

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

USE OF THE AIR MAIL has become so indispensable to East Africans and Rhodesians and those in close touch with the territories that it is with a shock of surprise that one recalls that the service was established only five years ago. In the meantime the great Imperial company entrusted with the responsibility of developing the trunk services of the

Expediting and
Carrying the
Air Mail.

Empire, and also the two excellent local companies, which operate respectively in East Africa and the Rhodesias, have earned wonderful reputations by their efficient records, their courtesy, and their anxiety to do everything in their power for the travelling public. Thanks largely to the skill of the personnel, who have been wise enough to employ air mail service, it has spread rapidly throughout British Eastern Africa, where the busiest men do not hesitate to travel by air as a matter of course. A great success is marked by the inauguration this week of the three-half penny air mail to British East, Central and South Africa. Special air mail labels have become a thing of the past, now that the postal authorities have begun to use the air as the normal means of carriage of first-class mail matter. Hereafter all ordinary correspondence will be carried for a penny and a penny-half ounce to all parts of Eastern Africa in a few days. Indeed, a letter mailed in London will now reach Mombasa as quickly as one dispatched by airmail from Scotland, and from some parts of our own islands it will be possible to receive a reply within a week of posting the original communication in England. Moreover, there are now three services weekly to and from East Africa, instead of two, and within a few months, when the route has been

equipped with airtight flying machines, the transit time between London and Durban will be further reduced to four days. Thus, as the Dependencies being brought closer to one another and all to the Mother Country, the old handicap of distance disappears; the new era of air service is given its opportunity.

WE ARE DELIGHTED to be able to announce that the Government of Tanganyika Territory has definitely decided to establish a national park of between three and four thousand square miles on the Serengeti Plains including both the Serengeti National Park and Ngorongoro complete reserves, and a portion of the present Serengeti closed reserve, and that the boundaries are to be definitely determined during the approaching dry season, and that as from today the shooting of lion, leopard, cheetah, buffalo, kudu, reedbuck, topi, antelope, giraffe, wild dog and hyena within the Serengeti closed reserve is prohibited. Every species of game will of course be afforded complete protection when the park is demarcated, and now that Tanganyika has given the lead, it is sincerely to be hoped that each of the other territories of East and Highlands and the Limpopo will follow suit. For years we have pleaded for the establishment of national parks, first because it is the manifest duty of civilization to preserve Africa's wonderful wild life for succeeding generations, and secondly because the best interests of the present generation have likewise not been safeguarded under existing conditions.

As Captain Keith Caldwell, first Game Warden of Uganda, pointed out in his recent address to the East African Group in London, national parks, if they are to be successful, should be reasonably accessible, reasonably healthy, and reasonably traversable by motor vehicles. The Serengeti National Park fulfils these three conditions, and it can be confidently asserted that within very few years it will have acquired for itself throughout the world a reputation far transcending that of the Kruger National Park of South Africa, for the wealth of big game which Tanganyika will be able to show the tourist is incomparably greater than that of the Transvaal. From the publicity standpoint the creation of this park will be of great value, for, if properly organised and adequately publicised, it will draw people to East Africa from many parts of the world, especially as air accelerated air mail services have become available the traveller in a hurry to reach the Park will find about five days of his departure from England, thus a man with a holiday of only three weeks may find it possible to spend half that time in some of the most wonderful game country in the world, and observe and photograph the animals in their own haunts, and at the same time enjoy the amenities of a hotel and the services of a motor car. It is a pity that the Government of Tanganyika and Uganda in their efforts to secure the site of this national park have not thought of the necessity of publishing a list of the Government officials to whom they may apply for information and the names of the various game reserves in the Central Province into which the park is to be divided.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL OFFICERS who reportage of the human reactions of the natives who are affected by their policies are not only quite important, but also of great value to the State. Governors, Administrators, and other officials who within the Administration are in contact with the natives in Eastern Africa, and who are in a position to observe the reactions of the natives to their policies, should be able to give a more complete and accurate picture of the situation than is possible to obtain from the reports of the natives themselves. It is, therefore, a pity that the reports of the officials who are in contact with the natives are not more widely available. The reports of the officials who are in contact with the natives are not only of great value to the State, but also of great value to the public. The reports of the officials who are in contact with the natives are not only of great value to the State, but also of great value to the public. The reports of the officials who are in contact with the natives are not only of great value to the State, but also of great value to the public.

the closest sympathy and understanding; in short, that successful administration is more often a matter of personality than of theory. Everyone who has contact with Africans might with advantage read this constitution, which has also its lessons for those officials who imagine that they can with impunity ride rough-shod over non-official European opinion.

THE NEED TO UTILISE increasingly the results of scientific research is recognised by all who are closely concerned with the many-sided problems of putting on a sound basis the relations between Europeans and the Natives in East Africa and the Public Harmony of Rhodesias, and there will therefore be a general welcome for the initiative of Sir Hubert Young in projecting the establishment of a Rhodes-Livingstone Institute of Central African Studies in commemoration of the jubilee three years hence of the foundation of the two Rhodesias by the Pioneer Column set forth by Cecil Rhodes and of the centenary of the departure for Africa of David Livingstone. The importance attached to the new Institute is evident from the fact that among the signatories to the appeal for its publication in this issue are the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governors of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Lord Lugard and Lord Hailey, the Presidents of the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and the Scottish Geographical Society, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Moderator of the Church of Scotland.

Anthropological research will be the first field of study, and though it is intended that appointments to the staff of the Institute shall be subject to the approval of the Governor of Northern Rhodesia, they will not, except in the case of the curator of the Museum and the librarian, be permanent or pensionable, being normally restricted to two tours of service each of two and a half or three years. An Institute conducted on such a basis should make a strong appeal to those engaged in the study of African problems, should attract to itself virile intelligences, and should prove of great value not only to the Governments of the three Dependencies which are one day destined to become a Greater Rhodesia, but also to the more northerly territories, the problems of which are so closely akin to those which this new Institute in Livingstone will investigate. Anti-malarial work and nutritional research are also to be undertaken if funds permit, and it is to be hoped that generous donations will be forthcoming for a purpose which should yield excellent returns in promoting public health and well-being.

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NOTES BY THE WAY.

The Press Forgotten.

EXCELLENCE PUBLICITY at a recent dinner in London was thrown to the winds because it was ill-timed, coming too late after the speaker had his first opportunity for aught of estimating the year of the English Press, with its admirable juggling up of the East African problem. Strangely enough, the culprit was Sir Edward Grigg, who, as an old newspaper man, should have known better than to say at 6.45 p.m. what might almost certainly have been said by a considerable prominence in the day's papers. It had been said when he had the opportunity two hours earlier. Mr. Weston Churchill used to make a point, when speaking in the provinces, of saying in the first fifteen minutes of a speech that he particularly wanted the press to report, and it is an odd electioneering trick of Mr. Lloyd George to speak on Saturday afternoon in order to get the publicity expanded over the Saturday evening, Sunday and Monday morning papers. East African speakers would make many more of their opportunities for publicity in England by remembering the physical and technical difficulties which the Press has to overcome. On the occasion above mentioned, Sir Edward Grigg's statement would not have received the modicum of publicity it obtained had it not been for the co-operation of an East African at the Press table.

Sartorial Sanities

OLDFATHER EAST AFRICANS may remember the mild sensation caused by Mr. Harbrose Smith, on whose death they will learn with regret when he landed in Mombasa some thirty years ago, wearing, among other things, spats and gloves. In those early days there was no thought of sartorial sanity or civility, such as that which flickered into prominence in Dar es Salaam a few years ago, and Mr. Smith's attire was a purely aesthetic joke, with no thought of the public's ignorant discomfort to himself, and was probably nothing more serious than the outward and visible sign by a boardship owner. The incident recalls the arrival in Kenya a few years ago of a Blackpool town councillor wearing a straw boater of the gentleman who astonished Herr By solemnly parading the town at high noon in a bowler hat, and the appearance not so long ago in the streets of another East African resort of a recently-arrived official clad in morning suit, silk hat and gloves.

The Veterans Salute.

EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA may claim to have had a particularly close interest in the Royal review of veterans in Hyde Park on Sunday. Their Majesties were received by Field Marshal Lord Milne, who owns a farm in Kenya; among those who officiated at the religious service which preceded the march past was Commissioner D. C. Lamb of the Salvation Army, who is frequently seen at East African and Rhodesian gatherings in London, and has a brother in Southern Rhodesia; Mr. Leonard O'Keefe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, was among those in the Royal enclosure; a special burst of cheering greeted General Sir Hubert Gough, who leaves this week by air to visit his daughter in Northern Rhodesia; and Colonel Ian Ludson led the Southern Rhodesian contingent.

A Little Bit of Zanzibar

SIMILIS LIKE ZANZIBAR, commented a well-known East African, as he entered the premises of the Richmond Street of East Africa and Rhodesia. Sometimes the building has been indignantly rummaged by the coffee dealer's store, when broad planders of men on the marketing side have brought along samples of Kenya's best, and though gold does not smell the sultan with the scent of choice beans has on other occasions told the tale of a visit by a man of wealth and worth in the reefs and streams of East Africa. But the scent of cloves was something new, and was explained by a typical Old East of London artisan, one of the painters giving the sultan a belated spring clean. The scent came from the oil of cloves used in ceiling distemper, he said, "the paint and preserve it." It is not everybody's knowledge of this, the hood of gloves, confided the artist, who is equally at home in language, stressed the pleasantness of its smell compared with that of feces. Does this give the Elvira Growers' Association a line on a new marketing idea?

A Chief's Burial

CHIEF KAMUKU MUKANGA, of the Sgwezi district, whose death took place recently at the age of ninety years, was a *munyanga* (hunter), and a *munyanga* is always buried at the crossing of roads with his head above the ground so that he may view the surrounding country. It was the chiefs' wish that he be buried, but difficulties arising, out of respect to *munyanga* tradition he was placed in a wooden coffin in a sitting position, with a hole representing a window, the body was clothed up to the neck and one chief's heimer was placed on his head. At the time of the old chief's death Mr. E. H. Melland paid a tribute to him in these pages, describing him as a man who stood pre-eminent among other chiefs by force of character, and who used to say that no chief could hold his people unless he were just with them. "In a long career I never met in any tribe a more steadfastly loyal chief, or one who was more helpful when one was trying to do as he would put it—justly," wrote Mr. Melland.

"Account Rendered."

RATEPAYERS usually like economy measures in municipal affairs, but Salisbury residents have protested against the Council's practice of sending out bills on postcards, and have asked that accounts should in future be rendered in "window" envelopes. The trouble arose because an "account rendered," written on a postcard, followed a man who had moved from one address to another, thus revealing his business to all who cared to read it.

Real Gentlemen

AMONG real gentlemen, an old saying which might have been expressed was a statement by the late Sir Harry Gurney, many members of which are of the commercial community. By a visitor who had lived in Malaya for over twenty years that the Malayan "is by nature a real gentleman and possesses no commercial instincts at all." That should have caused a quiet chuckle in the Secretary's

The Riddle of Zimbabwe.

Mr. J. H. Vennings supports The Barotse Theory.

YOU RECENTLY PUBLISHED A REPORT of a lecture delivered by Colonel H. Marshall Hole on "The Riddle of Zimbabwe," at which he maintained that Zimbabwe was not of Bantu origin. Mr. Frank Washington took the opposite view, and implied that he thought it possible that the builders were of the same tribe as those now occupying the Barotse Valley on the Upper Zambezi. May I be permitted to contribute the following in support of the latter theory.

In 1904 or 1905, while the promoters of the Chartered Company spent several months investigating some of the many Southern Rhodesian ruins, but was not permitted to interfere with Zimbabwe. I spent considerable time on a well preserved ruin (to the east of Zimbabwe, the exact locality and the name of the place having slipped my memory, but it is well known, and, according to Mr. R. N. Hall, who was at Victoria at the time, it is considered to be of the most ancient Zimbabwe period of building. The ruin was of the same style of building as Zimbabwe, with the heavy stone masonry built to the top of the walls, and though smaller it seemed to me to have been equally well constructed.

