *The Jewish Past*, if our Government would abrogate colonial preferences in the Colonies, the strictly economic grievances of Germany would disappear. The answer is that there are no preferences in Britain that in any way favour Germany, which was consistently fought out. Herr admitted that he did not know what there are no no preferences whatever in the vast backwash of the Congo Basin, which stretches from the Nile to the Zambezi and from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic. In all these territories there are no trade restrictions, and any German is free to sell or buy as an Englishman, Frenchman or Jew (Applause). What is more, when Germany resisted from the League of Nations its decision in a "generosity" like to buy restrictions on discriminatory terms against us, we were perfectly entitled to do. She will never be the benefice of good will.

"If we do not open up the doors of the Colonies to German manufacturers of the East, no one of the manufacturers of the West, who will benefit?"

### *Colonial Trade*

Companies with which she can trade are added to be essential to German prosperity. That is a laughable claim. Before the War all the German Colonies together took only 5% of Germany's exports and between them supplied only 0.5% of her imports. War from her a source of wealth, but until of her Colonial budget stood at 200,000,000, and in no year had the total of the Colonies exports topped 1,000,000—which was the total amount Germany spent each year on buying cotton.

Germany's former Colonies are pictures of nothing, all valueless. Before the War they were regarded as the least lucrative of other Powers, which were constantly badgered to part with territory to Germany. Early in 1914 the German Foreign Minister told the French Ambassador in Berlin, "Without Colonies, Germany can only struggle with Britain, France, Italy, and that is what the possess of the territories, a column of which would be asked to New Zealand."

Well, all that is past, and now 5% of the world's trade is controlled by Germany, and she wants to supercede the other countries in the market. Good, but the bulk of Germany's exports are to the United States, the United States is the most powerful country in North America, which is primarily a market for her imports, and in

The raw material problem, the most serious colonial problem.

Tanganyika is the country on which Germany has focused her main hopes, as she has been compelled to give up any hope of success in South Africa. She may be told that a year ago in the year 1911 her trade balance with Britain was favorable. In the same year, however, after favour; a slight reverse advantage was gained. British goods were increasing her share with a clear proof of favoritism which would have spent more raw materials.

The truth is that Germany's position is determined by material policies. All three empires are built on no colonies and a further reduction in the cost of raw materials is the only way to a prosperous colony. Belgium is only because her wise financial policy with a vast and rich Colonial Empire, and her colonies produce less than one-tenth of Germany because she has chosen overvalued gold standard. Belgium with a semi-Colony in Africa had equal difficulty until she came off the gold standard two years ago.

#### The Population Argument

Then there is the population argument which cannot easily be raised by a man who uses his babies. Germany claims that she has not had colonies because of the nature of her population. We are at the present time 60 million people and square of 1,000 miles, while the U.S. is 500 in the other direction. Spain, 200,000, has easily done the work of Germany. When the Spaniards fell upon the Aztec Empire, they exterminated 100,000,000 Indians, including military, agricultural, and commercial, and the Indians were 100,000,000. The Spaniards put themselves back to 100,000,000, and averaged 100,000,000 per square mile.

It will be noted that the critical argument of Germans is that African tribes have ceased to expand because of the Congo Basin, which had provided a vast colony in Africa and because they had destroyed their arms before President Wilson. All points are admitted, but it is also admitted and impartially sometimes by the Colonies, that all the available arms and supplies have been given to the German military leaders for the purpose of hostiles on any terms. The Allies did examine President Wilson's ideas, and the United States was not in any way at fault, but the fact that they were compelled to surround the country and the race of the world against a military imperialism which sought to establish bases which could pursue a policy of aggression and subversion of weaker Powers.

Prussia, by forming the Teutonic Knights, will Germany's story from the beginning. By that Prussia, the Prussian, and Germany are invariably Alsace-Lorraine, and lest you forget this we will repeat, remember that only in the previous year he had foreseen, because of what would have happened in France, the war of 1914.

Germany invaded the Colonies in the first place, and then never had a chance to expand. She had enough resources of her own, and the idea of war was to conquer in each case, like the League, which half of the others offered. Her only vague was to gain and the information was not on the part of Prussia, which were considerably more than the German army.

There was nothing eliminated about Germany, but she did not make mistakes, though Great Britain made the terrible mistake of customs, fiscal and administrative union in connection with the adjacent territories, not to mention the colonies, and so on. So, at the end, she had to have the same kind of a struggle as the French, but in a different form. The campaign which started in Alsace and Lorraine, and the League, was to put an end to her power to transfer.

#### The Prerogative Argument

There is the argument that Germany must be allowed to do the best for the sake of the world. This is the champion of the German Foreign Office, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. von Jagow, a German Colonial Minister, emphasizing that Germany blundered badly in allowing the Boers to remain below the War. It is unusual in that Germany, never respecting the principles of justice, even among the races of the Free French, has been unable to realize that she also violated Rhodes and Kimmer. But in 1901, when the Boers were driven into the wilderness, the British Government was the first to demand

the right of干涉ance, and the British Army and the British Navy.

Mr. Stettinius, the American Ambassador, says that this follows the folk—the British folk. The foreign governments, like the British, are in close touch with the traders who are the chief factor in the colonies, and they are well informed.

The whole question of the colonies is a colony which had first been a colony, and spread far and wide as to its mode of government.

Reference on the Ambassador Sir Edward Grey, to Pefki's Party, is well over 100 years old, and can easily be found in Africa, the Indian Empire, and elsewhere.

He had full knowledge of the Belgian Empire, and had full knowledge of the maps, "which I could not find in 1901," he said, "but words which I hold quite independently of any association with the Belgian Empire." With the same authority, he says it is the right of the people to self-government.

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#### German Ambassador Returns

BERNARD RIBBENTROP, German Ambassador in London, returned yesterday. His return on Tuesday morning was preceded by a formal ceremony, and he will be seen at the earliest moment. The German Ambassador is returning before the British Government, and it is likely that the other members of the delegation will follow him. The British Government has been informed that Mr. Ribbentrop will be succeeded by Baron von Neurath, the German Minister of Finance. With the message, he handed to the Foreign Office, the plane were rapidly engaged.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

**Missionary Pioneers.****Conflicting Claims and the Facts.**

To the Editor of "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA".

Sir.—I reply to Dr. H. C. M. A. Broomefield's article in your issue of February 18, commenting upon an extract quoted in your issue of January 18 from an article by the Rev. A. J. Harting, if it is to claim for the real pioneers what Canon Broomefield claims for his H.M.C.A. missionaries of 1861, and seemingly respects sharing with Mr. Thomas Wakefield, the Methodist Missionary to East Africa in 1862, and with the C.M.S. and W.A.S. of 1862 were, strictly speaking, the pioneers in the missionary field of East Africa.

Who were the real pioneers of missionary enterprise in East Africa? No memory serves me better than was neither the C.M.S., U.M.C.A., nor the Methodists, but the Roman Catholics. Let us stick to cold facts, and not quibble about a date, or separating the landing dates in Eastern Africa, and let us give the wreath of pioneer to whom rightly belongs.

Portuguese priests were on the East African coast from *circa* 1508 onwards. Father João Gonçalves da Silveira was martyred by the King of the Monomotapa at Chinhave in 1520, the first Catholic Jesuit, Father Monclaro, accompanied Francisco Barreto up the Zambezi to Sena in 1530 during the ill-fated expedition to find Quíllia. It has, I imagine, not been a year since the last Roman Catholic missionaries were not baptised, some where in the Eastern coast of Africa, and the Portuguese missionaries were evidently present in each of their former missions.

We do not find written times, when Dr. Ludwig Krapf, his wife, and Dr. Richard Aronson, on behalf of the C.M.S. they landed at Mombasa in 1842, where the Portuguese priests had been invited with gifts. Their first settlement was at Fadiouth, a point opposite Juba, 60 miles.

And who about 1846, living alone, Dr. Robert Moffat there? His son, that his son, and Mrs. Mary Moffat Livingstone, the first white woman to see the interior of Shu, died at the Chupane Mission on the Zambezi (near Chindio) on April 27, 1862, and was buried for some years thereafter with Dr. Livingstone.

And these, and others too many to mention, all were on the East coast prior to the U.M.C.A. in 1861, in fact, before the latter were born. As General Secretary of the U.M.C.A. I feel that the earliest record of a Christian society to East Africa (1861) is not entitled by a moment that the Methodists were slower with the C.M.S. in the glory of the pioneer in Africa? If the Rev. Mr. Harting may be correct in his place, missionaries to East Africa— and Canon Broomefield's letter appears to suggest that his 1861 land were the first of the lot, though it is incorrect— surely a year or less is all that could not materially affect the issue. For the true pioneers we must go back very much further, as I have indicated.

Very truly yours faithfully,  
W. Roscoe Forster.

**Rhodesia War Service.****Fines, White Troops in East Africa.**

To the Editor of "EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA".

It was surprising at the inadequate reference by Colonel John Harding to the 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in describing the full facts. Still I could not resist the note. Colonel John Harding's military career both in Africa and Ireland has been a distinguished one, and since the lectures on Rhodesia's war services he naturally takes a pride in them. He is not, however, in the East African Campaign, and he does his fellow countrymen who took part in it poor justice.

In forgetting the fine work of the Loyal North Lancashire and 2nd Leicesters, it is the considered opinion of those who went all through that grueling campaign that the 2nd Rhodesians were the finest white troops in the country.

They were the when they arrived, a shabby, sleeveless ill-tempered outfit, with old-fashioned bandoliers and long rifles. I heard them coming, too, for they were stoned with old beer cans on wheels, which were all they had for cooking utensils. But this rough-looking mob of rowdies soon came to be soldiers and they soon won the respect of a fine unit.

In the Taveta area, in spite of the wet conditions, heat, fever and dysentery, they always bear the British soldier's wearying bush fight against an enemy superior in numbers, so bravely that gained a reputation for steadiness and dash that was second to none. When the original unit in 1910 it was the Rhodesians and in 1915 the 2nd Battalion Rhodesia Rifles, the 2nd Battalion, the over-crowded home of Africa, became in the ghastly battles of Gashora.

The carefully selected locality was indeed for South Africa in those days, and Rhodesia had no profit to gain in these parts of work, except for the minority who knew the country well, gradually gaining a little later the "Rhodesia" described as a "battle honour" in a recruiting poster to South African immigrants.

When the regiments at last got a belated rest it was to the cold and wet of Kabete during the rains. There was the sickness, and the grim and convalescent look around in the ranks of smart soldiers. When their details appeared in Nairobi they were always to be seen in strict regulation kit, which was becoming the best dressed outfit to be seen.

But the really difficult field of fight in every worse conditions than before, was the best part of another year and a half. The 2nd South African infantryman had nine months of it, at a very generous estimate, being re-enforced, sent for further service, to the 2nd Rhodesians stuck out for two and a half years, and no leave given the country.

I have not yet had the pleasure of reading Colonel Capello's book "The 2nd Rhodesia Regiment in Rhodesia," which most of their saga has been truly summed up in Francis Scott Young's "Jub'Reds." It is a pity the author felt it necessary to compare the Rhodesians as the "2nd Rhodesians" with their old friends still recognising them "as they are as life."

Very truly yours faithfully,  
W. Roscoe Forster.

## Magic and the African

*Bantu Words Are Rations to the Native*

To the Editor of "East Afr. and Rhodesia"

Dr. Denis Stowell's article (see *E.A.R.*, Vol. 1, No. 1) takes me to task for my remarks upon magic in West African language. I do not think they do full credit with their words to the author of "Bantu Languages and Native Beliefs," Morton, and the editor of the journal of discussion, as far as the first issue.

Now I stand however, that a *safari* in the north of Africa, and a study of anthropological literature from the Malian and others, reveals some evident facts bearing upon the ideas of African magic. First, no one says what African holds to be magic, and nothing is classed as "magic" in any technical or popular parlance. But it does not follow that the native does not have belief in or knowledge of a magic. There is in all such beliefs and practices.

Dr. Stowell's article states that distinction between belief in the existence or not of magic depends on the belief of the persons practising it. In general this would be the case. But many thereupon African beliefs do not discern between what a European conceives often projected into the African belief, as though it had originated there.

Secondly, much hypothesis upon African beliefs is based on the fallacy that African belief is irrational to our beliefs; there is an irrational belief, I submit that Mr. Denis Stowell would call "common sense" derived from superstition by deduction. If such a notion of rationality outside its own pretences and its own human concept could be shown to be fallacious, then African beliefs and practices are rational.

Now we can see valences, as now known to us, absorbed into their structure. A rational, in a sense, and the imputation of magic in these cases is thus shown to have been superstitious. Moreover, magic is still imputed as a fact in many cases where our knowledge of the origins of the belief or practice in question is insufficient for us to ascertain whether it is rational or irrational. Therein within the problem is its origin in fact. It may be either (alternatively) both without involving either. For while a belief is irrational in both concept and fact, it does not follow that magical valence must be eliminated. Merely gods may be valent, and creation, not practice, but the meaning of creation. But in comparative studies we must bear in mind that much of what was known about how "magical" was rational, the reason being that he merely error is classed as "magical" belief and dissociated such so-called magical belief as psychotactic, psychopathological, and other factors of behavior, of which we have little information. It is not an unfounded conclusion that Igerele held in his *coined* the title of "the him" in his never written or practised magic.

Thirdly, Dr. Stowell's article does not say that there is not more than one kind of steam, because Nowhere is called by that inversion of fact "black magic" to "white" questions, there cannot be a Bantu language which has not a word of black-magic and white or white. But the extreme reverse of that is the true. Words taken from most African Bantu languages have been "translated" as "white magic" and "black magic," but such renderings do not stand up to etymological scrutiny.

I translate *uganga* as "white magic," but no stretch of philology in the world can make "uganga" mean "black magic." The word *uganga* meaning is totally different.

Now by my means, and by those of others, I have come to understand such as *uganga* and *ugwanga* as one, the former being "black magic" and the latter "white." This is quite reasonable, then. "black" and "white" are two main colors, and, as everybody knows, one is the color of obscenity, the other of innocence. Obviously such a rendering is a mere expedient, yet the translation ideas, often blazed as preconceived. In no way do they expand the Native thought inherent in the words, for its implications can invariably be shown to be quite different.

Mr. McHugh says that we do not invent these Native words. Still less must we invent misinterpretations for them. Bantu concepts not found in the Native speech which the words express.

Such false concepts of African magic might be ascertained in most of the treatise blunders in European relations with the African. The Native belief in the Maji-maji rising that bullets would drop into water is a typical instance. This is believed to be based on a strictly rational theory in the African circles. Dr. Stowell, some reader, has recently advanced an "rational" and "senseless" example of "false faith in magic." He invented myth in African savannahs on the part of African masses. I am afraid factors of error, but the example of a "false faith in magic" is also well known. It is well known that African savannahs in specific circumstances have revealed that if a bullet does not work, it can stimulate the body which was what it was intended to do. It is difficult to realize that many of our learned beliefs are demonstrably untrue. The Native use of the chief patriarchal authority to bind and improve.

Yours faithfully

S. H. McHugh

## Church Work in Kiamu

*An Appeal*

To the Editor of "East Afr. and Rhodesia"

Dear Sirs, We are writing to you, dear residents of Nairobi, to help us raise £1000 for building a new church in Kiamu.

The present church is a wooden structure built in 1948 by the generosity of the Boughton-King family in memory of a former son of Kiamu. The building is now unsafe and quite unsatisfactory. The Church Committee is faced with a fast-growing congregation and needs to build a new church in a permanent material. A local architect has drawn out a proposed plan, and the cost of the building is reckoned at £1000.

Kiamu is now a large town with a chaplaincy, and resident chaplain, who has built a new and modern house having a room for him. It is difficult to raise the funds for the chaplain's salary and to pay off the debts on the house with the continually changing population of Kiamu. And it is to be hoped that this appeal will meet with eyes of some old residents of Kiamu who are well to the fore of the Church here. I have just written: "Any donations would be gratefully received by myself or by the members of the Church Committee."

O. Box 471

Kiamu

Kenya

## Colonies and Raw Materials.

### British Speakers at Geneva Inquiry.

The question cannot be settled by any transfer of territory, even if it were decided to transfer whole continents," said Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, explaining the British attitude to the problem to be investigated by the Committee on Raw Materials when their first meeting was held in Geneva on Monday.

The League Secretariat had previously prepared a preliminary study of the problem outlining suggestions put forward in discussions of recent meetings. These included:

That there should be a revival of commercial exchanges through the abolition of obstacles to the way of the international circulation of goods; prohibitions, export quotas and duties being Customs tariffs, general import quota, clearing agreements, preferential agreements to establish distinctive local markets;

That there should be a generalisation in all Colonial territories of the system of the open door or of the system of freely accepted commercial equality as formerly existed in the British Colonial Empire, and that still exists except in certain quota in the Netherlands Indies;

That Colonies should be transformed into mandated territories, or their administration transferred to an international authority;

That the distribution of the world's raw materials with control of such materials should be organised on an international basis;

That international agreements should be concluded for the distribution of raw materials through reciprocal exchanges of goods or services and that general international agreements made under which the countries would enjoy equality of treatment in all markets, primarily in Colonial markets, in regard both to the sale of their own goods and to the purchase of local goods.

The practice introduced by certain cartels such as the Tin Cartel in 1903 and the Rubber Cartel in 1920, admitting constituents' concessions to a seat on the controlling body should be generally adopted. The review also embraced various suggestions which have been made regarding the award of concessions in favour of plantations companies to develop and organise territories administered by other States, creation of an international bank, percentage of the carrying out of important financial programmes and thus assuring the access to raw materials of certain States, formation of an external rail, mine, road, forest, transit, to be set up and administered by the League of Nations to guarantee joint control and the utilisation of raw materials and their separation.

### British Speakers' Statement.

The memorandum was only with raw materials completely ignoring the question of foodstuffs, and Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, speaking for Great Britain, emphasised the utility of restricting the inquiry to a few of the raw materials of industry, while taking no account of foodstuffs which were regarded of far greater importance, reminded the Committee that the Dominions were autonomous in their trade policies, and discussed the theory that the transfer of territory could in any way settle the problem, declaring that "the question could only be settled by the transfer of territory even if it were decided to transfer whole continents."

They should begin their task, he said, by making a list of industrial raw materials, foodstuffs, and materials for the maintenance of animals; he advocated a statistical investigation of these as regards world production, world consumption, and price movement, production, consumption of imports and exports of each of the chief countries concerned and of the new raw materials. They must also consider what raw materials were really essential and could not be replaced by substitutes. If had been proved, he said, that a country could be completely self-sufficient.

Referring to the apprehensions expressed by the colonies that they might not be able to obtain sufficient quantities of certain raw materials, he considered each case should be taken separately for each country and raw material, determining whether some raw materials were easily obtained, whether certain countries had sufficient in procuring them.

### Encouraging Production in the Colonies.

The United Kingdom was always ready to encourage the production within its Colonial Dependencies of raw materials desired by consumers not only those of the British Empire, but all other countries. But it would be difficult to go further.

In certain cases in Ceylon, Africa a higher price was paid for Colonial produce than the price in the world market. The opening up of the Colonies had necessitated large investments of capital and if the Mother Country received certain advantages in exchange these were rarely obtained without reciprocity. The policy of the open door might in certain cases be harmful to the development of the Colonies and the welfare of the Natives, and it could hardly be applied to all countries without reciprocity.

Among the countries hitherto mentioned adopting the policy of the open door in the States, some of themselves practised a policy of restricting the circulation of goods and endeavour to maintain an artificial level for their currency. If foreign countries had difficulties in securing certain raw materials, these also be considered together, this was not due to their own economic and monetary policy, and whether by an excess of quotas or an unsatisfactory financial policy, they had not yet got into an inferior position. The production of Colonial substitutes involved a heavier burden on national economy than the production of natural products, with an inevitable lowering in the standard of life of the people.

## New Zambezi Bridge.

### Announcement to S. Rhodesian Legislature.

Sir Herbert Stanley's decision to build a suspension bridge across the Zambezi River was announced by Sir Herbert Stanley when he opened the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly on Monday. The bridge will be the link in the circular route linking the principal centres in Southern and Northern Rhodesia and will give direct communication between Salisbury and Lusaka.

In his address to the Assembly, Sir Herbert Stanley said revenue had been well maintained, the value of exports for the past year was a record and imports were at their highest figure since 1930. The value of the gold output £5,632,441 was also a record and production of gold was likely to show a larger increase. The output of base minerals was also increasing. Maize growers and mixed farmers had a favourable season and prices had improved.

Dealing with Native affairs, Sir Herbert said the erection of 200 posts had been begun during the year, had already been completed. Each alone would constitute the basic hospital of a ring of dispensaries in the Native Reserves, which it was hoped to complete in the coming year. He announced, according to a Salisbury telegram to The Times, that the number of men in training in the air force was to be increased, while a number of aircraft from the Royal Air Force was expected shortly for the Air Section of the Rhodesia force.

## No Under Consideration.

### Foreign Secretary on Mandates.

A DEBATE in the House of Commons yesterday on foreign affairs gave the Foreign Secretary another opportunity of satisfying the Empire. Government had not considered the proposal of transferring Germany's territory whatever would happen to Germany.

Mr. Eden said he had not intended to mention the subject, but as Mr. D'Asprey fell, he opened the debate on behalf of the Colonial Office. He referred to the subject as though it was liable to be raised. "Next there should be any misunderstanding anywhere." The statement he had made in answer to a question some days ago remained the policy of the Government.

During the entire debate, Mr. Speaker referred to Germany's Colonies and those of British South Africa supporting the Foreign Secretary's remarks. Mr. Henderson (Chichester-Portsmouth), said: "The German Ambassador has stated that there were only two alternatives in regard to German Colonies. They must be renounced voluntarily or they will be taken by force. I am glad the Foreign Secretary does not qualify him in what he said."

### Suspicious German Intentions.

Mr. J. S. Henderson (Unionist, Chichester-Portsmouth) said: "When I read speeches of German Foreign Minister, I am inclined to think that his terms of reference are to make up a League which should Germany be a member. Russia, I feel, are likely to be somewhat suspicious of German intentions. While Germany plays her part in establishing a collective system of collective security, Europe and throughout the world, and is prepared to accept the obligation of membership of the League, Russia believes then would be the time to dismember the League."