What Persons Investigation Showed.

The ruin stands on a flat granite rise. There was here (or a solid foundation on which to build the walls, but so careless were the builders that before laying the first stones, they did not take the trouble to remove the soil, which was only from six to 18 inches deep, and which had accumulated here and there in uneven places. Underneath the walls, where they were not on solid foundation, I found the remains of round and square pits, some used by natives to-day, and some of which had been burnt down. Where the burnt stones I found broken pieces of pottery, such as used by natives to-day, or thin glass trade beads, beads and ivory beads, and the things which one would expect to find in the floor of any dwelling.

Working with a dry shaker, I discovered a number of gold beads and gold shot. I also found a shot which I ascertained later to be of plummage. It is obvious how the beads had been made. Liquid gold had been poured into small moulds, being then formed, and the shot had then been finished and bored. I found shot flattened shot, some semi-bored, and some bored through, making beads. All I found were very small, the lot together probably weighing more than one dwi.

Using the dry shaker, I also found pieces of porcelain, obviously imported, the remains of broken plates or dishes. I believe that no plate or dish has ever been found in any of the ruins. The utensils probably belonged to traders who had come to buy gold and ivory amongst the natives. Later when I was in London I was able to ascertain that the porcelain was from 500 to 700 years old and was similar to that traded on the East Coast of Africa and Zanzibar during that period.

The walls of the ruins were built on the outside with what appeared to be squared stone, similar to Zimbabwe, but as there was in the neighbourhood abundance of granite which breaks with a true right angle fracture, or, in any case, with one or more sides dead straight, there had been no necessity to square the stone by hand. It had been obtained by

the common Native method of heaving and then applying cold water.

Only on the outside had the walls been carefully constructed; inside they were built up very haphazardly, no attempt having been made to bind them together in building. Owing to the walls being so much wider at the base than at the top, they stood up well. This is the case also at Zimbabwe. I was anxious later to find out whether the Zimbabwe walls had been more carefully constructed, so I climbed up and removed some top stones. Underneath I found that the wall had been no more carefully built than those of the ruin I had been working on. This remark applies, of course, only to the wall I investigated myself, which was one of the principal walls; it is possible that other main walls are better built.

It was this poor construction and the carelessness in not removing the soil before beginning to build that first led me to believe that the builders were of Bantu origin.

When I first went to Mashona, the Natives all lived in very small villages high up on the peaks of the granite hills. Many of the smaller villages were surrounded by rough stone walls, stone walls were also built in front of the caves. The people then lived in fear of the Mashona and Shangaans. It was, so far as I remember, in 1890 that the people were collected together into larger villages below the hills under several headmen.

Native Burial Places.

Colonel Marshall Hole remarked that the tombs skeletons had ever been found at Zimbabwe, but at the ruins I was investigating it was obvious that the occupiers had used the ordinary Mashona method of burial, that is, by placing the corpse in a sitting position against a wall and building it in with rock. Many of these burial places are to be found in the ruins, some of them very carefully built with squared stone. These jut out from the walls, and are a mistake for wall supports, and the very fact that they were more roughly built, and the very fact that the masonry stones roughly piled round the corpse.

When I was at Victoria it was common rumour that quite a number of gold particles and ornaments had been taken out of these burial places at Zimbabwe in recent years, but such rumours are, of course, not to be trusted.

It is commonly said that had Zimbabwe been built by Bantu people, there would still be old legends about them, but the people in the country to-day know nothing whatever about them. I see that Colonel Marshall Hole says that the Natives looked on him as the work of the devil. In my time the natives always called all ruins "rutisingo" or "Varoswe," the heaps of stones of the Varoswe. Far from considering them the work of any devil, they spoke of the Varoswe as "the people who taught us to plough." The people were never anxious to disclose the whereabouts of ruins, probably because they were most favoured for the burial of important people. They therefore did not wish them to be discovered.

There used to be quite a number of legends about the various ruins, particularly one about the conical-shaped tower in what Mr. R. N. Hall called the Zimbabwe Temple, which I see referred to by Colonel Marshall Hole as the sacred enclosure, but

which I think served the same purpose as the Barotse *khatha*, or tribal meeting place, where trials were conducted and where tribal business was discussed.

It is so many years ago that I have forgotten details of the legend, but "Mambo" was said to be the great chief of the Varoswe who brought the people south and who established his capital at the Zimbabwe site. I believe the word "Mambo" is now the Mashona word for God. He was always a powerful chief of considerable importance and was not content to sit in a meeting place on a level with his people. The legend runs that on his journey south, when passing through Mweva, he ordered his people to bring him a small granite kopje and set it up as a throne. They said that the kopje still bore marks of the attempt to remove it. The attempt failed. Later, when further south, he saw in the Chilimane district a huge conical shaped boulder, and ordered his people to fetch it for his throne, but again they failed. On reaching the Zimbabwe site, he made his people build a tower in the shape of the conical rock; they had failed to bring him, and when that was erected he caused it to be surrounded by huge walls in the shape of an oval, leaving the tower at one end. This he used as a throne. It is quite possible that marks of where people had been digging were noticed at those places in Mweva and Chilimane, and that this gave rise to that legend.

I was never able to ascertain from the Barotse whence the tribe had come. Some said from the north, others from the south, but I believe it has now been ascertained that the Barotse actually came from the south. They may therefore have come from Southern Rhodesia. Though they still talk the language of the Makololo, who at one time conquered them, their original language is preserved by the Makwankwa, the original Barotse high-dwellers. This language is similar in many respects to Shona.

When Did the Barotse Come?

Judging by my experience in Barotse land of the work that the tribe have done in constructing huge canals many miles in length, I could well believe that the building of Zimbabwe would not have been too big an undertaking for them. They do not build in stone to-day for the reason that there is no stone of any sort in the country they occupy, but the public works they have done are on at least as large a scale as the building of the stone enclosures now in ruins in Southern Rhodesia. Because the Mashona have not continued to build with stone is no reason to conclude that they must have deteriorated individually; it merely points to the fact that they were no longer under the tribal influence of one powerful chief, and were no longer compelled to carry out any organised tribal work.

Mr. Keigwin stated in the discussion that there must have been highly skilled supervision of construction. Considering the way I notice the inside of the walls to have been thrown together, I cannot agree with his contention. Even were it so, it would be quite reasonable to think that the chief might have employed Arab or some Asiatic to superintend some of the building construction, perhaps traders who had come to purchase gold and ivory. Chief Lewanika of Barotse employed a white man to superintend the building of locks on the Zambezi; this work, however, was never completed.

With regard to the stone eagles which were standing on the walls of Zimbabwe, there is reason to believe that they are probably totemic. They are not hewn out of hard rock, but carved out of

soft soapstone. They appeared to me to be far better done than many of the wood and ivory figures carved by the Barotse of recent years. The big grey eagle is the sacred bird of the Mashona; it is said to carry the spirits of the ancestral chiefs. The same eagle, the *mbando*, is the sacred bird of the Barotse; bones of this bird are laid on the graves of chiefs, I believe, during the ceremonial dance known as the *mbuyiro*. On the stems below the carved eagles are the figures of cradles. These same figures are to be found on the *hakata* hoods used by the Mashona witch-doctors. The same sign is seen on the hoods used by the Barotse witch-doctors.

To refer again to the subject of the Zimbabwe walls, the reason why the oldest parts of Zimbabwe are of better workmanship than the walls more recently constructed might be because the place was established by a very powerful chief who had a firm control of his people, and that later discipline became weaker. The most recent walls may have been constructed after the original builders had left the country, when the tribes were no longer under one central control.

I do not know conditions in Barotse land to-day, but before the war the Paramount Chief Lewanika would have had no difficulty in getting together five to ten thousand men for any public work. Every one of his people, and those of subordinate tribes, was compelled to work for a certain number of days each year. In the case of Zimbabwe, had the builders been Barotse the people, knowing that their chief required a certain kind of building stone, would have brought some pieces whenever they came to visit. At the site there is abundant rough rock used for the inside of the walls. It would not take a few thousand men many years to complete such a building, and it may have been added to for centuries.

Ancient Gold Workers.

Colonel Marshall-Hole states that engineers have estimated that gold to the value of £75,000,000 must have been taken out of Southern Rhodesia by the ancients. It would be interesting to see the method by which this calculation was made. It could only have been done by careful measurement of all the old shafts and then estimating not only the proportion of gold-bearing quartz to other rock and earth taken out, but also the value per ton of such measurement of ore extracted. One must imagine that only a very speculative estimate could be reached, one which might be so inaccurate as to be misleading. Apart from that, it is quite possible that the old workers merely extracted the free gold from the rich veins and discarded low-grade ore.

There is reason to think that Natives were extracting gold from rich veins of quartz in comparatively recent years. In a number of places I have seen holes bored into granite by the pounding of quartz. The copper mines at Nkondo, east of Ndauya, indicate on what a large scale mining was carried on by Natives in comparatively recent years. Many centuries ago the Natives were probably not more primitive than they are to-day; they have advanced very slowly in the scale of civilisation. Gold-mining of the usual Native, ditto way, had probably been carried on continually for many centuries, possibly for thousands of years, and the metal sold to itinerant traders from the coast. Such traders would naturally be engaged in businesses in the more important centres of the coast, and that no porcelain found in any of the ruins dates back further than, I think, 700 years, is an indication that the stone buildings were not built before that period.

In Memory of Kipling.

Appeal for £250,000 Fund.

A RUDYARD KIPLING Memorial Fund is being raised to perpetuate the memory of that great Empire poet and story teller. The Harlech Abnion, President of the Annual Council, hopes that £250,000 will be raised.

The main object of the fund is to which £50,000 has already been subscribed is the endowment of the Imperial Service College, Windsor, of bursaries for 500 of the best boys of merit engaged in the public services of all parts of the Empire. Each bursary will represent one-third of the fees ordinarily payable at the college, and the boys will be known as "Kipling Scholars"; they will be nominated by local committees in the Dominion.

Other proposals include the erection of a Westward Ho! and/or Windsor of commemorative plaques, stained glass windows, and the building and equipping of a Kipling Library at the Imperial Service College, which then known as the United Services College was Kipling's old school.

Governors' Conference.

Proceedings of the Nairobi Meeting.

An official report issued in Nairobi last week on the recent East African Governors' Conference held in Nairobi under the chairmanship of the Governor of Kenya states that agreement was reached on proposals designed to increase the efficiency of coastal defence in East Africa. Other subjects discussed included the following—

Coordination of Research. Proposals for the more efficient conduct of medical and veterinary research were examined but it was felt desirable to ascertain whether they would accord with Lord Hiley's report.

Sugar Restrictions. The Conference expressed the hope that efforts to reconstitute the East African Sugar Union as a solution would succeed.

Corporal Punishment. It was agreed that in those territories where provision still exists for the application of corporal punishment as a disciplinary measure to members of the Police and Prison personnel, steps should be taken to ensure its abolition.

The Diverce Legislation. A suggestion was considered that some degree of uniformity might be aimed at throughout East Africa in the laws governing Native marriage and divorce. It was agreed that the wide divergences of attitude and tradition rendered collective action impracticable.

Forestry Training for Africans. It was resolved that, as soon as the views of the Commission on Higher Education had been received, the Conservators of Forests of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika should confer and make recommendations as to the best method of securing improvement in the standards of forestry education for Africans.

Trade and Information Office. The Hon. W. G. Walker's report on the East African Trade and Information Office in London was discussed and his proposals for reorganisation found to be generally acceptable. Consideration was given to certain suggestions for the creation of an unofficial East African body to organise publicity on behalf of all the territories, and it was agreed that similar proposals on such lines could be formulated that would be sympathetically examined by the Government. The East African Transport Policy Board was kept in touch with the Conference and suggested Sir George Murray's report recommending that in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika similar bodies should be appointed to exercise similar powers for the coordination of all forms of transport. It reached provisional conclusions on the control of civil aviation throughout East Africa, but agreed that action should be deferred until after the arrival of the advice from the British Air Ministry regarding the matter.

At the end of seven sessions officials belonging to the Education Department visited Liverpool.

£500,000 Budget Surplus.

Closer Co-operation of the Rhodesias.

Practical steps towards closer co-operation between the Rhodesias and Nyasaland are shortly to be proposed to the Imperial Government, said Sir Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, in opening the session of the Legislative Council in Lusaka on Saturday. He announced that during the session he would take the elected members into his confidence on what he had decided to recommend to the Secretary of State. Though he did not deal in detail with the constitutional position, Sir Hubert emphasised that he had always held the view that the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland were destined to be closely associated.

Discussing the financial position, he disclosed that a surplus of £500,000 was now expected. From it the Government would provide funds for the construction and maintenance of the road linking Salisbury with Lusaka, made possible by the erection by the Bat Trustees of a bridge over the Zambezi at Chirundu.

German Colonial Claims.

General Goering Errs Again.

During the official opening in Berlin of the International Chamber of Commerce Congress as a further opportunity of pressing Germany's claims to her former Colonies, General Goering, again advanced the same misstatements and arguments which have time and again been refuted in the columns.

You may rest assured that Germany will continue to raise the Colonial problem until her urgent and fully justified demands are satisfied," he said. "You will see many and important changes which have taken place in Germany since the National Socialist era came into being."

You will admit that in a country which has suffered the greatest losses as regards its reserves of raw materials and whose industrial possessions, which for years have been sold off and compelled to lose their investments abroad, and which has paid enormous tributes and endured the complete ruin of its economic life, National Socialism has succeeded within four years in virtually eliminating unemployment and in reconstructing a new basis of existence for the German people.

Referring to Germany's four year plan, General Goering said: "After the terrible suffering which the German people had undergone during and after the War, we decided to rely upon our own resources so far as the production of indispensable raw materials was concerned, and thus to ensure our independence. Just as Germany must be able finally to rely on her own strength alone to defend her territory, so must she be economically self-supporting if she is to preserve her independence, her honour and her international prestige."

Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, speaking at the opening ceremony, said the Congress would have to consider whether it was really a service to Germany if it was possible to open or close the great sources of raw materials to any particular nation for purely political reasons. "I think of political decisions of this kind as a violation of one nation's sovereignty and as a source of loss for it, at a great cost by means of the most advanced and chemical processes."

Sir Donald Cameron

Addresses League of Coloured Peoples

AFTER SIR DONALD CAMERON, Governor of Tanganyika Territory, had addressed a conference of the League of Coloured People in London last week on indirect rule in Africa, a delegation of the International African Service Bureau submitted a resolution criticising Sir Donald's attitude to members of the audience who had questioned him on points of procedure and the dictatorial attitude of the Governor (Mr. Julius Lewitt), who was reported to have tried to stifle any expression of protest against the program in which Sir Donald took on the main responsibility. The resolution placed blame for these unfortunate incidents to the organizers of the conference, who had invited inviting African or people of African descent to take part in the proceedings, and on the support of those who had done so.

The resolution also expressed disapproval of racial superiority which was a blatant inconsistency of the program. It stated that the few and left in the audience were not to be regarded as a minority, and that the majority of the population of Tanganyika were Africans.

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Sir Donald Cameron on indirect rule

By indirect rule, said Sir Donald Cameron, Great Britain tried to administer in Africa through the instrument of indigenous institutions where they existed, and where the people recognised and were willing to obey them. Did they want them, and would they obey them? Those were the acid tests. Where there were no indigenous institutions the people had to be administered through a form of local government, or directly through administrative officers. Mr. Cameron had rightly said they did not want human whipsnades. Some of the native administrations of Nigeria a few years ago were human whipsnades.

The great administrative problem was to get in touch with the people. They could not afford the cost necessary for direct administration, and they were attempted in vast stretches of territory. People had to be given their own primitive laws, with a few changes which would allow them gradually to pass to a modern system.

He said that the administrative officer went to an island in the Indian Ocean, or to Lake Victoria, and that he had to learn from European civilisation. He had to get in touch with the people, and to understand their thinking. He had to be able to act through the people, and to get them to respect the law. He had to be able to get them to accept the law, and to get them to accept the law.

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Saa Sita Celebrates The Coronation in Tanga.

SAA SITA, I heard, had returned from the town of TANGA, whither he had gone for the Coronation, but the old man did not appear at my house for three days. When he did, his appearance showed that he had been "coronating" with the best.

"*Bwana, salaam sana,*" and Saa Sita sank down. "Are you not ashamed of yourself, Saa Sita?" I asked, after returning his greeting.

"Why, *bwana*, surely you could not have heard the news yet? I wanted to tell you first, so that you would not believe any tales which the *marakimu* and other *shazis* would tell you."

"I have heard no tales, but I saw you. Now tell me all about what happened in Tanga—how much you have stoken, and if possible, how much you have drunk."

"But first I will tell you all. The *bwana shauri* was very kind; I got a seat in his car. Tanga is two days' stage, but the road was bad, with much mud, and if I had not been with him he would never have reached Tanga."

"What did you do? Drive the car?"
"No, *bwana*, but twelve things did I get men to lift and push the car through the mud. I still have some medicines, and these men were savages who feared, but even then we were four days on the *zafiri*, and I might have got fever badly in that country if the headmen at the villages had not given me their beds and mosquito-nets."

"No, *bwana*, I told them that I was your boy, and that if I got ill you would make great trouble. That settled the matter."

"Ah, right, Saa Sita, get on with the tale!"

"*Bwana*, Tanga was very fine. All the big shops had many flags, red, white and blue. There and at night you could see many, many lights. The hotels had three thousand lights."

"How many lights?"
"Saa Sita, I was there and saw them, and you know I am not a liar."

"In the morning, *bwana*, I went to see the *parori*. They were all with me, but I wondered if they would like a game, so we did."

"In the afternoon, a competition, not a war, was being going. The black men played the *mbumba* and the *mbumba*. It was good, but I saw a man kick me in the stomach. I would pull his ear, but he perhaps hit his eye, and why should you not put your foot between the legs of the man who hit the ball?"

"Saa Sita, that football is only play. Please, I asked the old rogue, "then give me some more news."

"I won't say more, *bwana*. I think you have heard enough from the mouth of an old man. The *mbumba* and the *mbumba* were very good, so I am glad."

"I am glad you had had a good time, and I am glad you had had a good time."

I found out afterwards that Saa Sita was right. It had been a six days' competition.

"In the night I heard King George and the rest of the world," he continued, "and the clerk from the court told us afterwards in Swahili what he had said. They had large machines erected in the market place so that everyone could hear. Afterwards I went to see the dances. The Government had given an oxen, and there was beer, and of course I had to taste a little. The *marakimu* started to talk, but I told the people to listen to me—Saa Sita, who had been all over the country."

"I suppose you got very drunk and interrupted the *marakimu*."

"Me drunk? and my old reprobate grinned. "The beer in Tanga is just like milk. It is only fit for women and children."

"What happened after the discussion with the *marakimu*?"

"*Bwana*, I think that I walked to many dances, and when it was over I had been sleeping in the jail, and my clothes were very wet."

"You know you were very drunk, and horribly drunk. I am ashamed of you. Did you also tell the people in Tanga that you were my boy?"

"I don't know, *bwana*, but I told them a lot of things. I will tell them next time."

"I do not do nothing of the sort. What happened the 21st of May?"

"The afternoon many many motor-cars came along the road. There was many, many like a crocodile, but not quite like one. It was very big, and a white man sat on the top with a white beard. It was very, very good. It was some time afterwards that I found out that Saa Sita had described a car representing St. George and the Dragon, and from the photograph I saw how a remarkably stout effort."

"Then there was a very big motor-cars, Saa Sita, and the *marakimu* told us it was a car that belonged to King George. I think a small, but very good thing for you to get some news, so you would be much better the taking than telling."

"Saa Sita, a glutton, but you are not thinking of your stomach."

"True, *bwana*, but if your stomach is happy, you are happy."

Righteously indignant at the sin of a London newspaper which described the Devil's Elbow as the Victoria Falls at the Devil's Elbow, *Magazine* Mail retorts that it is "and the figure of Sheppard is lush in full flower."

*In the New Ages of
Lawns and Gardens*



**Satsbury
Hotel
Nairobi**

*A change
few minutes*

TERMS: *Reservations* *at 10/- per week and 10/- per month*

Mr. de Rothschild Criticised.

Dateshen Comments before E. A. Section.

MR. G. S. DATESHEN, in a speech delivered by Mr. de Rothschild during his recent Colonial tour in the House of Commons was met by several speakers at the weekly meeting of the East African Section of the British Chamber of Commerce, which Sir Humphrey Dangles, Chairman of the Section, presided.

From the words of Mr. de Rothschild it appears that copies of the speech which had been prepared for all members attending the meeting in view of Mr. de Rothschild's remarks concerning the policy and administration of South Africa, a policy common with those policy East Africa had regarding whatever it was he considered satisfactory that its administration should have been carried out in a way particularly to look after and not to exploit the country. He also objected to the speaker's suggestion that development must first of all be in the interests of the African people. He had hoped that that view had been destroyed once and for all by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of both Houses of Parliament which had laid down that the development of East Africa must be in the interests of all its inhabitants.

As to the questions of labour shortage and increased mechanisation, reduction of labour on sisal estates by machinery had progressed steadily during the last 30 years, labour saving devices had been examined and adopted by the producing companies which had economic value, but sometimes such machinery had been adopted too soon and had had to be scrapped.

"Unfitting Jumble" announced.

Sir Humphrey Dangles said it could not be too strongly emphasised that relations between South Africa and East Africa were completely happy. Estates immediately did their best to save labour and get the best output by utilizing the best machinery but he had felt when first raising the matter in the Section, and still the Government departments generally might with advantage use more machinery in their estates. During the past few years many proposals had been made from East Africa which would have involved the expenditure of many millions of pounds but the authorities in this country had not approved although there was no objection to the mechanisation would lead to increased efficiency. It should not be discouraged but it was felt that the native youth of work was being made way for the coming in other countries.

How the Section stand in relation to the matters mentioned in Mr. de Rothschild's speech Lord Roberts had referred to Mr. de Rothschild's interpretation of trusteeship and he (Sir Humphrey) agreed that it was important that the question should have been raised in the House of Commons by a private member. He had no objection that the speech had been typed by the secretary of the section of members before.

Mr. de Rothschild suggested completely discontinue members from the section. Mr. de Rothschild's speech was a very interesting one and Mr. de Rothschild's suggestion that the section should be a human resource committee had been raised for labour shortage. It was also suggested that the section should be a committee which could be set up to deal with the various questions which arise from the section. It was suggested that the section should be a committee which could be set up to deal with the various questions which arise from the section.

Comments they would be the only one some members (laughter).

Mr. de Rothschild, he continued, he did not know whether he has been in the section. We have so many people who consider themselves qualified to speak about the countries without ever having been there. The majority of the African as a labourer. He mentioned the fact that a large number of Asiatics in East Africa who come into that category. I formally told the House of Commons that I dissociate myself completely from the particular view of propaganda contained in the speech.

Colonel W. K. T. Dangles said that he had felt when the matter was raised at the previous meeting that they had the only accurate information concerning labour shortage in the territories and he was certain Lord Cranworth's remarks reflected the feeling in Kenya. Certain things had gone wrong, extremes of mechanisation some years ago, and it was one of the sad things in Kenya that large numbers of people had to be bought during the same boom and replaced by the bullock.