In reply, Mr. Chamberlain said Germany was of the mind of Germany to have a free hand in the acquisition of colonies. The Foreign Office had appointed a committee to examine the supply of raw materials from the tropics. If raw materials had no other possessors, they invited the committee to Germany to represent them. No representative of any country had refused.

Mr. Bellenger (Bassett) said that some of the German territories held would go back sooner or later to Germany. What the Nazis consulted when they were handed over by British rule? All can talk about the importance of Germany for themselves, but they will like to claim "Asia," and, in the end, the whole world. They would be entitled when he told them so.

Mrs. Evans (Unionist, Liverpool) said the Germans were playing their state themselves in the war, and that they had only brought to life the old stocks of the last century. In case it all went wrong, they could not do anything. The distortion of history arises their claims to be the innocent creators of great empires. Mr. Balfour said that at first the Germans had no imperial ambitions. That is not an argument. The Germans have not the actual occasions of war. To say the Government had had it in mind was absurd. They could not have done anything, otherwise, to sustain the right to demand the colonies.

England, he asserted, the hon. Gentleman has no definite information as to the survival of the colonies and submission to the League. In any document the colonies of Germany take the first place. In the colonies of Great Britain, the last place. The Germans, in the last instance, are Colonies. They do not give up the colonies of this country without being blackmailed into it. They are threatening us with an invasion.

we can guess to measure the explosion inwardly or outwardly. To surrender the German in present circumstances would be an act of extreme gravity and from being a political act of the first magnitude, Mr. Lennox-Boyd (Tunbridge Wells) said, in his opinion, Government would make a paper gesture to give Germany overveto in case of Geneva Conference divisional compounds that

the Germans could be trusted, and in this case, a half a dozen colonies will be given away, but the Wolf never be a piece of iron holding Britain into Germany. He, therefore, gave the German Hitler a blank cheque to Hitler, and they will be more aggressive. Rather than hand over every colonies to Hitler, he would see them under the protection as they are now.

### Lord von Ribbentrop's Statement.

Chamberlain (London) further asked the Secretary of State if German Asia. He today whether his attitude had been reflected in the speech of Herr von Ribbentrop in the Reichstag, and whether Hitler made a presentation to the German Government that the British Foreign Minister had agreed to hand over any British colonies to Germany.

Lord Curzon (Oxford) said that the first part of the question had nothing to do with the Foreign Secretary's speech on Wednesday. Lord Curzon said that the way of the world to come, according to the second part of the question, had nothing to do with the Foreign Secretary's speech on Wednesday. Lord Curzon said that the Foreign Secretary's speech was unusual.

Mr. A. Henderson asked whether representations might be made to the responsibility of the Foreign Minister about the activities of German agents in South Africa, and whether the Government would, instead of punishing them, the Foreign Minister would speak to the German Ambassador. Lord Curzon said that the present procedure was unusual.

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## Rhodesia Pioneers.

### Who Was Attard Coronation.

At the Attard Coronation in 1890 Colton, a fifteen-year-old boy, who represented the Rhodesians, and the coronation card will say from Colton, was the 1900 Rhodesians being Major G. Cooper and Messrs. P. C. Colton, W. Colton, G. Bertini, and M. F. Colton, and the Rhodesian Mayor, Mr. Colton, D.S.O., and Mr. J. Garthwaite, and Mr. A. G. Hargood, F.R.P.S.

Major G. Colton and Mr. A. G. Cooper Police and Sheriff of the Jamshed Raid, said through the medium of the press, and was in Rhodesia, because the American Campagna, Mr. Colton was avowedly born at St. George's Park, Durbar, and died in Rhodesia. Mr. Colton's son, with Mr. Norforde, is the best-known Rhodesian in Rhodesia, and he is a prominent Rhodesian. Mr. Colton is another Rhodesian Campagna, Mr. A. Colton has the honour of being the father of the child born in Southern Rhodesia in the October. Over 60 letters were sent to pioneers living in Mashonaland, Matabeland and Northern Rhodesia, and 17 agreed to go. There was a ballot, resulting in the selection of the envelope named.

### English Representatives.

Several days ago Mr. H. H. Harmsworth accepted the Rhodesian Government's invitation to represent the English community at the Coronation. Mr. Harmsworth and Lady Harmsworth came to England this month, and will be here to leave in April.

# EAST AFRICAN COUNCIL

## Cultural Education

### Advice

THE formation of the cultural and educational basket of Native peoples, as well as of their languages, was stressed by Mr. W. G. A. Cransby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Dr. Harcourt, at a meeting last week of the School of Oriental Studies, in which Dr. Harcourt presided.

Mr. Cransby, Gore-Tynne, who heads the School, spoke of its growth from 100 to 10,000, which is characteristic of England and Wales, and said that schools had come up in East Africa. Since the 100 students had passed through the system, he said, it was much easier to meet them than the 40,000 whom one might meet in the world, but were equally difficult to teach. (The 100 students were sent to Brazil, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa's dominions, and to the West African colonies.) If there were three to four self-governing Dominions and colonies, and other countries, he said, it would not be so difficult to provide the language and script of each country. It would be difficult to provide an education in English and in native languages as well.

Mr. Cransby also said that the school's function was to help the native people to judge of the good and the shortcomings of the colonial Office. (See Box, page 20.)

### The Cultural Committee

According to Mr. Cransby, Gore-Tynne, the head of the school, only when the teaching of native languages is very important, responsibly carried out, can the native language be taught in high-class education in this country. Mr. Cransby said into what could be the School, which into existence if the natives were to achieve freedom from the colonialists. (See Box, page 20.) In addition, he said, the natives should be educated, if they wanted to, in the culture and the traditions of the white man, whom he had to deal with in order to be successful in his work, and he added, "If I had a people overseas, I would try to impress upon them the importance of the white man's tradition, rather than the native's tradition." He said that the natives had nothing to do with the white man's tradition, but that they had a tradition of their own, which must be dealt with. The natives must not let themselves be swayed by European languages and cultures. They must learn their own language and culture and remain true to it. (See Box, page 20.)

Mr. Cransby agreed to the suggestion of Dr. J. H. M. Macmillan, leader of the African National Congress, that secondary observations would be undertaken by members of the Legislative Council, and suggested they make a part of their observations a consideration of the background of the persons whom students were to meet in their work. (See Box, page 21.)

### Cost of All Services

According to the secretary of the value of the services which had been given Africa, and if the services had been used, it could be no more fruitful to go into the large items, as, for instance, the cost of the large sums invested in the researches no doubt worthy of every kind of support. But the mere sum should be left to the school, and the structure, I suppose, is not the same, of all the services.

We were in a position here in Africa, we began about ten years ago, to be the ones to call for the African independence and the most potent argument in favor of African freedom education is that we have learned the importance of grafting our own culture on old African customs and that brought us into contact with many other cultures and languages, as well as the study of many dialects of the language in which we chose to live, and to the world in general. How far could we go in that? (See Box, page 21.) It was at that instance a question required experts such as Mr. L. G. G. McLean, who had come out to the West African Colony. If we made up our minds to do this, it would do well, for instance, to have some organization or group here in the work of the school, and then to act under a committee.

### Appendix

The following extracts and quotations from the East African Government Services were found in the Secretary of State for the Colonies during the committee inquiry:

Asst. State Engineer, Panganiak, in his report to the Native Affairs Department:

Mr. P. B. Wilson, Native Affairs Commissioner of East Africa, Uganda, and Tanganyika, said: Mr. E. J. G. Lindison, Superintendent of Education, Uganda, said: The Africans are of different types and are not easily compared, and therefore the difficulty of education is correspondingly great. It would be difficult to find suitable men to work here in the work of the school.

Mr. W. G. A. Cransby, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his report to the Native Affairs Department of East Africa, Uganda, and Tanganyika, said: Mr. P. B. Wilson, Native Affairs Commissioner of East Africa, Uganda, and Tanganyika, said: The Africans are of different types and are not easily compared, and therefore the difficulty of education is correspondingly great. It would be difficult to find suitable men to work here in the work of the school.

Mr. H. G. Margan, Vice-President of the Zulu Club, Durban, who has been elected Captain of the Zulu Club, said: The Club had had a successful year, the income from the Club came from two sources, the first being donations from members, then from the sale of books and papers produced by the Club, which are sold in the Senior Club.

Dr. J. H. M. Macmillan, leader of the African National Congress, who has been appointed to the Legislative Council, said: The education of the African people is a great task, and it is a task which must be carried on by the African people themselves. The African people must be educated, and the African people must be educated in their own language and culture. (See Box, page 20.)

Dr. J. H. M. Macmillan, leader of the African National Congress, who has been appointed to the Legislative Council, said: The education of the African people is a great task, and it is a task which must be carried on by the African people themselves. The African people must be educated, and the African people must be educated in their own language and culture. (See Box, page 20.)

## Statements Worth Noting.

"We have had good and abundant rainfall at this part of the land. But we have received only very little so far in the month of February, and the mouth of the Limpopo has spoken it." (Bulawayo, Feb. 19, 20.)

"The new native miners will be seen all over the place in the 'Tanzania' field."

The following diagram of base minerals in the Colonies is an excessus of those in Southern Africa.—*The Standard Mail*, Salisbury.

"I have heard for the first time that we invented Malaria. I had always hoped that we had a monopoly in the world's House of Cards."

"The farmers have no fear about me on the mainland. Our friends are still in the country." (Sir Michaelis, Mombasa, in a speech to his delegation.)

"We shall conquer malaria, just as the conquerors in history did."—Sir Hubert Young, during a meeting of 'Tourist Lodging,' speaking on London.

"I do not think people realise the misery, the poverty, and the sickness that prevail in our districts where we are implicated.—The Aguape in Mysore."

"Today the young and energetic boys from Britain are clerk and wood craftsmen in our schools. (Mr. T. A. Hill, Inspector of Schools in Southern Rhodesia.)"

"Most Natives prize their cattle more than man instead of Native. I think the best way to claim Africa is 'The J. B. Nicoll's' [Methodist] American Indian Native population."

"In the Commission Report, nothing is said about our industry, but I hope the Secretary to Rhodesia will take up this subject. One always finds a spirit in Rhodesia which is the reverse in Mysore. I have offered to give 3,000 and 4,000 acres of land in Rhodesia and to see that the land is put under cultivation by the Governor of Rhodesia for the purpose of a dinner."

"In the development work of the last three years no news of copper mines has been located, but nevertheless it is known that 'The Man Rhodesia' (Rhodes) has been exploiting in South Rhodesia."

"The Government ought to help the Lunda and by sending men prospecting, and by procuring presents of property which warrant such a step.—Mr. P. C. W. G. Chairman of the Dept. of Safaans Commerce."

"The Government which is the topic of the Conference at Salisbury, should establish a Native trade training school at a good site in Rhodesia or in one of the Native territories in Southern Rhodesia."

"Although China and other previous Moslem polices are still much in apparent, Tagabuwa may find an understanding and definite spirit of co-operation uniting from his masters."

"Cecil Rhodes' 'The East African Standard' will never see that any real cause is done at the moment by him to bring German aggression into greater威 of force, here and there and thereby in trouble for ourselves now and in the future."

"The 'J. B. Nicoll's' are well known for the Home Mission."

### WHO'S WHO.

200—Archibald Marshal Sir Henry Robert Brooke, Lt.-Gen. G. V. C. V. M. G. D. S. M. G. D. S.

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## PERSONALIA.

Mr. D. L. Lyle has arrived in Kenya Uganda.

Mr. G. H. M. S. has been appointed Consul-General of India.

Sir Harold L. Astor, Baronet of Scotland, is in his home here again. He is a member of the British Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Nairobi Sports Club.

Mr. J. C. Bennett has been appointed Consul-General of the United States of America to the Federated Malay States.

Mr. J. Bennett has been appointed Consul-General of the United States of America to the Federated Malay States.

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Miss Bissel, daughter of Arthur Bissel, spending her holidays in this country.

Mr. Bainbridge, being elected President of the Nairobi District Publicity Association.

Mr. R. H. Butler, of the East African Education Department, is on his annual leave.

Mr. H. Crozier has been elected Chairman of the Lincoln Planters' Association.

Mr. E. C. Dunn, of the City Administration, has been appointed by the City Council to

the rotary Club on the subject of Malaria.

Sutherland, the new Canadian cabinet minister, has been appointed to the cabinet.

Cousiness von Hohenlohe-Hohenberg has been named the Northern Province's Wangari.

Mr. L. G. Grayson has been appointed Director in the Sudan Agricultural Research Station.

We are glad to learn from Nairobi that Mr. Grayson is making a recovery from his recent illness.

Mr. C. B. S. Gifford is on his way home to England after serving in Paris and in Germany.

Mrs. W. M. Gifford has been elected Vice-Chairwoman of the Nairobi Women's Council of the Red Cross.

Mr. G. H. M. S. has been appointed Consul-General of India.

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Dr. G. Johnson has been appointed Consul-General of India, which allows him a salary of £10,000 per annum.

Mr. J. E. S. Kipling has been appointed Consul-General of the Kenya Fiji Rhodesia and Uganda Association.

Mr. H. T. Parker, of the Northern Rhodesian Education Department, was invited to attend the Conference.

Mr. E. E. Hofmeister has been appointed Consul-General of the German Gymkhana Club. With Mr. Hofmeister as his assistant.

The Hon. Mr. Gloucester has been appointed Consul-General of India.

Colonel M. H. A. Khan, M.A., H.M. Inspector of Industries, was appointed Commandant of the Kenya Agricultural College.

Mr. V. L. Lewis, of the Kenya Agricultural Department, has been studying sugar marketing and business conditions in India.

The Kenyan Airlines, which has been in existence since 1938, has been granted the Kenya Aid Assessment.

Mr. P. M. P. M. P. General Secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been visiting some of the Central countries.

Mr. A. J. Lane has been appointed the Manager of the U.S. Saad Company, of Nairobi, and Mr. A. J. Small, Vice-President.

The first test flight of Escol has been made to find the Col. Cola, the Earl in the capacity of Lord High Constable of Scotland.

Mr. F. J. Schatz, a waizeren of Vienna, has been appointed to the Kenyan Government as a refugee. Prince Alois Schatz, who has settled in Nairobi, and his son, Kevan, have joined him.

Mr. R. G. Scott, Captain, Royal Navy, of the Union-Castle Line, has been appointed to the United Steamship Company, and will travel between the East and South Africa, accompanied by his wife.

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Mr. W. S. Smith, in the field of engineering, working in Dar es Salaam, is the technical organisation in connection with the new Air Mail service.

Sake and wife returned in October after 10 years of not having visited their native Africa when he was over 30. He had been in Tanganyika during War days.

Mrs. E. L. Cook of Montreal, who has already visited the countries, is now in East Africa pursuing her unusual hobby, that of collecting skins for her taxidermy collection.

Colonel Sir A. B. Park, placed his residence at the disposal of the Aga Khan and the Aga Khan during our recent visit to Northern Province of Tanganyika.

Mr. H. R. Keegan of the South African Treasurer's Department has been granted leaveable time to attend the coronation of the King of Rhodesia. Delegates of the representative.

From the church of Scotland in London, came a formal representation to the Secretary of State for War, asking his appreciation of Dr. Arthur's year-long service to the British Empire.

Lieutenant Colonel J. S. Adonis has been appointed to the Reserve Kenya Volunteer Reserve and Petty Officer Kashwati, the Kenya Royal Navy Volunteer Reserve of the Coronation.

Mr. H. D. Barnard, whose firm of Messrs. Dalmer and Co. have a large account of all that can be done for the comfort and health and happiness of the people.

Mr. J. C. Black, Secretary of the office of the Commissioner for the High Court of Africa in Uganda, has been appointed Secretary to the Governor-General of both Uganda and Patrik Harvey.

Mr. G. M. Maitland Marks, a former student of Marlowe College, Oxford, who now resides at Marlowe, in Kent, England, addressed the local Rotary Club last Monday his thoughts on the Colony.

Miss E. Lamb, wife of Captain G. D. Lamb, who is known to many Africans and Europeans, has recently completed her 25th year of service as an officer in the A.P.C.

Her husband Captain G. D. Lamb, who is also a member of the Executive Committee of the African and Mozambique Committee of the P.R.F.A., has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Major G. C. Inskip, a senior British Service Officer in Africa, is going to return to Britain after the conclusion of the East and Central African campaign, which will be the transfer of command from Major General Sir Alexander Wilson to Major General Sir Alan Wilson.

With his brothers, who are also in the service, Captain G. C. Inskip has been in the contingents in the Sudan in a number of campaigns, including that of the Second World War, and Captain G. C. Inskip is now serving in the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kent Regiment.

## IN RHODESIA

Major General Sir Alan Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Command, has been posted to Rhodesia, where he succeeds General Sir Gordon Bennett, who has been posted to Northern Rhodesia.

Air Marshal Sir Frederick Whittle, who has been appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief Coastal Command, and General Sir Alan Wilson, the First Major General, in 1940, was appointed Quartermaster Officer to the secret 1941 expedition which proceeded to Somaliland against the Sultan of Mullah.

Mr. M. P. Baday has been elected Chairman of the Masvingo Tea Association, Incorporated. Mr. F. G. S. J. Headlow is Hon. Secretary. The directors of the Association are Messrs. G. van Bowie, J. Marley, Mrs. G. B. de la Mare, Mr. Hayter, Macleod, Kay, H. G. Shinn, A. G. Smith, and S. J. Simm.

Mr. Frank Stockwell, Agricultural Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been visiting the Uyamungu Coffee Research Station, the East African Agricultural Research Institute at Amanzi, and the Ntingomo Research Station. His Tanganyika activities also included meetings with German officials.

Mr. H. Lingane, who has twice been a member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, has for years been prominent in public life. The Protectorate has not been occupied for six months, and since his return from Rhodesia he reported the membership of the Farmers' Cooperative Society of Nyasaland owing to ill-health.

No publications have been made by the Soda Ash Department following its retirement of Mr. N. Field, Assistant Director of Education, who has been succeeded by Mr. C. W. Williams, formerly of the Queen Memorial College. Mr. Williams is a former pupil of the school. Mr. Williams and Mr. W. B. de la M. Jamieson has been promoted Chief Inspector.

Lord Swinton, Secretary of State for Africa, and formerly Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been advised by his doctor to take a short holiday from his duties, and will spend about 5 months in his Yorkshire home. It is understood he is suffering from a tired heart. Sir Philip Sassoon, the Under-Secretary for Africa, has assumed a new position as Vice-Chairman of the Secretary of State during his absence.

The appointments of Mr. G. H. Housham, announced in the *Standard* last week, were following gentlemen of the East African and Rhodesian Forces: "The *Standard* selected" of Brigadier and Lieutenant *Keepers of the Privy Purse*: Major J. Ulrich; Alexander Berry; Major H. H. and Colonel the Hon. Sir Peter Walter Leigh; Captain Equerries: Major J. Nick; Alexander Adair of the *Standard*; Sir Hubert Brand; Major General Lord Edward Gresham; Admiral Sir Joseph Thesiger; Groom of the Bedchamber; Rear Admiral Sir Basil Venner; Brigadier Gentleman Usher of the Household: Captain John George Constable; Captain George Tandy; Captain Alfie General Sir Rt. Hon. Sir J. Allerton; Lieutenant General Sir Alexander Wilson; Captain Hyde Villiers.

## Mr. J. Kitson.

### Geologist's Death.

It is a tragic sight to report the death at age of 60 years of Mr. A. E. J. Kitson, after a short illness, at his home in Bexley, Kent.

He was a geologist and geologist who rendered great service to Rhodesia and East Africa generally, and will always be remembered as one of the men who helped to open up the country to mining. It was his report on Kakamega that first brought Kenya into prominence as a potential large-scale gold producer and aroused the interest of mining houses which afterwards sought their resources to bear on the development of this new asset. His work in the future of East African gold mining also took a practical extension in his directorship of East African Minerals, Ltd.

The son of Mr. J. Kitson of Manchester, he was educated mainly in India and Africa, proceeding afterwards to the University and School of Mines in Melbourne. Appointed to the geological survey of Victoria in 1890 he became senior geologist and later became an actuary in Australia. As Director and managing director of the Mineral Commission in 1902 he helped to found the Nigerian Goldfields. In 1911 he became Director of the Geological Survey of the Gold Coast, where he retired in 1926. It was during that time that he was invited by the Kenya Government to appraise the colony's gold possibilities.

He won many distinguished geological awards, including the Collingham Gold Award of the Geological Society of London in 1910 and the Gold Medal in 1927, and was President of the Geological Society of Great Britain Association meeting Johannesburg in 1926. Member of the Council of the Institute of Mining Engineers, and a member of the advisory committee of the International Council of Geology, he represented the British Government at several international geological congresses.

His publications included numerous articles on geology, mining, water power, topography and natural history.

Sir Hubert, who was delighted when I advised him of his son's death, said:

"What a loss it is to my family among the gold-producing countries of the world; its mining industry is a lady profession resulting in a gently important society. The name of the son, man whose report opened up the field, deserves individual attention to the prospects offered and especially in the investigation carried by some of the leading mining companies in the empire."

In the Kitson's case, however, there was no association with the East African mining industry, for no report made it to Kenya to open up the new field and indirectly resulted in no effective African prospecting and exploration in the adjoining territories. The report came at a time when, in the economic history of East Africa, and in no doubtless true that the encouragement it gave to mining in many walks of life to turn to prospecting and alluvial mining had its effect. In many parts of Africa many desirable settlers, particularly small or depression miners, have come to the country.

He always took a keen interest in the welfare of the small men, who were the backbone of the industry, and devoted much time to their welfare. He had, in a many varied aspect,

instance, highly profitable activity. His experience was an influence to them, and of the many experts who have visited Senegal's mine has left so strong an impression on the country, or on the affections of the people.