The importance of manual control.

Major C. C. Whitehead considered that one of the principal points concerning labour problems in Africa was that of manual control, which fact several estates had recognised by obtaining authentic advice on the subject. As to increasing mechanisation, he did not think much more could be done with standardised work, which had been reorganised in most cases. Wider use was being made of tractors, diesel engines, and other labour saving devices by running with greater output was obtained from the labour employed.

The secretary having explained that the speech had been placed before members chiefly because Mr. de Rothschild had been rather closely with the Chairman's remarks at the previous meeting, Lord Cranworth suggested that the best thing would be to place it in a recessed corner of the table, which view the Section agreed.

In view of the knowledge that the Government Conference would consider Colonel C. W. G. Dangles' report on H. O. Eastern African Development Office in London, it was agreed to write the Colonial Office affirming the confidence of members of the Section in the work of the O.A.D.

Mr. Lloyd Price's proposal for an early opening of the Uganda cotton season had, said the Chairman, been referred to the members interested in the industry, some of whom favoured an earlier opening, while others felt that the date should depend upon the state of the crop. The general feeling was that the matter should be settled year by year.

Ask for

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The only drink which is a real recommendation for a LONG DRINK. It is a pure, refreshing and healthful beverage. (No. 1) (No. 2) (No. 3) (No. 4) (No. 5) (No. 6) (No. 7) (No. 8) (No. 9) (No. 10) (No. 11) (No. 12) (No. 13) (No. 14) (No. 15) (No. 16) (No. 17) (No. 18) (No. 19) (No. 20) (No. 21) (No. 22) (No. 23) (No. 24) (No. 25) (No. 26) (No. 27) (No. 28) (No. 29) (No. 30) (No. 31) (No. 32) (No. 33) (No. 34) (No. 35) (No. 36) (No. 37) (No. 38) (No. 39) (No. 40) (No. 41) (No. 42) (No. 43) (No. 44) (No. 45) (No. 46) (No. 47) (No. 48) (No. 49) (No. 50) (No. 51) (No. 52) (No. 53) (No. 54) (No. 55) (No. 56) (No. 57) (No. 58) (No. 59) (No. 60) (No. 61) (No. 62) (No. 63) (No. 64) (No. 65) (No. 66) (No. 67) (No. 68) (No. 69) (No. 70) (No. 71) (No. 72) (No. 73) (No. 74) (No. 75) (No. 76) (No. 77) (No. 78) (No. 79) (No. 80) (No. 81) (No. 82) (No. 83) (No. 84) (No. 85) (No. 86) (No. 87) (No. 88) (No. 89) (No. 90) (No. 91) (No. 92) (No. 93) (No. 94) (No. 95) (No. 96) (No. 97) (No. 98) (No. 99) (No. 100)

The Hon. G. Gavin Higgins, M.P., Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and Mrs. Higgins leave England to-morrow for Capetown.

Sir Alexander Gibb, the eminent engineer who has been elected President of the London Chamber of Commerce in succession to Sir Stephen Demertrich, as the father of Mr. Alistair Gibb, Managing Director of Safariland, Ltd., of Nairobi.

Sir George Beharrell has been appointed Chairman of Imperial Airways, in succession to Sir Eric Geddes, who died suddenly last week; and whose ashes were by his desire scattered over the Channel from an air liner belonging to the company.

The Rt. Rev. F. S. Woods, Bishop of Croydon, who visited East Africa a few years ago and interested himself particularly in the position of the Natives in the then newly-discovered Kasabago Goldfield, has been appointed Bishop of Lichfield.

Some of the names of Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Arlison do not appear in the Kenya official lists of residents present at Westminster Abbey for the Coronation and awarded the Coronation Medal; their East African friends will be interested to hear that they were honoured in both ways.

Mr. J. L. Claxson, who has been appointed one of the United Kingdom delegates on the International Sugar Council, is an assistant secretary in the Colonial Office, and Chairman of the Permanent Advisory Committee of Colonial sugar producers, recently established by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Mr. J. H. Armstrong, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Lady Beatrice Ormsby Gore were the honoured guests at the annual Ceylon dinner in London last week. Others present with East African interests were Sir John and Lady Campbell, Sir John and Lady Chambers, and Sir Henry and Lady Gifford.

Mr. J. Bancroft, Assistant Conservator of Forests in Tanganyika, who has been spending a portion of his leave in England, has left for East Africa by air in order to spend the remainder of his leave, which does not expire until the middle of September, with friends in Kenya. He contemplates a motor safari through the Belgian Congo to study methods of afforestation in that country.

It was announced between Mr. John Shackburgh, M.C., Diplomatic Service, eldest son of Sir John Shackburgh, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for the Colonial Office, and Lady Shackburgh, and the Hon. Nancy Brett, second daughter of Marquiscount and Viscountess Esler.

The 1934 London Golf Competition, played on many courses in New Zealand on May 9, was won by Mr. A. G. Barton, playing over the Lifongwe links. The runner-up was Lieutenant Colonel M. B. Sanders, and Mr. S. G. Jaffray was third. Over a hundred entries were received for the competition.

Mr. J. A. Contomichalos, managing director of Messrs. Contomichalos, Darke & Co., Ltd., has left Alexandria for Berlin to attend the Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce as representative of the Sudan. He will probably be in London from about the middle of September until the end of October.

Mr. H. G. ("Joe") Hilton, who has been in Dar es Salaam for over 20 years, and has supervised stevedoring work at East African ports from Beira to Zomba for the past 30 years, is on his way to England on holiday. Last year he was installed Master of the Haven of Peace Lodge, in which capacity he initiated his two sons into Freemasonry.

Miss Amelia Melland, eldest daughter of Mr. F. H. Melland, former Provincial Commissioner in Northern Rhodesia, and Mrs. Melland, has accepted an invitation to continue her research work on chromosomes at the John Hopkins University, Baltimore, and will shortly leave for the U.S.A. Miss Melland, who took her B.Sc. degree (London) a year ago, was subsequently awarded a research scholarship by Leeds University, so that this further recognition from an American university is a real tribute to her work.

Obituary.

Mr. P. F. Carbutt, a member of one of Natal's oldest families, has died at his son's farm near Broken Hill.

Mr. A. Elwood, of the Eldoret branch of the Texas Oil Company, was recently killed in a motor accident in Kenya.

We regret to learn of the death in London of Dr. Murdoch Mackinnon, the former well-known Nairobi medical practitioner, who passed away in St. Thomas's Hospital after only two days' illness. Dr. Mackinnon, who was 57 years of age, first went to Nairobi in 1914.

in the Lupa
in the northernmost Uganda,
everywhere in Eastern Africa,
you will find

UPLANDS HAMS
BACON
SAUSAGES
& TINNED MEATS

"East Africa and Rhodesia" will shortly have a vacancy for an editorial assistant with experience of East Africa or Rhodesia. Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to the editor, marked "Personal," and should be accompanied by specimens of work, copies of test papers, and, if available, full curriculum vitae, including references, and an indication of the initial salary suggested.

Kenya-Uganda Railways

A Record of Admirable Work.

Immaculate earnings of the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours last year represented a return of 57.5% on the total capital expenditure of £2,000,072, and of 90% on the interest-bearing proportion of that sum, namely £13,924,100. Of this £4,041,000 of revenue was available for the expenditure of £1,500,000, and the surplus after paying loan interest and sinking fund charges, amounting to £2,540,000 (£4,574,000 of which £4,700 was transferred to the widow and orphan allowances, £136,288 to the Government fund, and £2,700 to be credited to the general reserve).



SIR GODFREY RHODES.

Earnings were £16,287 up on those of 1936, the year immediately preceding the depression, while ordinary working expenditure was down by £347,000, resulting in the biggest surplus on record. The export tonnage of 243,000 ranked was the highest ever attained, being 29% greater than the 1935 aggregate. During the year 1,523,400 tons were moved.

Attention is drawn by General Sir Godfrey Rhodes, the general manager, in his report for the past year to the probability of serious increases in operating costs, as prices for stores from overseas have increased by 20%, 30% and even 40%, maize meal for feeding labour will cost about 40,000 more than in 1936, and labour and fuel costs are rising. In fact, the time has come to consider postponement of the less urgent new works and betterments until the supply of stores and materials becomes steadier and less costly.

Tariff Policy Advantageous to Public.

While those who deal chiefly in high-rated commodities criticize the very high railway freight rates, and those interested in both high and low-rated traffic often forget the benefits they receive, it is claimed that the tariff policy has been extremely advantageous to the public as a whole, and the general rate level compares more than favourably with that of other similar railways.

Movements of maize, cotton seed and wheat since 1932 are tabulated to show the development of low-rated traffic, maize increasing from 10,856 to 85,049 tons, cotton seed from 2,520 to 92,500 tons, and wheat from 27 to 2,300 tons (though in 1936 this figure reached 16,700 tons). In 1936 this low-rated traffic represented over 30% of the total public traffic.

Very substantial improvement in the tariff structure was achieved by reductions in low and high rates, and the statement is made that the Administration's endeavour is to "spread all reductions and concessions as equitably as possible over the different countries, races and communities served." The tariff has not been neglected, recent reductions, which can be definitely put to his advantage bring £114,000, including £22,000 on third class passenger fares, £20,700 on the carriage of blankets, £16,800 on cotton piece goods, and £40,000 on other articles for maize consumption.

Nothing could be more harmful to business generally than to overdo rate reductions during a period when they are not really required, only to find that rates must be put up later, at a time when

road transport may be caused thereby, says the general manager, explaining that "Our experience in this respect is too recent and too painful to be lightly forgotten. While, therefore, every effort will be made to surrender to the public permanent increases in revenue, it is hoped to exercise sufficient caution to avoid unfortunate repercussions later."

Financial Position Extremely Sound.

The financial position of the Administration is extremely sound, states the report. A proposal that the annual contribution to the renewals fund should be 2% instead of 2½% of the value of wasting assets is being considered by the Secretary of State, the object being to make commitments while heavy loan charges have to be met, and if necessary to increase them again after 1940, when the rate of the loans can be redeemed. As the general reserve at the end of 1936 stood at £370,287 there is no urgent need for it to be increased. Betterment funds, however, are required for many projects, and the intention is to build that fund up to £300,000, since normal betterments require £100,000 annually.

Since the satisfactory general reserve eliminates the need to estimate 10% revenue so conservatively as in the past, 375,000 tons was originally estimated as the Uganda cotton crop, which too greatly influences the railway finances, but that figure has been revised to 250,000 tons on account of unfavourable weather. Nevertheless, improvements in other directions warrant the hope that the estimated revenue of £2,008,563 will be exceeded. The estimated expenditure for 1937 was £1,287,414, but this will probably be substantially exceeded through the serious rise in the cost of materials and labour. The estimates show a surplus of £310,160 after meeting all contributions to renewals and loan charges.

Accumulating Reserves.

It is sound and in the best interests of the country to accumulate large reserves. The question is frankly asked, and the points made that the present very favourable balance cannot be expected to continue indefinitely, that the services must be kept up to date, that the reserves, though adequate, are in no sense excessive, and that private railways of a similar size would not consider the position as reflected by the K.V.R. accounts unduly safeguarded all of which facts support the need for extreme caution in making rate reductions.

The normal outlets for such further sums as can be found would be allocated to a rates equalisation fund to permit rebates in periods of depression, or to a supplementary sinking fund, in order to finance amortisation of a larger proportion of the onerous loans after 1940, when it first becomes possible to do so, thus the existing sinking fund contributions enable.

It is explained that there will be £4,243,386 of loan moneys, bearing 6% interest plus 1% sinking fund charges, that could be redeemed in 1946, but that at that date there will be only £1,800,000 in the sinking fund for that purpose, and that the remaining amount will have to be borrowed from other funds or in the open market. Any additional amounts that can be set aside will thus be of great benefit to the country generally, and would do much to reduce the cost of transport still further.