An indication of his attitude to the problem of developing them by large mining houses is to be seen in his proposal to amalgamate by a large company for a concession over a wide area of S.E. in North, Central and South Rhodesia. He however, considered it advisable to grant concessions over large areas in the only way of the country, and gold in Rhodesia and Nigeria had been granted in this manner and could be obtained by individuals in groups or groups of them with limited means, through the emphasised character of a strong reputable mining company, with ample and efficient staff, could do great service to a country and to a few a plan for the future.

Five occasions from the area of question, he said, that he claimed an interest in the mineral prospecting, and had given up the remainder because of opportunities offered by the application company.

He was a scientist who found all the joys and disappointments of the industry. He was a worker and always took a delight in scenes of using experience of the goldfields and testing the little diamonds and incidents of every day on the "Hampstead Heath" of the "Cape Town" found about May Piccadilly Circus.

## EAST AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

### London Office Opened.

Mr. John Bea Morgan, chairman of the East African Gold Fields, Ltd., of Durban, South Africa, and Mr. W. H. Macmillan, managing director of the Group, will preside at a meeting which will be held at the headquarters of the Blue Seas League Park Place, St. James's, on Friday evening at 7.30 p.m.

Mr. John Bea Morgan, chairman of Salsbury Cathedral, Northern Rhodesia, will attend an informal programme of music connected with Northern Rhodesia before the Rhodesian Group of the Overseas Service on Monday next, March 15, at 8 p.m. The meeting will be assisted by Misses Rose and Mrs. Martin Wright. Tickets will be obtainable from the secretary of the Blue Seas League Park Place, St. James's.

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## New Bishop of Mombasa

### A Memorial Meeting in Nairobi

MANY East Africans and old pensioners of the Church and Association, informed on Monday to the farewell for the new Bishop of Mombasa. On the eve of his departure from Kenya, The Archdeacon of London, the Ven. P. G. St. George, who had been Bishop of the Diocese which would merge into the new in Mombasa, addressed the gathering. It would be to unite, he said, the various parts of the Diocese, but also the various forces in the Diocese.

Bishop Greenwood, who was present with Mrs. Greenwood, particularly the presence of the new Bishop's old pensioners, and said that they could not in the Kenya Church Association, and his immediate predecessor, be worse. He also said: "Bishop Crabb's last sermon in Nairobi would receive an all-sided ovation. And the assistance he could expect from the clergy who were awaiting his arrival."

Major General Ward spoke last.

Major General Ward, who delighted the meeting with many amusing reminiscences of Kenya in earlier days, said it was very appropriate that he should have been invited to the meeting, because so far best friends in the Colony had been, and still were, among the clergy. The twenty-one years he had spent in Kenya were the happiest years of his life.

He spoke of Bishop Greer of Ambala, Padre Wright, who afterwards became Bishop of Sierra

Leone, and of Rev. Mr. Thompson, Bishop of Mombasa, who had been his predecessor. Referring to the interview of the new Bishop, he said that he had been asked whether the new Bishop would be able to fulfil his functions in the new Diocese. He had replied that he would do his best. The new Bishop had also paid tribute to the strenuous work during the Great War done by the men of the Kenya Corps in Nairobi, and had said by name of the men who had given their lives for the King. He had also said that he would exert his influence to obtain from His Excellency the Governor General's sympathetic help in case of possible trouble, kindred with health and strength through the days of the War.

Archdeacon St. George said: "One of the values in Kenya that we as a means of commanding out to do its best for the welfare and happiness of the whole. One sees but times of political difficulties, the innate good fellowship of the local members, and the very real battle between clerical and officials in the annual cricket match at the Club, Nairobi."

The new Bishop said he liked to think that, for the honour and friendship of his old parishioners, he would have been chosen as Bishop of Mombasa. Referring to his arrival in Kenya, he said it would be a great privilege to be associated in the cathedral cathedral in Mombasa, erected to the memory of pioneer missionaries, whose example he had been inspired as a young man. He mentioned that his commencement in Africa would take place on April 11, the date of the Mombasa enthronement had not finally decided on, he had been invited to go to Uganda in September to participate in the Diamond Jubilee of the Church in that protectorate, and there would be conferences at the prisons of the Upper Nile, Uganda, Stanley, Central, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, and Masai to discuss the formation of an East African Province of the church. He also mentioned the possibility of visiting Mombasa would visit East Africa in September.

The new Bishop afterwards met many of those present and enjoyed informal talks with many old East Africans.

## KENYA

BRITAIN'S  
MOST  
ATTRACTIVE  
COLONY

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CHARLES DICKENS

## Joint East African Board.

### March 19th, 1923. Executive Council.

DISCUSSED at last week's meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board ranged over a wide variety of subjects, including the Tanganyika Mandate, Kenya finances, the Congo Basin treaties, Zanzibar clove industry, the East African Agricultural Research Institute, Mr. Amathio Colley C. Ponsonby, M.P., Chairman of the Board, presiding.

One of the subject of the Tanganyika Mandate several members were not particularly satisfied with the recent reply of the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons that the question of Tanganyika mandates had not been and was not being considered by the Imperial Government and he knew was expressed that the German Government should be told that the British Government would take consider favourably the return of the territories ceded territories.

Following the last meeting a letter had been addressed to the General Secretary, drawing attention to a resolution passed by the East African Trade Council of the Imperial Chamber of Commerce, in which it was pointed out that "as the present uncertainty was rendering plans for future development were being postponed."

Mr. Montague Parry suggested that the erroneous suggestions in all London daily Press that the mandates were given to Britain at the expense of the Nations should be corrected. Mr. D. O. Malcolm referred to the fact that the Government's sovereignty inasmuch as it had not been retained in the Kenyatta Agreement, and its relations to other Powers, and in particular to the annual submission to the League of a report showing the progress made by the Mandates Power.

Referring to Herr von Riegentrop's statement in Germany (as reported on page 80 of the *East African Week*), Colonel Lukens said he was surprised to see the same publicity had received in his country, in contrast to the comparatively brief report of Sir Amy's speech giving the British view.

Colonel Lukens reported that a large number of letters had been sent by the Board to the various districts on the distribution of a further 10,000 acres of land under the new scheme on Mandates.

#### Trade Tax in Kenya.

The Board also received by air-mail a copy of the new Kenya Income Tax Bill, now being considered by the Legislative Council; and the Chairman reported that the Government had said that representations could be submitted to the Secretary of State for East Africa concerning the Bill when it was considered.

Mr. Colley, in his opening speech, pointed out the main features of the proposed legislation. One provision of the Bill would allow a tax to be made on the valuation of buildings. A permanent measure of this new building valuation would be difficult to apply, that any effective permanent measure must be based on the

Another point which he said should be included in the Bill was the provision of salaries for purposes of taxation. This seemed to him most unreasonable. One clause required the inclusion in the return of the names and addresses of all persons employed, and the name was named, and no exclusion was made of the case

of native labourers, but employers would be compelled to declare for any natives employed, even if they had been employed for only a few days. It was estimated that if the tax was not paid within 30 days 20% should be added to the amount due. Nevertheless, he was glad that many of the Board's objections to the 1923 Bill had been met by the present Ordinance.

Colonel Tucker said he son forward a number of suggestions including the comments of an expert in England on income tax law. Although it was felt that representations submitted now might reach Kenya too late for consideration, they were directed to submit certain observations later.

#### Mr. Binder on the Zanzibar Clove Industry.

Mr. B. H. Binder, who recently visited Zanzibar to investigate problems concerning the clove industry, was welcomed to the Board.

He said that before he left London there had been some misunderstanding among merchants as to the situation in Zanzibar, and his task principally because of fluctuations in price. Some years the crop was bad, in others it was poor, and the difficulty was to carry a steady stock until there was a short crop season, when it could be used. Prices accordingly fluctuated, and one result was that consumers became their own brokers, and native manufacturers, of which might now become serious competitors.

It was difficult to find a solution which would tend to stabilize prices. An important factor is the indebtedness question. By the end of April, 1922, there were nearly one hundred debtors and the debts as at December 31st had been a subject of much discussion for many years, and recommended that it should be dealt with as soon as possible. His proposals have been opposed by the Indians, "on economic but on racial grounds."

Mr. Binder said the Zanzibar Government had accepted his recommendations, and legislation which should also deal with the Ruthlessness problem was now under consideration.

A tribute to Sir Richard Rankine was paid by Mr. Binder. Colonel Ponsonby and Mr. S. G. Holmes expressed the Board's view that Sir Richard deserved commendation for his work in India.

#### Temporary Committee Formed.

Colonel Lukens gave an interesting survey of a man and of the functions of the Board, which includes the sub-committee to study various matters affecting the Empire, and the Eastern African sub-committee, report to the Executive Council. The sub-committee is composed of Sir Montague Parry, Sir Theophilus Lambton, Lord Stanhope, Major Dr. Sir Hubert Legge, M.A., D. O. Malcolm, Mr. Alfred Wrigglesworth, with Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Alex. Holm as *ex officio* members. Recently the board submitted evidence to the Secretary of State on the Colonies of the existence of a number of discriminatory treaties which appeared in the history of the Congo Free State, which opened to Great Britain the provision of the Congo basin free trade, which was granted to have been secured from the Colonial Office, claiming that it was the decisions arrived at when the Division of the Berlin Conference were to divide up the continent in 1885, represented by the discriminatory treaties in force in those countries, and undoubtedly maintained with the same trade protection as the British colonies did not enjoy in Portuguese East Africa.

Other members of the Board are Mr. Montague Parry, Mr. S. G. Holmes, Mr. G. N. Burrows, Mr. J. F. G. G. Jenkins, Mr. D. O. Malcolm, G. J. Pritchard, Mr. T. G. M. A. McLean, Mr. Alfred Wrigglesworth, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Secretary.



## Film Producer Charged With Alleged Inadmissible Conversion

DISCOURSED on an action against Patrick William Holmes, the London film producer, who, after three films, was charged at Bow Street Magistrate's Court, with the frequent conversion of property belonging to Reality Films Ltd.

Mr. Howell, solicitor, said the charges had, for several years carried on business as a producer of cinematograph films under the name of R. Holmes' Holmes Productions Ltd., and since February 1934, as Reality Films Ltd., which latter company was dissolved on January 5, 1935. Holmes had been made bankrupt in July 1936, with an outstanding indebtedness of £3,000 and a deficiency of £2,000.

At May 1937 Brodakalay Ltd., Reality Films Ltd., being appointed a director at 10 o'clock, and an agreement was made for the production of zoological films. No such films were ever made, and in August practically the whole of the money had been spent. Some of the money, however, went in betting transactions.

When Patrick Holmes was charged he said, "I shall not say anything until I see my solicitor." He has remained on bail.

### South African Municipal Board.

Rombasa Municipal Board has passed a resolution to the effect that the Board, at present constituted, cannot function satisfactorily and asked the Minister to appoint a committee to inquire into the matter and suggest a new constitution.

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## Outstanding Settlement in Rhodesia and Bechuanaland.

MR. COOPER, of the Rhodesian Government, when asked whether under the Rhodesian Settlement Act, 1923, the Rhodesians had a right to claim the mineral rights of the land they had occupied before the Union of South Africa, if the recognition was accepted in the event of an undertaking not to press the claim in court, and whether the consent of the Rhodesian Government had been given and whether the Rhodesian Secretary could give an assurance that the agreement would in no way affect the mineral rights, considered the political rights of the former Native Rhodesians.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald said that an agreement relating to the mineral rights between the South African and Southern Rhodesian Governments, the Marandellas and Rhodesian Railway Company recently reached to the agreement were told that it was understood the Rhodesians would purchase the section of the line in question at a reasonable amount. It had been agreed that the Imperial Government would pay the expenses. It would not be possible for the Rhodesians to ascertain how to a definite course of the expiry of this period. The South African Government had been informed by the Imperial Government that they would undertake to maintain contact with them in the interests and give every consideration to the proposals the government might care to make. The answer to the last part of the question was in the affirmative.

Mr. Malcolm Macdonald said Mr. Malins, that the Southern Rhodesian Native Register Act, which came into force on June 1, 1937, its introduction had been postponed from January 1st, owing to certain difficulties in determining the boundaries of towns, for the purposes of the Native Register, and in view of the desire of the Southern Rhodesians to administer the townships themselves.

Mr. Macdonald said that the Foreign Secretary was warned of the proposed broadcast being sent out from Nairobi to the Dominions Colonies and Mandated Territories, and another in the same matter broadcast, and representations were being made as to the unsuitability of the use of this kind.

All I can say is that reports received from Colonial Governments indicate that the broadcasts received from Nairobi were of such quality as to give pleasure to representatives of the public in one or two of the countries concerned, and musical and dramatic performances in landscapes.

### Indirect Tax Protection.

A large number of Coloured persons are engaged in business which include the sugar business in the East African territories, stating to the representative of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Africa that it would be far better for the free territories to combine in a unit to raise income tax rather than for one Colony to compete with another Government.

### Tanganyika Tax Exemption.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce, C. E. Lee, the Chairman, said he thought they were developing industries suited to the country's trade possibilities, particularly those of the Lake Province. A relatively small number of heads of firms residing in Dar es Salaam, well balanced and diverse, was a tendency to develop in the territory, security from the political standpoint. Native taxes were prepared, and even the right article and spending power increased much more rapidly than people in other parts of Africa, and to stir ourselves this long distance away from the pockets of more enterprising merchants of the European territories, he added.

**THE RHOADESIA SETTLEMENT ACT.** Several managers of the Rhodesian mines said the net operating revenue of the mines from January 1 to September 30 next will be about £1,000,000, leaving a surplus of £600,000. Net operating revenue for 1936 was £1,000,000. In the end of 1936, there was an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year, and a decrease of £20,000. A reason for this increase was the suspension of the copper quota, which resulted in a record output, he believes. The coal output, however, in total, income or gas, oil and the like, gave a favorable result, and the unions generally will also receive a rather favorable

#### COLUMNS FROM THE PRESS

### Kestrel Attacks Crayfish

How a kestrel attacked crayfish in its way in campaign as related in "The Times" by Mr. G. C. Alcock, who writes:

"I was watching while I heard something breaking at dusk in the garden. I rushed out and found a kestrel trying to pull out one of the crayfish so reluctantly that it had to drop it. The poor little larva did not give in, however, and after a struggle the kestrel, evidently with meekness meeting force, dropped it. My wife, who was sitting near by, said, 'What a pity that the crayfish could not have been a bit more like a dog.' The bird then flew away, having given up the crayfish.

Is an account of the now dead states that in England it is a common sight to see kestrels hunting.

### Colonial Hospital Charges

Following a reduction of hospital fees to non-commissioned officers in the Protectorate, "The Uganda Herald" states:

"An official European doctor, pay as usual at the European Hospital, Mombasa and their families are admitted for the sum of £1.10 per day. All warrant officers and their wives and families pay on a sliding scale from £1.10 to £1.10 per day. A Government order drawing £100 per annum to each paymaster against an official drawing £1.30 per day to meet service of that amount in addition to the person's fees."

A new South Rhodesian publication is "A Short History of the regimental marches of the British South African Guards," by Captain the artist, which is a collection of valuable historical interest and to posterity.

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ZIMBABWE**

THE MOST MODERN HOTEL IS  
**SHEPPARD'S**

OUR PLEASURES ARE  
COMFORT FOR GUESTS

### COUNSELL'S LUSAKA HOTEL LTD.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

THE LUXURY HOTEL  
IN THE MIDLANDS

WELL-APPOINTED  
ROOMS  
PRIVATE BOARDING  
EXCELLENT COOKERY  
COMFORTABLE LOUNGE

H. D. C.

### Coffee to Kaffir

The following proceedings of said Army stopped in the campaign for the defence of the Suez Canal has caused a correspondent of "The Times" to record the incident of the South African Campaign. He says:

"It is a fact that when a Southern Rhodesian Regiment in company with a East African Regiment had to go through an occasional ration of coffee instead of tea. The supply authorities themselves did not know what to do with the surplus coffee, so they sent it to the British Isles (and abroad), where we gradually sank in the shade of the Kenya coffee plantations."

### A 690lb. Lion

Are wild animals in the Eastern Transvaal larger than those in East Africa?

This question is raised in "The Age" by Mr. William A. Campbell, of Mount Pleasant, Natal, who quotes six cases of lions weighing 500 lb., 553 lb., 496 lb., 475 lb., 440 lb., and 410 lb. In every case they were well-grown and full-blooded lions in good condition.

The other animals quoted were three 460 lb. cheetahs, two 300 lb. leopards, one 210 lb. serval, and one 100 lb. hyena.

### A New Scenic Highway

ANOTHER East African tourist route, the new Simien highway, the Ruwenzori has been described by a correspondent of "The Uganda Herald":

"What a treat it is, and how well it is built, a good road, cut right into the side of the mountain with the sheer precipitous drop of hundreds of feet on the other side of the road. The scenic panorama is indeed a treat to the eyes, and the weather must be magnificent."

### SOUTHERN RHODESIA

#### Total Metal and MINERAL PRODUCTION

£12,399,990

Gold	537,989
Antimony	1,400
Chromite	1,006,361
Coal	2,873,153
Copper	5,870,027
Silver	1,85,303
Mica	1,000
Beryl	1,000

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SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO  
The following table illustrate the progress which is being made in the state of

SOUTHERN RHODESIAN TOBACCO  
by manufacturers in the United Kingdom

		Pounds per lb.
1926	2,041,000	1.21
1927	2,000,000	1.22
1928	3,867,000	1.33
1929	5,221,000	1.35
1930	6,262,000	1.40
1931	7,100,000	1.40
1932	8,170,000	1.40
1933	9,140,000	1.40
1934	9,300,000	1.40
1935	10,000,000	1.40

For full particulars apply  
THE HIGH COMMISSION FOR SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
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New houses pay a fair rent.  
Large plots of land, estate, situated  
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services and amenities. South Africa,  
3 miles from Durban, and 1½ hours  
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broad unobstructed views of the sea and down the  
alluring ravine.

English country life at its best, with the  
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If you require anything in the way of  
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Company can supply with great  
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by the most expert workmen. There  
is no problem which is not adequately  
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itary equipment. The most novel  
cathedrae thoughtfully and comprehen-  
sively as is the palace of public buildings  
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TANZANIA, KENYA, UGANDA,  
DAR ES SALAAM, TANGA, MOMBASA,

KENYA GOVERNMENT, P.O. 174  
CORNER OF BIG STREET AND  
TANZANIA STREET, NAIROBI

UNION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA,  
JAMES MCGRATH, P.O. BOX 100, CAPE TOWN

Shanks  
THE OFFICE, SHANKS, CROYDON, SURREY, ENGLAND

MARCH 11

## The Insalatada Incident

At least twelve persons are reported to have been killed and many injured in this district following the recent bombing. Marshal Grand'Mere was present. A report from Paris states that he will try to be incensed over the killing of so many innocent people. He has been encouraged to stay home. Yes' Jack shirt and women's girdle have been left hanging everywhere, and the children have come along. While they were fighting they came into town, petrified the streets and houses in those houses they had to escape.

Admiral Amherst, Commissioner of Italian Diplomatic and Consular Services in Ethiopia will be en route from Addis Ababa to Rome by early next week. The Italian Ambassador in Washington is also due with several other officials, while American officials and Italian and American delegations are also expected.

A posting notice from the Italian Consulate in Addis Ababa, which tribute to the Italian Government's attention to the Empire of Ethiopia, was read in the Consul's office, stated that Italy was naturally refused funds to repair the buildings at the Consulate, which was stationed at the consulate until a permanent building was erected in Rome.

Admiral Amherst will proceed to Rome and make arrangements for his return to Ethiopia.

The Italian ship, the export of the Empire of Ethiopia may cause serious inconvenience to its shipping interests and lead to price increases in all shipping rates of port quickly. It is

### New Kenya Agreement

The Kenyatta Office, Garrison, has been completed and is required in the East African Colony of Nairobi for an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000. The building will be erected on the site.

The Italian Ambassador has submitted a resolution to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Commonwealth Assembly in London, the Italian Ambassador, who has undertaken to represent the Italian Government in the reorganization of the International Organization of the Commonwealth, has brought many important documents from the Italian port of Genoa.

### Cotton in Rhodesia

A cotton seedling meeting was held at the Agricultural Station in George Junction, the said station, now in Southern Rhodesia, had been growing cotton for many years without much success. Major Cameron, the Director of Research and he had been trying to bring up cotton production and believed that cotton could be grown in Rhodesia, and believed that cotton would prove a good return of cotton as it were improved cotton seed that he had produced.

## Kenya Motoring

### THE GRENVILLE HOTEL

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Bright and airy rooms. and attractive for visiting tourists. Highland Park, Beaufort Estate. Own hotel. The Grenville offers modern, first class hotel. Motel situated next to Golf Links. Fishing, Mountain Hiking, Hunting. Swimming Pool. Official Parties. Orchestras. Absolute comfort within the Hotel. Most pleasant surroundings.

Convenient with botanic gardens. Every facility. A large swimming pool. Officinal parties. Convenient.

Convenient with botanic gardens. Every facility. A large swimming pool. Officinal parties. Convenient.

KENYA HOTEL

*Eldorado Mining and G.**Voluntary Liquidation.*

All the shareholders of Eldorado Mining and Gold Mining Co., Ltd., it was decided to continue the business of the company, subject to the payment of £1,000,000 by the shareholders of the company to the shareholders of the voluntary liquidator of Eldorado Mining and Gold Mining Co., Ltd., and of the distribution to the holders of the directors' shares.

That it be an instruction to the Board of Directors, that it be called an extraordinary general meeting to consider and, if so voted, effect, and that it is passed without a quorum of one and a small committee of the shareholders shall be constituted an advisory committee.

The Board of the company has been disbanded and is now composed of Messrs. J. C. Phillips, J. R. Martin, Mr. J. S. Alcock, Mr. W. B. Newton, and Mr. F. C. Phillips, who have been appointed to take charge of the company's business and liabilities amounting to £1,000,000. Total number of shares issued, total £1,000,000. Total amount paid up by shareholders in full payment of their shares £1,000,000. Total amount paid up by shareholders in full payment of their shares £1,000,000.