Native Patent.

The arrival of Sir Godfrey Rhodes and the presentation of the report for 1936 to the Secretary of State in England opened the door for a "Native Patent" in the history of the sciences entailed in the recent passage of the Kenya and Uganda Native Patent Act, which gives the history of their country, past and present, to the

Sir Donald Cameron's Views

(Continued from page 1342)

material and moral progress of the people and their social advancement.

Sir Donald said he had seen the same kind of moral progress in that order of case they were in that order in the future. He said to him, "You do nothing with them unless you improve their material condition."

It has always been a traditional part of my policy that the chiefs and people should be told that the authority which they are to be used for one purpose only, for the good government of the country according to the enlightened standards of modern civilisation. I will have no standards. If in any case there has to be any way of the development of the people, I am quite prepared to say it ought to be given away. He said he had always been in open courts, that the people could hear what was going on. One of the things that was always done in the past was to have a public hearing of the cases in the open air, and the people would be present in large numbers. I have always been in open courts, and the people would be present in large numbers. I have always been in open courts, and the people would be present in large numbers.

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Libel on The Emperor

The judgement was pronounced in the King's Bench Division last week of an action in which Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, claimed damages from the London Evening Standard for stating that the Emperor was employing Ras Haile Selassie to command native levies, that man being the son of "the old rebel" Ras Haile, who threatened the security of Haile Selassie's throne. The Emperor rounded his unrepentant son, and to be on the safe side, and his leg broken in several places. When Haile Selassie left the country, old Ras Haile, now a complete cripple, was brought out of prison and placed in the hands of Ras Tafari, who was then the Emperor's first minister in Paris, who was seen to embrace the old man with marked warmth. That, said Mr Norman Birkett, K.C., for the plaintiff, clearly meant that the Emperor had caused Ras Haile to be tortured, and that he had perpetrated the greatest possible cruelty on him. There was not a single word of truth in those allegations, and the defendant was entirely incensed upon him to have done this to the public.

The defendant was criticised for having been grossly negligent in recognising that there was no truth in the allegations, and that the Emperor had undertaken to attend to the Emperor's affairs, his own part to leave full power to the Emperor's first minister.

Acted for the National Company of the Kenya Regiment, which in the application of twice as many men were wanted.

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Nobody gets on with crooked bowels, but the kidneys, which have more serious results when neglected. Backache, urinary disorders, disturbed sleep, nervousness, indigestion, headache and lumbering are the frequent results.

These symptoms of kidney weakness warn you to get your kidneys active. They indicate that the blood which should be clean and pure is being made impure by the kidneys. It is the kidneys that filter out the waste from the blood.

The kidneys are weakened by many things. Drinking too much alcohol, when the kidneys are already weak, is a bad thing. When the kidneys are weak, the blood is impure, and the body is unwell. The kidneys are weakened by many things. Drinking too much alcohol, when the kidneys are already weak, is a bad thing. When the kidneys are weak, the blood is impure, and the body is unwell.

LOOK AT YOUR TEETH

OTHERS DO!

To Regain NATURAL Effectiveness and Sparkle



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Questions in Parliament.

Mr. Pasing asked the Colonial Secretary to make statement of the grievances which had led to the Indian community in Zanzibar to protest against the proposed Bill before the Legislature, as involving their property rights from the right to urge the Government to make an independent inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Pasing also asked the Secretary to state the reasons for the proposed Bill. The Secretary replied that the Bill was in order to protect the interests of Native powers, the Zanzibar Government having legislation to control the trade through the Government's Association. This body is Government controlled and the provisions of the Bill now under consideration will concentrate the purchase of all clove in the hands of the Association. This measure has been an effect after prolonged inquiries into the views of a Special Commissioner in 1920, and I would emphasize the fact that no racial discrimination is involved.

The Indian National Association has expressed its apprehensions that the most-extended privileges have been granted, and that in the administration of the measure, it will be done as far as possible will be done, and to this end an embargo on the export of cloves will be allowed to continue, agents for the Association. No person who has been dealing in cloves will be eliminated from the market against his wish, while exporters will be affected only in having to get their supplies from the Association.

The suggestion as to an embargo is not as Mr. Pasing suggests, but is a suggestion that the Indian Government should prohibit the import into India of cloves from Zanzibar, and should try to see how such a prohibition would benefit the Indian exporters of cloves from the Protectorate.

Mr. Pasing asked a close touch with the Government of India, and for the responsible Indian opinion, both in India and Zanzibar, will accept the assurances I have mentioned as being safely safeguarding the interests of the local Indians. It must be realised that those of the Native products must come from the Protectorate.

Do not protest

Asked by Mr. George Jones whether with a view to securing whether the interests of all parties could be reconciled, the provisions of the measure could be modified pending the arrival in Zanzibar of the new British Assize Mr. Pasing said that it was not practicable to delay the introduction of the measure pending the clove harvest being in the hands of the Acting Governor, however, expressed his willingness to discuss the matter with the legislative committee in July 1927 in order to see whether any modification could be made.

Mr. Pasing also asked whether if any action was taken had occurred with the stocks of cloves in the Clove Growers' Association and whether any independent check by a commission of clove growers could be set up for comparison with the Association's figures.

Mr. Pasing also asked whether it was the intention of the Association to issue a report on the clove trade in Zanzibar, and whether the Government could believe that the Association's figures would be reliable with the clove production.

Mr. Pasing also asked Mr. Pasing whether he had recently addressed despatches to the Government of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and whether the approval of the provisional Government of Northern Rhodesia, between Southern and Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland.

Mr. Pasing also asked whether the Government had any standing way of obtaining the information of labour conditions in the Protectorate.

Mr. Pasing also asked whether the Government had any intention of introducing a Bill to amend the provisions of the 1920 Bill.

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French ship off Zanzibar.

A French steamer attempting a record flight from Marseilles to Paris crashed into the sea off Zanzibar on the 27th inst. Some wreckage was afterwards washed ashore, but it is believed that the ship, M.M. S. "L'Espoir" and "Moulin" were drowned. Native fishermen are said to have thought a coconut tree had fallen. They afterwards said they heard a series of explosions.

Rhodes Exchange Memorial Trust.

The Committee of the Rhodes Birthplace Memorial Trust, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2, Appeal for historical objects, documents, and photographs connected with Rhodesia, for work for display in the memorial museum at Stortford, which they hope to open by the August Bank Holiday. Money has been received from the Rhodesia Birthplace and supporters, and suggestions for the permanent movement of the proposals will be invited.

It is a false hope to serve a purpose, only makes a man disappointed and discontent.

— Samuel Johnson, 1709-1794

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Mining in Karagwe.

A CORRESPONDENT having recently launched in a contemporary a spirited attack upon the Tanganyika Government for its alleged "utter neglect and ignorant indifference to the Karagwe tinfield, it may be well to review the facts.

For years the Government certainly did neglect to provide reasonable communications and other services, but it is unfair to suggest that blunders were all on the one side. At that time prospecting for tin was generally undertaken by companies, which explored the low country in the hope of finding extensive alluvial deposits, only to be disappointed, but failed to realise the possibilities of the detrital deposits in the hills and of the associated extensive tin-bearing lodes, efficient exploration of which would doubtless have developed into an important producing concern. It was left to the small worker to show the importance of these occurrences, and now that he is established there, he is producing a useful amount of tin ore, though handicapped by lack of capital and in other ways.

Drawbacks have still to be overcome, but a good deal has been done by Government during the past couple of years. It was in 1935 that the Mines Department set itself seriously to assist in the development of tin mining in Karagwe. Its officers gave a good deal of attention in the field to exploring routes for improved communications; a year or so ago an inspector of mines made an extensive examination, and later the Chief Inspector, accompanied by the Mining Consultant to the Government, made a tour to study the major requirements of the area. Topographical and geological surveys were in progress at the same time, and have now been completed, and the results should soon be available to the public.

An aerodrome has been made at Bekoba, to which the regular air service from Nairobi to Geita can be diverted by arrangement; investigations have also been made with a view to securing an aerodrome near the Ibanda area on the Kagera, in the hope that a regular service with the tinfields may eventually be established. A connecting road to join the southern tinfields with Ibanda is under consideration, and projects for further road developments have been prepared. In short, Government has latterly shown itself neither apathetic nor inactive.

Kagera. Output for May: 35 tons of tin concentrates and 320 oz. of unrefined gold.

The Future of Gold.

ASSURANCES that he had no fears in regard to the future price of gold were given by General Smuts when addressing an audience in Germiston last week. "They could sleep soundly," he said, "without fear of any catastrophe overtaking the great gold industry which supported so large a portion of South Africa."

Mr. L. S. Amery admirably summed up the gold position in its relation to Anglo-American trade in a letter to *The Times* last week.

"Why is the incoming gold into America not put into circulation? Because that would lead to a rise in prices which would stimulate the import of competitive foreign goods and check American exports, both results which would reduce the influx of gold, but for which no American Government would wish to make itself responsible."

It has been implied that if the gold is 'unwanted' in the United States it is even less wanted in the rest of the world, and would, unless absorbed by America, be thrown back upon gold producers, mostly in the Empire. But is that so? Surely most countries in the world badly need gold if only they could afford to buy it. And I can think of nothing that would put them into a better position to buy it than measures to achieve what America will not achieve of her own accord, a restoration of the economic balance between her and the outside world.

"If Germany could sell to her neighbours the goods which those neighbours now buy from America, would not that enormously help Dr. Schacht to put German currency once more upon a gold basis? Our own sterling system, too, though not rigidly linked to gold, does, in practice, rely upon a very large gold reserve."

"That reserve would presumably be considerably enlarged if the further development of British protection and Empire preference reduced American exports and so reduced the flow of gold to America."

"I see no reason, then, to fear that a better balance of payments between America and the outside world would react unfavourably upon our gold producers in the Empire."

N. Rhodesian Copper.

How the removal of the restriction on output and the higher price of copper is benefiting the Northern Rhodesian mines is reflected in the metal exports from that country, which, during March, amounted to £1,046,124, compared with £373,952 during the corresponding month of last year. The importance of the industry to the country is shown by the fact that the total exports for the month amounted to £1,066,062, all other commodities together thus aggregating a value of rather less than £20,000.

Territorial Output.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during May was as follows: Copper, 16,151 tons; zinc, 1,180 tons; lead, 120 tons; manganese ore, 786 tons; vanadium, 39,927 lb.; cobalt, 170,851 lb.; mica, 620 lb.; gold, 340 oz.; and silver, 35 bz.

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Latest London Share Prices.

	Last week	This week
Andura Syndicate (5s.)	44d.	44d.
Rushlick Mines (10s.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Cam & Motor (12 1/2 6d.)	62s. 6d.	63s. 9d.
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	78s. 9d.	80s. 0d.
East African Goldfields (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	5s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Faint Consolidated (8s.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 2d.	5s. 3d.
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Karrondo Gold Mines (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 6d.
Keenan (10s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Kimbingini (10s.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	10 1/2	10 1/2
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 10 1/2
Lomah Gold (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
London Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 10 1/2
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Lufri Gold Areas (5s.)	3d.	10 1/2
Mashaba Asbestos (1s.)	3d.	3d.
Nchanga Cons. (20s.)	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
Reveries (1s.)	17s. 6d.	17s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	3s. 7 1/2	3s. 10 1/2
Rhodesia Gold (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	28s. 3d.	29s. 6d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	20s. 3d.	22s. 6d.
Rhokana (4 1/2)	412 0s. 0d.	412 17s. 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	62s. 6d.	65s. 0d.
Roseman (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 9d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	30s. 0d.	32s. 6d.
Sherrwood Slats (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	9s.	9d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Tanganyika Concessions (4 1/2)	13s. 3d.	14s. 0d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 9d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 4 1/2	2s. 4 1/2
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	12s. 3d.	11s. 0d.

	East week	This week
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% (10s.)	Fr. 104 25	Fr. 104 25
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	26 1/2	27 1/2
Walside (5s.)	14 1/2	15 1/2
Zambesi Exploring (4 1/2)	14 1/2	15 1/2

GENERAL

Russia Plantations (2s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 4 1/2
British South Africa (15s.)	71s. 9d.	34s. 3d.
Central Line Sias (4 1/2)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Consolidated Sias (4 1/2)	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.
East African Land	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
East African Sias Plantations (10s.)	7s. 7d.	6s. 9d.
E. A. Power and Lighting (4 1/2)	29s. 0d.	29s. 0d.
Imperial Airways (4 1/2)	48s. 9d.	41s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Lewa Dehd. (1s. 8d.)	1s. 9d.	1s. 9d.
Mozambique (Beaver) (10s.)	16s. 3d.	15s. 7 1/2
Port of Beira (1s.)	5s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Sias Estates (5s.)	8s. 6d.	8s. 6d.
" (6% Pref. 2 1/2)	19s. 9d.	19s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New)	45s. 3d.	46s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (4 1/2)	64s. 6d.	63s. 6d.
" " " " (Pref. 4 1/2)	39s. 9d.	40s. 3d.

Nairobi Quotations.

We have received the following prices by air mail from the East African Mining Journal.

	Last week	This week
Edzawa Ridge (5s.)	22s. 6d.	21s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated Goldfields (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Synd. (5s.)	6s. 9d.	6s. 9d.
Kenya Reefs (5s.)	7s. 11d.	5s. 3d.
Ngiga Gold Mining (5s.)	5s. 11d.	5s. 9d.
Pakanousi (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.

African Land and Investment Company

The African Land and Investment Company, which has interests in Mozambique and important holdings in South Africa, reports a net profit of £63,430 for the year ended March 31, compared with £53,231 during the preceding 12 months.

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COMPANY MEETING

Rosterman Gold Mines.

Encouraging Developments on Horst Reef.

REDUCTION IN OPERATING COSTS.

The second annual general meeting of Rosterman Gold Mines, Ltd., was held on Tuesday at 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C.

Mr. G. J. Scovell, C.B.E., the Chairman, after reviewing the accounts for the first full year since the company's incorporation and after drawing attention to the amount paid by the company in mining royalties to the Government of Kenya continued:

"Accompanying the directors' report is the general manager's report, the main aim of which is to state that reports made in detail with the work done to date.

"Of greatest value, however, is the importance of development on the access of which depends the future supplies of ore. The main, besides ordinary development on the known reefs of the mine, has done a large amount of exploratory work.

Work on Horst Reef.

The development work of the year on the Horst Reef has been attended with very encouraging results, more especially in depth. Dr. Jones's geological report and the opinion expressed by our consulting engineers has raised its level to a depth of 270 ft. The level is being raised to a depth of 370 ft., and from this level it was sunk to the top of the No. 6 level and carried consistently good values all the way averaging for its length of 120 ft. 26.5 dwt. over 275 ft.

"From the bottom of the shaft the No. 6 level has been driven and averages for a length of 120 ft. 120 dwt. over a width of 25 ft. Hence the reef is more consistent in character size and value than on the levels above. From this No. 6 level a shaft has been sunk recently to the No. 7 level, and for a total length of 270 ft. averages to 47 over a width of 20 ft., thus proving the extension of this sheet of ore to still further depth. We have commenced the driving of the No. 7 level and I hope the results there will be similar to the No. 6 level. The work on the Horst Reef in the past levels has shown that this reef in depth is becoming more profitable and better defined with good indications of its continuity to greater depth.

Steady Progress Underground.

On the Ross Reef a very considerable footage of development has been completed, but here the work is not so far advanced as on the Horst Reef. On the plan accompanying the general manager's report is shown a line of the reef running approximately south-west and north-east, and its exact position on the reef can only be determined by exploratory work. It now appears probable that the main portion of the Ross Reef may lie to the north-west. We are now proceeding with diamond drilling to obtain information which we hope will lead to the early location of the main portion of this reef, of which we have so far opened up only what we consider to be eastern fringes. I need hardly tell you that your Board is taking special measures to speed up this important work.

"Concerning No. 4 Reef, which is now known as the Farbs Reef, in view of the nature of much of the ground near the surface, it was necessary to search for a location where the ground was more solid. Such a site was found, and the first lift of the shaft, which is sunk on the underlie, was completed in good standing ground, and the first crosscut has recently cut the north-eastern continuation of the reef. We are now driving in a south westerly direction towards the good values run in the diamond drill-holes.

"The development position you will have gathered on the Horst Reef is well ahead of schedule time, but behindhand for the reasons I have given in respect of the two other reefs. As I have said, your special staff have been taken to expedite the work and open up fresh slopes with the object of increasing the output. The good results in depth on the Horst Reef appear to justify us in looking also to the Ross and Farbs Reefs for a favourable response to the development work now in hand and to

satisfactory increases in the ore reserves, which have been estimated at about one year's supply to the mill.

"The treatment plant has, since the inception of operations, run smoothly and continuously. Both mechanically and metallurgically the results have fully realised the anticipations based on the experimental data from the preliminary test work. The preliminary adjustments necessary to all new plant have been made and the mill and treatment plant have been giving a joint extraction of about 80%.

"The head value of the ore processed averaged 7.7 dwt., and through dilution from the walls has not yet come up to the figure we had in mind of 10 dwt., as representing approximately the reserves opened up, which were calculated on a certain definite stopping width.

Steady Improvement in Costs.

"As was to be expected, the working costs for the early months of production were higher than the anticipated figure, but in recent months there has been a steady improvement, and now the working costs are near to the estimated figure of 385 per ton, inclusive of development.

"The main factors affecting working costs are labour, power and fuel for power generation. Much work has already been done by the staff in training the Native labour available, and we anticipate that with further experience the Native labour should become increasingly efficient. A further handicap, which also has been largely overcome, has been the supply of white miners and skilled white labour for surface work.

"For some time there has been a steady rise in commodity prices, which must affect our purchases of mine supplies, and to protect the position we have been increasing our stocks and making other provisions to the same end, and I would be failing in giving due recognition if I did not mention here our appreciation of the reduction in cost which was made possible by Sir S. D. Rhoads, the head of the Kenya and Uganda Railway. I trust, as the local trade improves, he will find himself able to make further concessions which are of special importance to us in view of the heavy charges inevitably with the long haulage from the coast.

Work of the Past Year.

"In concluding my remarks, I would remind you that the year under review has been one in which we were heavily concerned with the completion and running in of the equipment, followed by the initiation of production on a scale not as yet commensurate with the full contemplated output. It always takes time and patience to bring new properties to full productivity, and our immediate concern as a board is, therefore, with the rapid advancement of development to provide for increased output and increased revenues, while on the expenditure side we have been giving our closest attention to all operating details. Our discussions we have been fully served by the able assistance of Messrs. Hawick Mining and Co., the general representative, Mr. Hugh Sargent and the mine superintendent, Mr. David Kerr, Chairman of his staff.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.


Uganda Oil Exploration.

It was announced at the general meeting in Johannesburg last Friday of the African and European Investment Co., Ltd., that the company had recently concluded an agreement with the Government of Uganda which provides for the grant of a sole prospecting licence for oil covering an area of about 4,500 sq. miles adjacent to Lake Siba, to be followed by a mining lease should oil in commercial quantities be discovered.

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East African Market Reports.

New Exchange Rates.

Barley.—Quietly steady, with Malabarian ex ship quoted at 515/525, per 448 lb. (1936/37).
Castor Seed.—Firm at about 132/00 per ton (1936/37) and 1935/36 131/00.

Cloves.—Quiet, Zanzibar shell quoted 5/11, salter's and Grade 2, June-July, 141/ per lb. (1936/37); 1935/36 141/.

Coffee.—Slow demand, a small quantity of Kenya C sizes selling at 545/ per cwt. (1936/37).
 The Brazilian coffee crop for 1936/37 is estimated at 25,400,000 bags, against an estimated crop of 23,000,000 bags for the previous crop year.

Copper.—Fair business at 150/75, 6d. per ton for standard for cash. (1936/37) 150/00, 1935/36 150/75.

Cocoa.—Quietly steady at 175/ per ton (1936/37) 173/25, 6d.; 1935/36 170/00.

Cotton.—Moderate business at 8d.-12d. for Saker Marked 71d.-11d. for Upper Sudan, and 1d.-81d. for Uganda (Uganda, 1936 and 1935/36 1d.).

It is estimated that the current cotton crop in the Sudan will total 523,500 bales.

Cotton Seed.—Firm at 115/00 per ton (1936/37) 112/00, 6d. 1935/36 112/00.

Gold.—Higher at 1405/00 per oz. (1936/37) 1385/812/1935/36 1378/160/.

Groundnuts.—East African steady at about 274/25 per cwt (1936/37) 274/00, 1935/36 274/00.

Maize.—Firm at 21/0d. per 48 lb. for No. 1 white flat and No. 1 round yellow East African.

Maize exported from Southern Rhodesia during the 12 months ended May 31 (totalled 1,200,000 bags, compared with 1,044,775 in the three combined preceding years, but with 1,220,000 for 1932-33).

Peppercorn.—Firm at 285/80 per ton for Kenyan (1936/37) 282/00.

Sisal.—East African white and/or yellow (Grade 1) 75/6d. per ton for July shipment. (1936 and 1935/36) 75/55.

Sisal.—Quiet, No. 1, June-July, quoted at 22/00 per cwt, sellers, and No. 2, 21/25, sellers. (1936/37) 21/10, 1935/36 21/12.

Kenya exported 1,077 tons of sisal during 2nd. Quarter March Kenya exported 2,470 tons, 2,320 to Britain, 872 to Great Britain, and 368 to the Netherlands.

Tanzania exported 6,454 tons of sisal during April, making the total quantity exported during the first four months of this year 27,004 tons.

Soya Beans.—Quiet, Manchurian quoted at 8/75 per cwt.

Tea.—Slightly easier, East African (1st grade) 15/0d. to 15/7d. per lb. according to quality. (1936/37) 15/0d. 1935/36 15/0d.

Tanzania exported 14,210 lb. of tea during May, which 30,530 lb. is sent to this country. (1936/37) 14/0d.

Tin.—Firm at 135/55 per ton for standard for cash. (1936/37) 1370/55, 1935/36 1370/00.

Tobacco.—Generally quiet, East African leaf, dark, 8d.-16d.; semi-dark, 7d.-14d.; bright, 11d.-14d.; medium bright, 16d.-20d.; strips, 14d.-20d. per lb.

Tobacco exports from Nyasaland during May were: Leaf, dark cured, 353,075 lb., air-cured, 47,800 lb., air-cured, 127,718 lb.; strips, dark fired, 61,227 lb., air-cured, 109,547 lb.; air-cured, 66,700 lb.

In connexion with the change in mail arrangements between Great Britain and East, Central and South Africa, by which a first-class mail service is now being sent by air, the banks operating in East Africa and the Rhodesias have decided to amend their rate for the purchase of exchange on those countries.

In the case of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar the buying rates of account will apply:

For Nyasaland the buying rates of account London are: 7/7, 100/100, 15 days 7/7, 30 days 7/7, 60 days 7/7, 90 days 7/7, 120 days 7/7, 150 days 7/7.

For the Rhodesias the buying rates per £100 London are: 7/7, 100/100, 15 days 7/7, 30 days 7/7, 60 days 7/7, 90 days 7/7, 120 days 7/7, 150 days 7/7.

Bankers' notes will be purchased at a rate of 25/6d. more favourable to the bank than the current rate for the purchase of demand drafts with a minimum charge of 6d. per single note or 1s. per £100.