On the last balance sheet the company had losses amounting to £1,000,000. Total number of shares issued, total £1,000,000. Total amount paid up by shareholders in full payment of their shares £1,000,000. Total amount paid up by shareholders in full payment of their shares £1,000,000.

**Kenya Gold Selection Trust.**  
*Capital to be Increased.*

Directors of the Kenya Gold Selection Trust have decided to increase the share capital of the company by £1,000,000, to be an addition to the share capital. Out of same, £1,362,000 will be spent in buying the shares of the Mutual Company, which is 51% of the venture, and the remaining £638,000 will be divided into shares of 5s.

Directors of Maudira Colliery Co., Ltd., have decided to increase the share capital by £1,000,000, to be an addition to the share capital. Out of same, £1,362,000 will be spent in buying the shares of the Mutual Company, which is 51% of the venture, and the remaining £638,000 will be divided into shares of 5s.

**Rhodesia Bauxite Mill Development Co., Ltd.**  
An extraordinary general meeting of the Rhodesia Bauxite Mill Development Co., Ltd., has been held, for the purpose of giving effect to the proposed consolidation of the company's share capital into shares of £100 each.

**Anglo American Corporation of South Africa.**  
The annual meeting of the Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Ltd. is to be held on January 2nd, 1950. The directors' report and accounts for 1949 will be sent to shareholders at least six weeks

*Comparative Progress Reports.**Development During Year.*

**Rhodesia Zinc.**—Fused zinc output, 1,070 tons; estimated value, £1,000.

**Rhodesia Tin Development.**—Estimated output, 1,505 tons of tin-zinc; 100s of tonnes of tin-zinc concentrates and fused vanadate.

**Rhodesia Goldfields.**—Nothing to report.

That the 10 min. of the cyanide plant was sufficient to be considered. Mining was stopped.

**Wanderer Copper Mine.**—During February 1,000 tons of copper were recovered; 3,572 lb. of zinc were produced; estimated value, £6,002. £600,000 less royalties, £1,000 premium, £1,000 less royalties.

**Shire Gold Starr.**—February 20, 1950, stated 1,000 tons. Yield, 1,220 lb. per gold; estimated value, £1,000. Quarterly revenue, less estimated gross revenue, £8,000. Total working costs, £1,080; estimated gross profit at mine, £7,920. Less equipment rent, £1,000. Net profit, £6,920. Annual average, 1,000 tons. Grade, 10 min. of cyanide plant, 100 ft. deep shaft, driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Main vein, 100 ft. thick, assaying 32 oz.

**Campine Nickeliferous Barite.**—Report states: Tons

mined, 33,800; 200 tons of gold; estimated value, £5,762; annual average, 100; estimated gross revenue, £18,705. Total working costs, £21,843; gross profit at mine, £1,000.

**Spur.**—January 1, 1950, stated 100 ft. deep shaft driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Estimated average annual assay, 10 min. of cyanide plant, 100 ft. deep shaft, driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Main vein, 100 ft. thick, assaying 32 oz.

**Mole.**—January 1, 1950, stated 100 ft. deep shaft driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Main vein, 100 ft. thick, assaying 32 oz.

**Tolson.**—January 1, 1950, stated 100 ft. deep shaft driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Main vein, 100 ft. thick, assaying 32 oz.

**Thistle.**—January 1, 1950, stated 100 ft. deep shaft driven 1,000 ft. down to bottom of mine. Main vein, 100 ft. thick, assaying 32 oz.

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YEARS  
EXPERIENCE  
OF  
RHODESIAN  
ENGINEERS

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AWAYO  
BALIBU  
OTOM  
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BEIRA

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Accra Gold Mine (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Batik & Co. (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Consumers' African Selection (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Edo Gold Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Exxon Corp. (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Fairill Standard (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Gambian Diamonds (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Golds and Phosphates (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Hedges Mines Ltd. (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Imperial (Sudan) Gold (2s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kavirondo Gold Mine (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kemant (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kimberlite (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Lichobore Corporation (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Loans via Comptroller (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Luanda Gold (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Moder Australas & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
London & Rhodesian (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
London & Rhodesian (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
London & Rhodesian (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Brokers (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Potash (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Anglo-American (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesia Corporation (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rhodesian Securities List (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Rohman (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Saint Lucia (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Santos (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Standard (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Tanzania (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Union Carbide (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Union Gold Mining (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Uganda Hand Kira (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Uganda Copper (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Wakiso (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Zambian Exploring (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
		GENERAL
British South Africa (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Central Line Sisal (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Land (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Egyptian, and Levant (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Imperial Airways (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Kassala Cotton Oil (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Levva Defd. (1s. 8d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Mozambique (Barter) (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Port of Beirut (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sisal (5s. 6d. 6% Pref. 2s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Sindian Plantations (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Wakiso (5s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

### Nairobi Quotations

We have received the following prices by cablegram from the East African Mining Journal:

Edgar Rice (5s.)	10s. 6d.
East African Gold (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Kenya Refs. (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Kenya Gold Mining (5s.)	10s. 6d.
Kenya (5s.)	10s. 6d.

ROBERT HUDSON LTD.  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES  
BEARING & WHEEL SPARES  
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MELTRIX FEEDS MEADOW LANE  
LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND  
SUPPLIERS TO THE TRADE AND EXPORTERS  
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD  
FOR DETAILS, LEARN, TELLS, AND CIRCULAR,  
ROBERT HUDSON LTD., LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

## The Importers and Exporters of

# MITCHELL COFFS.

& CO. LTD.  
10, CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL,  
OLD BROAD STREET, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND  
TELEGRAMS: "NONPERFIL, LONDON"  
We are very extensive importers and exporters with  
BUYING, SHIPPING, IMPORTS,  
HARDWARE, MINING MACHINERY,  
EXTRAORDINARY PRODUCE, ETC.  
April 1923  
MITCHELL COFFS. & CO. (E.A.) LTD.  
Nairobi Mombasa Kakamega  
Kitale Dar es Salaam  
Established Houses in the Union, South Africa

The Spirit of London

## HOLLOWAY'S LONDON GIN

A favourite for mixing with all fruit drinks in hot weather  
A reliable "pick-me-up" in a "Sun-Dawn" cocktail.

HOLLOWAY'S ALL-WAYS

JOHN WRIGHT & HOLLOWAY (DISTRIBUTORS)  
125, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.1.

ALWAYS HOLLOWAY'S

Sole Agents for South Africa  
THE GENERAL AGENCY LTD.

## AIR MAIL MAIL.

REFERENCE to the future of the air mail service between East Africa and Rhodesia was made by Mr. G. W. H. Smith, in submitting the Air Estimates.

According to the present programming, the complete East African scheme for the carriage of first-class mail will be in operation for the post office, without surcharge, during 1930. In 1931, however, there will be a further period, during which the scheme will begin into operation gradually over the entire route, and it is expected necessary ground equipment become available.

The feeder service in connection with the East African air mail scheme will be operated by the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Air Force.

### SAFARI IN FAIRBRIDGE FARMS.

Mr. R. S. Douglas-Pennant, who disappeared while on a safari in the Fairbridge Game Reserve, in Rhodesia, has died.

### SAFARI CLOTHES.

Two young Safafis brought from Kenya by Mr. J. E. M. D. T. and his son two months ago have died in Zimbabwe.

### SAFARI TRIBUNAL.

With African sportsmen touring Southern Rhodesia has paid tribute to the courageous way the local bush craft gangs get on with their job without concern for European opinion.

**KENYA SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP DRIVE.**  
A drive for increased membership has been started by the Kenya Society of Engineers to encourage any scheme of industrial development, and especially of the young of the Colony.

### RHODESIAN FARMERS' AID.

In its idealized progress, he said, tended towards the realization of the farmers' desire for a stable of prices. The sub-committee of the Rhodesian Farmers' and Farmers' wives' Association, he said, had presented a resolution to the effect that the present price of fat cattle should be maintained.

### NEW CONSTITUENTS.

Tribute to the building of Zimbabwe's first railway line through the country's railway administration and engineering department, was paid by Mr. C. G. Lane in his address as chairman to the annual meeting of Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce. They had done responsible work, he said, for the welfare of the country and to prosperity.

### AFRICAN PLATEAU BOUNDARY.

The British-African boundary commission, which has been surveying the 400 miles' border between the two countries from the frontier border to the Zambezi river, has practically completed its work. Dr. J. J. Ivanangwa has practically completed his work. He has, however, been working on the Portuguese side; while operations on the Portuguese side were carried out under Dr. Arthur Costa and Colonel Castilho.

### SHIPPING REACTIONS.

Captain G. E. H. Blair, Minister of Agriculture, made a pointed attack on increasing shipping rates originally when he addressed the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia in Bulwer, saying that when the price rose by about five per cent., the shipping companies claimed 100 per cent. for shipping its goods, which went up 50 per cent. to the shipping companies of £6,000,000 per annum. Great Britain, and on the export of £10 million being sent over lost £5,000,000. Could they wonder that the shipping companies would be unwilling to fight the shipping companies? The original intent of the shipping companies was to make a profit of 10 per cent. on the railways was, he found out, for a sum of 100 million to 100 million, the other 100 million was to give 10 per cent. rates.

## News Items in Brief.

One new bus has been turned in Salisbury.

The annual show of the Bulawayo Agricultural Show will be held on November 10.

Great announcements by the Ugandan Government will in future be broadcast by the Nairobi wireless station.

Four new motor cars with refrigeration installations are to be built by the Lloyd Prestino Steamship Company for the East and South African services.

A flight of the Alfa Romeo East African tour, made by Messrs. A. H. Wardle and Co. Ltd., for the African Economic Council, was shown recently in Nairobi.

The Tanzania Company Ltd. of Forest Products exports wood products for Tanganyika timber, particularly rosewood and ebony, following inquiries at the London International Exhibition.

Immigrants into Nyasaland during November numbered 271, of whom 99 were Europeans, 100 were Europeans living in the country, and 66 Europeans in transit.

Nairobi City Council has made a grant of £100 for publicity purposes to the Automobile Association, and has allocated £200 for brochures and other publicity work.

A public meeting held to approve the sale of the electrical power plant of the Rhodesian Electricity Supply Commission. The town expects to save £5,000 annually as a result of the action.

**RICHARDSON & MARTIN LTD.**

WHITEWAYS BUILDING SIXTH AVENUE

NAIROBI

SPECIALISTS IN ALL  
CLASSES OF  
INSURANCE

SECRETARIES

STOCK AND SHARE  
BROKERS.

PRODUCE MERCHANTS

LAND AND ESTATE  
AGENTS

LONDON ROAD

P. WIGGAM-RICHARDSON & CO. LTD.  
ARMADALE'S HOUSE

## *Tea & Sisal in East Africa - Trade in the Territories*

**MESSRS. BROOK LTD. & CO.** Annual report

Trade in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika, the two former colonies, from the two former countries during 1930 were approximately £1,350,000. In the case of tea, over 45,000 lbs. were shipped, and the export was sanctioned by the International Tea Tariff Extension Board. By far the greater part of tea produced in these countries is destined for the United Kingdom. Messrs. Brook have a large interest in tea plantations in the territories, and in the year just ended they had 1,100 acres under cultivation, and 1,000 more in the course of development. The tea produced is of a very high quality, and is noticed by all the tea buyers in the territories, and half of their purchases are made by holding purchases in the expectation of high values. His hon. friend Mr. J. H. D. St. John, M.P., has recently returned from East Africa, but remained as far north as Uganda, where he witnessed the existence of many difficulties in the corresponding countries. He found that the tea crop was covered by a heavy frost, and the supply there was on a larger scale than ever before.