Selling rates for East Africa and Rhodesia will be 4% premium for Nyasaland 600/00 per £100 sterling and for the Rhodesias 600/15s.

Beira's Better Aerodrome.

The aerodrome at Beira has been improved to allow the use of the biggest machines which operate from the port now that Imperial Airways have begun using the sea route down the East Coast. The landing ground has been enlarged, and a building erected for the Customs post office, waiting room, etc.

Building Activity in Rhodesia.

Building tends in Salisbury where in short time 200 new dwellings are being built. At 450/400/500/000, the growing scarcity of building stones was expressed at a recent meeting of the Ratepayers' Association when several facts were pointed out and it was urged that the City Council should lay on new blocks of stands.

New Creamery.

Mr. C. Long, Chairman of the Co-operative Creamery Ltd., when opening the new Nanyuki creamery, traced the development of the industry locally from the opening in 1923 of the first creamery to 1935, when supplies had increased so rapidly that the building was quite inadequate, and the firm had to decide whether to build a new creamery on the old site or move to rail-head to which it had been able haul. The new creamery is equipped with a separator for 40 tons of butter.

Communications in Rhodesia.

Communications in Rhodesia for 1936/37, for Sudan, per shareholder report, surplus of 148,470 for the calendar year 1936. Dividends amounting to 23,500 on the cumulative preferred shares have been paid in respect of the balance of profits for the year 1936. The report states that financial conditions of the Sudan have continued to improve as the result of the Government's increase in commodity prices, and that the company has enabled the company to increase its turnover and a further improvement in its working capital and departments and of its subsidiary companies.

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Passengers for East Africa.

The s.s. "Malda," which left London for East Africa on June 30, and is scheduled to leave Marseilles on July 3, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Port Sudan.</i>	
Bondageux, Mr. L.	Roberts, Mrs. M. L.
Bowditch, Mr. J.	Senior, Miss M.
Calet, Miss M.	Slaughter, Mr. B. I.
Dibney, Mr. C. L. S.	Thompson, Mr. J.
Malpas, Mr. & Mrs. L.	Todd, Mr. E. J. O.
Sullivan, Mr. & Mrs. R. S.	Young, Mr. E. J. O.
<i>Tanga.</i>	
Buckland, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. R.	
Buckland, Miss E. H.	
Canton, Miss M.	
Jones, Mrs. L. C.	
<i>Zanzibar.</i>	
Blackaby, Dr. & Mrs. J. J.	Vasallo, Mrs. S. M.
<i>Dar es Salaam.</i>	
Dawson, Mr. & Mrs. E. D.	Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.
Henderson, Mr. G. W.	McI.
Hutchings, Mr. E.	Knight-Brace, Mr. G. K.
Macnab, Capt. I. F.	Miller, Mr. T. W. M.
Murphy, Mr. M. H.	Powell, Mr. E. F. J.
Proud, Mr. E.	Roe, Mr. & Mrs. H. S.
Thorne, Mr. R. E.	
<i>Lindi.</i>	
Petroval, Mrs. P. M.	

Passengers marked * join at Marseilles.

The s.s. "Garth Castle," which is outward-bound for South Africa and Beira, carries the following passengers for:—

<i>Beira.</i>	
Barr, Rev. & Mrs. R. E.	Sandison, Mr. J. J.
Errington, Miss E. M.	Walker, Mr. L. G.
Forsyth, Miss J. H.	

Air Mail Passengers.

Passengers who arrived on June 18 included Mr. R. Siemssen, from Beira; Mr. R. W. Spencer, from Broken Hill; Mr. J. F. Page, from Mbeya; Mrs. M. E. Lecky, from Lindi; Mr. E. Mason, from Nairobi; Mr. Hambly, from Kisumu; and Mr. T. E. Dick, from Malakal.

Passengers who arrived on June 23 included Lieutenant A. Akerman and Mr. J. G. Clater, from Nairobi; and Mr. J. H. Symons and Mrs. Weatherhead, from Kisumu.

Outward passengers due to leave Southampton on July 2 include Mr. D. Swainell, for Nairobi; Mr. Hillcott, for Tangat; and General Sir Hubert Gough, for Lusaka; while the machine due to leave on July 3 will carry Mr. B. Pinney and Lieutenant D. Walker, to Khartoum, and Mr. C. Guy to Kisumu.

RAINFALL IN EAST AFRICA.

H. M. Eastern African Dependencies Office in London has received the following details of rainfall in the territories during the periods indicated:—

Kenya (Week ended June 10).—Chengeti, 0.00 inch; Eldoret, 1.52; Elgama, 1.00; Fort Hall, 0.28; Fort Tejan, 1.22; Gt. G. 3.17; Kabete, 1.04; Kairoch, 0.83; Kericho, 1.31; Kiambu, 0.89; Kijabe, 1.06; Kilifi, 0.73; Kisumu, 0.90; Kitale, 2.07; Kori, 1.22; Lamuru, 2.28; Lumba, 1.48; Makuyu, 0.14; Maragat, 0.27; Menkesi, 2.06; Meru, 0.88; Moiben, 1.08; Mtwani, 0.43; Moid, 3.45; Mombasa, 0.40; Nakrobi, 1.70; Naivasha, 1.53; Nakuru, 0.75; Nandi, 1.70; Nanjuki, 4.24; Narak, 1.02; Ngong, 2.10; Njoro, 0.62; Nyere, 0.23; Ol Kalou, 0.34; Rongai, 0.62; Rumuruti, 0.04; Ruiri, 0.58; Sanghor, 1.75; Soy, 2.04; Thika, 0.40; Thomson's Falls, 2.34; and Tindiroa, 1.70 inches.

Uganda (Week ended June 11).—Buwaga, 0.77; and Entebbe, 0.73; Fort Portal, 0.60; Hama, 0.99; Iganga, 0.22; Kabala, 1.40; Kapele, 0.42; Lira, 1.83; Masaka, 2.33; Mbale, 0.88; Mbuzara, 0.50; Mubende, 0.74; Namisaga, 0.00; Soroti, 0.25; and Tororo, 0.01 inch.

Tanganyika (Week ended June 14).—Amani, 0.45; Inhi, 0.00; Dar es Salaam, 0.22; Kilosa, 0.13; Kilwa, 0.12; Lindi, 0.11; Lyamungu, 1.02; Mshenge, 0.06; Morogoro, 0.24; Mushi, 0.44; Tukuini, 0.02; and Utete, 0.38 inch.

Destroyer "Somali" Launching.

The destroyer "Somali," one of the second group of Tribal class destroyers, will be launched on August 23 at the works of Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

Airway Fares.

Fares by Imperial Airways flying-boat service from East African ports to Durban are: from Kisumu, £48; from Mombasa, £38; from Beira, £35; and from Lourenço Marques, £8. From London to Durban the fare is £125.

"Sandgate Castle" Abandoned.

The s.s. "Sandgate Castle," engaged on the service between New York and Capetown, was abandoned on fire on Saturday about 700 miles east of New York. The vessel, bound for the Cape, had on board a general cargo and a crew of 60, all of whom had to take to the boats five hours before the arrival of the "President Pierce," which, summoned by wireless, rescued them all and carried them back to New York. The burnt-out hull of the vessel, which was one of the older ships of the Union-Castle Line, has been reported as "dangerous" to shipping.

New Union-Castle Liner.

The Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company, Ltd., will shortly place another fast refrigerated motor-cargo liner, the fourth within two years on their South African service. The new vessel, the m.v. "Roxburgh Castle," is a sister ship to the "Rochester Castle," and has been designed for the special requirements of the South African trade. She recently completed a very satisfactory trial trip, and on her entry into service will be engaged chiefly in the carriage of deciduous and citrus fruits and other perishable products from South Africa to Great Britain. She has a gross tonnage of 7,801 tons.

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CAWNPORE	MUMBARA ELIYA	JINJA	
CHITTAGONG	RAJSHAH	KAMPALA	
COCHIN (S. India)	TATTOON	DAR ES	Tanganyika
COLOMBO	TUTICORIN	BALAMU	Tanganyika
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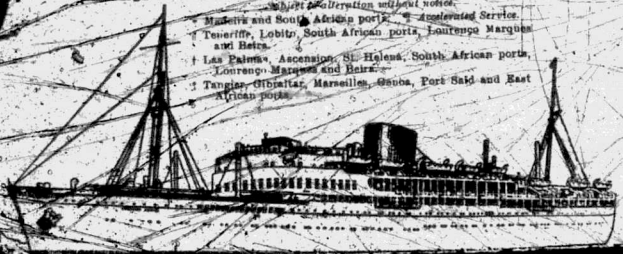
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Belmurst Castle	Aug 21					

- Subject to alteration without notice.
- Includes and South African ports, Associated Service.
- Tenerife, Lobito, South African ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira.
- Las Palmas, Ascension, St. Helena, South African ports, Lourenço Marques and Beira.
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

H.M. Eastern African Dependencies Office

How Should The Annual Report Be Compiled?

WHAT SHOULD BE THE BASIS OF compilation of the Annual Report of the Work of H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Trade and Information Office in London, as the document is officially styled? That question, which has been raised in these columns in the past, still demands to be answered.

Major G. H. Dale, the Commissioner, referring in his 1930 report to published criticisms of the previous issue, remarks that the writers do not appear to have understood that his aim is to include reference to any produce which has shown to be of interest to Government departments, individuals or firms in one of the other of the Eastern African territories, in the hope that the interests may be mutual. Later he writes:

This report sets out in fairly complete detail the work done with regard to any product which has proved to be of interest during the past year, to anyone in East Africa or interested in East African produce or business which is thought might be of interest to any other producer, merchant or resident in East Africa.

It is a perfectly straightforward statement of policy, but whether it is a sound decision is another matter. This to be noted first of all that a clearly overwrites the selected title, which promises a "report" on the work of the Office, not on the interests (which may be taken for granted) of the Office and of East Africans in Eastern African progress of all kinds, even when the participation of the Office in some aspects of that progress is really non-existent.

What, Then, Can Be Done?

This is not the moment to discuss whether there is a clear case for some organisation in London to review annually Eastern African developments from the London angle, but it may be suggested that the need is not very apparent, bearing in mind such publications as the annual Colonial Survey, the annual reports of the Joint East African Board and the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, and the annual Colonial Office reports in respect of each individual dependency to say nothing of the much more up-to-date and comprehensive news furnished week by week in these columns. For these reasons it has been repeatedly suggested by *East Africa and Rhodesia* that the report of the Dependencies Office in London should concentrate on recording as interestingly as possible its own major activities and abstain from cataloguing items extraneous to its responsibilities.

On this occasion the suggestion has been adopted of starting the report with a brief general review of progress and prospects in the dependencies covered, and the attention of the reader is thus at once focused upon the speed with which development is advancing. He learns, for instance, that Kenya exports increased in value by 70% in the year those of Tanganyika by 11% and Uganda by 22.2%, of Northern Rhodesia by 17% and those of Southern Rhodesia by 14% and that the climate of the latter is the best in the world.

Other figures are given, and it is suggested that the report should be more than a mere list of statistics, but that it should be a guide to the conditions in the dependencies.

There are, for instance, numerous departments which regard it as a convenience to escape from the routine need to send their inquiries to the quarters obviously best able to furnish authoritative information. Thus, instead of turning to the Colonial Office, the Crown Agents for the Colonies, the Imperial Institute, or one of the numerous other specialist agencies specifically created for the purpose, the Department of Agriculture of Kenya has contracted the habit of addressing all sorts of unnecessary communications to the Office, which can but redirect them to the body to which in most cases they should obviously have been sent originally. In this way much superfluous correspondence is caused with loss of time, money, and efficiency.