The general movement in East Africa will be of keen interest to the agriculturalists. Bidders can buy at a low price for shipment, which quickly removes the undersupply from the market. Although no researches have been made for shipment during the first half of the season, with negative results, and in addition no large offers were forthcoming for shipment until the end of January. Although it is still too early to judge the possibility of the country's crops being with any degree of certainty reports so far to hand are by no means discouraging, so that the future may be viewed with a good deal of confidence, bearing in mind the heavy frostings of winter when in the U.S.A. little or no business is maintained for the consumption of American coffee for export purposes, a trade which shows steady expansion.

Trade of the day.

British Farmers' Association has written to the political parties asking them to initiate a national campaign in the cause of the pad.

**Book for Pedestrians.**

Mr. E. C. Hall, of the newsboys, has sent a number of pedigree Harriers, recently sown for export to Southern Rhodesia, and a herd of young yearlings to Shrine Cavans.

**An Appeal to Farmers.**

An appeal to farmers and stock owners to contribute £10 to the winter feeding of their horses, to be made in the annual meeting of the Veterinary Society for the Protection of Animals' Animals.

**Altered Mediterranean Routes.**

Beginning with the sailing of the India class from London on March 1st, will commence with the "Dunelm Castle," from London, in search of vessels of the Union Castle Mail Service, and the "Athenaeum" on the African service, will be the first to sail eastwards of the Balearic Islands on the passage from Gibraltar and Marseilles to Alexandria.

**Trade in General Ledger.**

Mr. J. G. Fletcher, M.P., general secretary of the Rhodian Railway Workers' Union, paid a warm tribute to Mr. J. H. St. John, general manager of the Rhodesian Railways, when he spoke recently at a broken Hill Chapel. As he was, without doubt, on leaving the Railways, he would be most welcome. He was the author of a pamphlet showing the wrongs and horrors of capitalist exploitation.

**Trade in Advertising.**

At the annual meeting of Bayril, Ltd., London, the shareholders of the company were formed 40 years ago, it was always the custom that the dividends on the Preference shares, but had never missed paying a dividend on the Preferred shares. Mr. J. Janies, who had been in the firm for 30 years, and had been in constant employment, was entitled to a pension, and the company, with the consent of the shareholders,

paid him £100 a month. South African stocks, the value of which was £100,000, were held in the stocks and shares of the company.

**Trade in Gold.** February 1st. Gold, £1,000 per oz. Dodoma, 0-01; Eringa, 0-01; Fort Portal, 0-07; Kibwezi, 0-01; Linyanti, 0-01; Mafinga, 0-02; Mbeya, 0-01; Morogoro, 0-21; Mwanza, 0-02; Mwanzo, 0-02; Mbomwe, 0-01; Old Mwanza, 0-87; Songea, 0-01; Tabora, 0-01; Usumbara, 0-01; Uzungu, 0-01.

**Trade in Copper.** February 21st. Butiaba, 0-20 inch; Fort Portal, 0-07; Hima, 0-01; Jinja, 0-41; Lake Victoria, 0-16; Mbale, 0-01; Mboma, 0-01; Soroti, 0-10; Uganda, 0-01.

**Trade in Rhodesia.** February 21st. Bulawayo, 0-01; Bridgetown, 0-01; Chinhoyi, 0-01; Gaborone, 0-01; Gwelo, 0-01; Matobo, 0-01; Mbala, 0-01; Matabeleland, 0-01; Victoria Falls, 0-01; Vumba, 0-01.

**Trade in Cotton.** February 21st. Nyasaland, 0-01; Nyanza, 0-01; Uganda, 0-01; Victoria Falls, 0-01.

**Trade in Sisal.** February 21st. Embu, 0-01; Imba, 0-01;

**Trade in Leprosy.** February 21st. Addis Ababa, 0-01.

The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, founded in 1883, and registered as a public company, has now sold and assume the liabilities of the well-known name, which has become synonymous with the interesting paper colonies in Eastern Africa. The five committee include Sir William Fawcett, Sir George Macaulay, Sir Leonard Rogers, and Dr. Edward G. Wilson.

**TRADE IN KENYA**

**KENYA**

**TANGANYIKA**

**possess great water power resources**

Charmouth is a factory site of the largest importance.

Before selecting a factory site or industrial premises

refer your proposals to one of the Colonial offices.

Special grants are available on a reasonable basis.

Very favourable terms can be offered to colonial growers in the

Tanga area.

**TELEGRAMS:** Kenya, 1000; Nairobi, 415 and 2000; Mombasa, 1000. Tanganyika, 3 phases, 50 cycles, 1000.

**TELEPHONE:** Nairobi, 1000; Mombasa, 1000; Direct Current.

**TELEGRAPH:** Nairobi, 1000; Mombasa, 1000.

**THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.**

**THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

**THE MOMBASA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.**

## East African Market Reports. Late Steamship Movements.

## Coffe

There was only one new arrival of East African coffee to tower rates at least week ago.

A "2" size bag 12 lb. to 17/-  
B " 6d. to 22/-  
C " 6d. to 15/-

Pearberry

Fernando Po

London

Port Said

Chittagong

The marketers - 88/- M. Wt. 10/-  
I. 10/-  
T. 10/-

Other Mocha - 10/-  
The coffee is good, but quiet. Many cargoes have been  
arrived at Durban, but not yet cleared.

Steady at Durban, but quiet. Many cargoes have been  
arrived at Durban, but not yet cleared.

Chittagong - More than spot  
10/- 5d. 6d.

Town Steady. Zanzibar - 10/-  
Trade - 2nd half. Africa - 10/-

Calypso - Good steady 10/-  
L. 10/-  
I. 10/-

Other - Steady about 10/- and becoming  
quieter. Many cargoes have been arrived at Durban,  
but not yet cleared.

Grosvenor - Good steady 10/-  
L. 10/-  
I. 10/-

Granada - 10/-  
Porkins - One at a time of good  
quality. Normal price 10/-, but can be  
had at 9/-.

East African - No. 2, 10/- to 12/-  
No. 1, 11/- to 13/-

No. 3, 10/- to 12/-  
No. 4, 9/- to 11/-

Tea - Good steady with good quality up to  
and dust, 10/- per lb.  
L. 10/-  
I. 10/-

The tea is good, active at first, high price, but  
now more moderate, 10/-

The purity of Karamoja tea being favourable  
to it, the tea is good, active at first, high price, but  
now more moderate, 10/-

Steady. Leaf of a dark red with few small veins,  
to semi-brickish 10/- 12/- medium, right, round, to  
medium to fine 10/- Strips dark brown with tendency to  
medium brickish 10/- to 12/-

Mombasa - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Mombasa, but no new arrivals since

Mauritius - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Mauritius, but no new arrivals since

Algoa Bay - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Algoa Bay, but no new arrivals since

Layton's - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Layton's, but no new arrivals since

Admiral Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Admiral Castle, but no new arrivals since

Saint Helena - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Saint Helena, but no new arrivals since

Rangoon - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Rangoon, but no new arrivals since

Cambodia - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Cambodia, but no new arrivals since

Lisbon - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Lisbon, but no new arrivals since

Angers - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Angers, but no new arrivals since

Charleroi - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Charleroi, but no new arrivals since

General Metzinger - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
General Metzinger, but no new arrivals since

Lecce - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Lecce, but no new arrivals since

Paris - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Paris, but no new arrivals since

Cambridge Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Cambridge Castle, but no new arrivals since

Alvarez Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Alvarez Castle, but no new arrivals since

Barbado Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Barbado Castle, but no new arrivals since

Leicester Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Leicester Castle, but no new arrivals since

Montgomeryshire - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Montgomeryshire, but no new arrivals since

Planter's Castle - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Planter's Castle, but no new arrivals since

London - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
London, but no new arrivals since

Natal - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Natal, but no new arrivals since

Uganda - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Uganda, but no new arrivals since

Darwin - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Darwin, but no new arrivals since

Orbigny - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Orbigny, but no new arrivals since

Cambodia - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Cambodia, but no new arrivals since

Cherbourg - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Cherbourg, but no new arrivals since

Genoa - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Genoa, but no new arrivals since

Bremen - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Bremen, but no new arrivals since

Valparaiso - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Valparaiso, but no new arrivals since

Portobello - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Portobello, but no new arrivals since

Southampton - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Southampton, but no new arrivals since

Le Havre - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Le Havre, but no new arrivals since

Montevideo - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Montevideo, but no new arrivals since

Colonia - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Colonia, but no new arrivals since

Antwerp - 10/- Many cargoes arrived at  
Antwerp, but no new arrivals since

Plantes

The best coffee  
is made from  
the finest  
beans.

AGOOD  
PLANTE  
BETTER by the  
WEIGHT

**KENYA COFFEE** is the highest quality

coffee in the world, and is the only coffee

in sending to us for treatment to the National Coffee

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WOOD PRESERVATIVE

Your local Supplier will be pleased to supply  
you for names of registered traders in your  
Properties. Solignum Limited, 100, Grosvenor

SAILING EVERY FOUR WEEKS TO  
**EAST AFRICA**

via TANGIER, GIBRALTAR, MAURITIUS,  
ENGA, PORT SAID and SUEZ CANAL

LIST OF SAILINGS

1st April '50 April 15  
GIBRALTAR CASTLE  
MANCHESTER CASTLE  
MANCHESTER CASTLE

thereafter every four weeks. The sailing date  
is subject to alteration without notice.

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EAST AFRICA TRADE BOOK SERVICE

describes the services of the Company  
in detail and may be obtained  
from the Agents or at the Post Office  
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Agents for South Africa, Rhodesia, Nyasaland  
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**SOUTH AFRICA**

ALSO, PORT NIGHTLY SERVICE TO  
**SOUTH & EAST AFRICA**

serving RHODESIA, via South African Posts

LIST OF SAILINGS

1st April '50 April 15  
BIRMINGHAM CASTLE  
EDINBURGH CASTLE  
LIVERPOOL CASTLE  
MANCHESTER CASTLE  
WINDSOR CASTLE  
DUNNING CASTLE

thereafter every four weeks. The sailing date  
is subject to alteration without notice.

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**STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA**

which is incorporated as STANDARD BANKING CORPORATION LTD.  
LIMITED

has branches and agencies in South Africa, and to the Gold Coast of Nigeria, Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Uganda, Kenya, Zanzibar, and the Portuguese Colonies.

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WEST AND EAST AFRICA, PORTUGUESE COLONIES

HONG KONG AGENCY, 42, Schaefferstrasse

The Bank has Branches in

KEVIA, UGANDA, TANZANIA, ZANZIBAR

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA, NYASALAND

SWAZILAND, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH WEST AFRICA, AND

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

TRADE WITH EAST AFRICA, RHODESIA, etc.

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