Helplessness in Excess

The helplessness of the Department of Agriculture of Kenya is astonishing. It is revealed to have inquired from the Office with regard to the best time of broom-corn ramie fibre, paper, yeast, casing, unfermented grape juice, tomato juice, passion fruit juice, tomato pulp, fresh tomatoes, cabbages, pineapples, and various species of tung oil, and to have sought advice on earflower seeds, economic tin, paper, cardamom seeds, fenugreek, cornseed, sunat, cassava root, and so on. Surely the Department realises that the Office is not constituted to tender useful guidance on any of these subjects, and that it must turn for help to other people, whom the Department might equally well address direct in the great majority of cases.

After learning that the above, and many similar requests have been sent through various Government channels to the Commissioner, it is scarcely surprising to find it chronicled that someone in London wanted details of the Northern Rhodesian examination in Chinyatia and that a Northern Rhodesian asked where he could buy a trade-mark (ngi, guzi, Sika, incense, shona) goods to be answered and, on any commercial concern to be directed with the territories, as many such requests which most readily evade the Office, but whose purpose is served by enumerating them in the annual report.

So a deal of this ninety-page report is devoted to a compilation of similar items, which if it is really felt necessary to retain them, should be confined to one-fifth or one-twentieth of the space of an omnibus section, leaving other sections of such inquiries were received. For this would suffice to inform readers that further information was available as applications to those interested.

Tripling the Space Available

One of the defects of the present plan of composition of the report is that it is too long and that a mass of trivialities, which only a few people who might find useful pointers to cause cause before they get a far.

Another is that no real balance sheet can be drawn from the standpoint of interest and value. For instance, while the proportion in the British Industries Fair is a small fraction of the world importance of the other, it is a half should be more than a half. The last few pages are given to an account of the 1930-31 at Jallieshall Hall, Shrewsbury, and the conditions created to the main industry.

Conclusion: A lot of the report is

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The First National Park.

Lord Cromwell's Satisfaction.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

It was with the deepest satisfaction that I read your announcement regarding the establishment of a National Park in Tanganyika Territory. I am glad that the continued advocacy of your journal has played a powerful role to the credit of Lord Cromwell and others who have for so many years pressed for this step. The destruction of Africa's wonderful fauna has proceeded insidiously and for more than a century, and it is high time that this definite measure was taken for it is the only way that in the long run can prove effective.

New ground to well point out, is it altruism only? Properly developed, the Serengeti Park should prove a commercial asset to both Tanganyika and Kenya. It is a pleasure to tens of thousands of tourists, and my congratulations to Lord Cromwell on the event. May this success spur you on to urge further efforts on the part of Kenya and Uganda.

Grimlybury

CRAWFORTH

Lord Cromwell has pleaded eloquently and tirelessly for the creation of National Parks in Eastern Africa for years, and his advocacy in the House of Lords in the Press, from public platforms, and in private conversation, has been of great value in keeping the necessity for action under the notice of the authorities.

Settlement in East Africa.

The Question of Capital.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR—The report of Lord Francis Scott's speech published in your issue of June 24 at once brings up the position of emigration as it stands at present, and how oddly the remarks contained in that speech conflict with it!

We need not that the Colonies have many amounts of room for young men who are prepared to work hard and who are imbued with the spirit of adventure. One other important qualification has, however, been overlooked—the possession of a bank balance. Unfortunately the young men with the spirit of adventure seldom have the necessary bank balance, and those with money behind them have little desire to emigrate.

Fox Moor of the statement that the prospective emigrant must have money I refer you to the advertising of H.M.S. as a African Dependancies Office. Their propaganda is directed almost entirely at the man with a comfortable income who is at the age of retirement and is made to help the young man who, disliking the life of a hip spent in an office stool, would be only too pleased to get abroad to such a desirable Colony as Kenya, but is barred because of his lack of capital. He wonders how retired men will develop and defend a country of Kenya's wealth and strategic position, and can find no enlightenment.

A journal such as yours, which is concerned with the problems of our East African Colonies, should tackle this situation.

Morden
Surrey

Yours faithfully

What is true that the man who wants to farm on his own account in East Africa must possess capital, as he must elsewhere, it is also true that many young men with more modest means do go to the territories without financial backing, and starting in salaried appointments, eventually help to lay out enterprises of their own. Character is more important than capital, and the man of character who is absolutely determined to secure a new start in life in some part of East Africa in Rhodesia generally manages to achieve his ambition, step by step, in the face of his setback. We knew of cases of that kind during the worst period of the slump, and although it was inevitable that, with the increase in the number of locally born Europeans, recruitment from Great Britain of young men should grow progressively less, exceptional individuals will still not be rare.

Your correspondent has to mind the mass migration of young Britons caused by the spurt of venture which had there as the likelihood of such a development. Indeed, the most serious danger now ever exists for the future of the white population of the Colonies, and could anything in the nature of a mass emigration which would not disturb the equilibrium of the Colonies, and bring some disappointment to many of the immigrants. Foremost careful planning is required for the increase of the white settlement of the territories, and it is the responsibility of the spot rather than of a body of enthusiasts in this country, who can hardly do such a thing.

The Case of an Official.

Indirect Rule in Tanganyika.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR—I was much intrigued to read in your report of the meeting of the League of Coloured People Sir Donald Cameron's vigorous reply to a question concerning my case that he "would like to indicate the other side."

Undoubtedly, of course, is that the Secretary of State has had over a year to study his "brief," and the fact that at the end of that period he did not reply in the House of Commons to Mr. Pritt's formidable indictment points inevitably to the conclusion that he could not, for notice that the question could be raised had been given, and the last objection Mr. Gemby Gore could be accused of is dishonesty to the House.

May I say that after six years' service in Tanganyika I left with unbounded admiration for my African friends, but for the system of indirect rule established there, but possibly Sir Donald does not realise that much water has gone under the bridge and his masterful hand held the tiller, and that the situation is not now getting that sympathetic guidance which is necessary if it is to continue to be a success.

Yours faithfully,

THE A.O. CONRIBER

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

The East African Dinner.

Your report of the recent East Africa Dinner in London said: "It is doubtful if the speeches have ever been so generally appreciated as they certainly read most interestingly." I think you can do much more amusing to hear than to read, and I hope that the Secretary of State, Sir William Conway, and Lord Kingsley Scott were able to do their job of their job "from an East African at home."

The African-Kenya Road.

A short time ago a speaker at a dinner in Africa told him he had seen a road which was being made for the African-Kenya road. He said that he had made the road in his own mind, and that he was now greatly interested in the road. He said that he was a member of the Kenya Road Society, and that he was now greatly interested in the road.

Relaxing in Tropical Heat, Northern Rhodesia's Needs

Experiments of Ross Institute

RESULTS of experiments in air-conditioned cubicles for use in the tropics were described by the Ross Institute Industrial Advisory Committee recently by Major Lockwood Stevens.

He recalled that forty years ago Dr. G. E. Crowden, of the Department of Industrial Physiology, had visualised the possibility of constructing a portable cubicle covered with a small air-conditioning unit which could be plugged into an ordinary electric supply and enable the conditions inside the cubicle to be kept at an even temperature and humidity, irrespective of the surrounding heat conditions.

Experiments had been carried out in a room in the School of Hygiene under artificially produced tropical conditions, and the resulting, insulating and air-conditioning difficulties had now been overcome, and a tested cubicle like the cabin of a ship installed, in which one could sleep, read or work at a temperature reduced to that of perfect comfort. It was hoped that the cost of the installation would not exceed £150, and it could be reduced to £60.

That meant that a planter, farmer, business man or official could receive a few working cases and in a short time bolt up the corners inside a room in his bungalow, plug in, and be able to relax in comfort. The consumption of electricity would be about that necessary for an ordinary domestic refrigerator. As to its adoption for places where there was no electricity, Major Stevens said that, while fans and refrigerators were worked from oil lamps, it was too early to say whether the same system could be adapted to fan air-conditioned chamber.

Tanganyika Records

A DESCRIPTION of AFRICA taken from an old volume of maps dated 1640, and the reproduction of a 1614 map by Peter Kærnink, notes by officers of the East African Agricultural Research Station at Arua on Longido and Ketumbe mountains, an article of great interest on sea angling off the Tanganyika coast by an officer of the Marine Department; a joint article by an administrative officer and an agricultural officer; a lengthy account of the Shirazi colonisations of East Africa; geological notes on the coastal region; a description of some ruins, near Bagamoyo, suggesting that trenching and excavation on a large scale might produce fruitful results; an article by a missionary on an early voyage to Africa; and Lake Tanganyika: memoirs of anti-cyclone measures; and an attractive little story of the origin of the name of Mwanarua Salaam—these are among the features of the third issue of *Tanganyika Notes and Records*, which maintain the standard of previous issues.

It is representative both in its interests and in the branches of Government service from which contributors have been drawn, but it is not as representative as it ought to be. The wide field of activity covered by unofficial work in East Africa. The fault lies, presumably, not with the editorial committee, but with those in mining, agriculture, commerce, or the professions who have something to add to this fund of information, but have not yet done so. The standard demanded for these pages is high, but there are certainly specialists who could and should co-operate in this effort to make Tanganyika better known to itself and to the world.

Increased Expenditure Advocated

SIR ALAN PIN, accompanied by Mr. E. B. Milligan, an agricultural adviser, and Mr. A. B. Cohen, of the Botanical Office, is due to reach Lusaka to day, to begin his



SIR ALAN PIN

visit into the general financial position of Northern Rhodesia, with special reference to the practicability of increasing the cost of administration, whether directly or by reorganisation, and of developing or supplementing the existing sources of revenue. Publication in the current issue of the *African Observer* of a leading article on Northern Rhodesia's need of an independent audit is most timely.

The writer, who obviously knows his subject—and who if interested audience is to be trusted, has been a frequent contributor to the columns of *East Africa and Rhodesia*—is convinced that Sir Alan is more likely to recommend increased than decreased expenditure, since he will be driven to the conclusion that the country cannot do justice to itself unless money is spent upon it. A big imperial loan is suggested for the purpose of developing vital services and purchasing air means and land rights.

The attention of the Pin Commission is called to the excessive transfer of officials from place to place, to the certain return of the Secretariat that such movements are "inevitable," to pose the question: "Why was this general post never necessary on anything like the same scale during the 25 years when the Chartered Company held sway?" The writer recalls the statements in the Legislative Council 18 months ago by Colonel Gore-Brown, that in his part of the country there had been five provincial Commissioners in two years, incessant changes in District Officers, and that there had been for years no District Commissioner in his area who could talk the local Native language.

We can add that Sir Alan Pin proposes to leave Lusaka next week for a two months' tour of the Protectorate, including visits to the farming areas, the Copperbelt, Abercorn, the Fort Jameson District, and Barotseland, returning thence to Livingstone and Mazabuka.

Hitler Youth Parades

Tanganyika Police Take Action

The Daily East African correspondent to the Morning Post telegraphed last week:

The Commissioner of Police, who flew from here to visit the Hitler Youth camp in the Northern Province of Tanganyika, has ordered the immediate cessation of parades, field exercises, flag-flying and the wearing of uniforms, as being activities of an unregistered association.

Photographs were taken of the leaders, some of whom is a Kenyan German, and it is reported that evidence was obtained that this movement is being under the direct protection of the Government. The participants have now dispersed.

Perhaps some members of Government will request publication of a full report on this and all similar incidents within the knowledge of the Tanganyika Government.

Main Problems of Africa.

Colonial Colonial Summer School.

AT OXFORD, on Sunday, at the inaugural session of the Colonial Summer School at Oxford, Lord Lugard said the most pressing problem in Africa to-day was to check premature de-racialisation, the true remedy for which was to make the village community an effective rival to migration of labour. For the educated African he thought the most liberative provision was dentistry, because of the great need of dental care.

Racial prejudice was the one cloud on the horizon today. Africans resented a patronising attitude, while the British complained of the readiness of Africans to take offence. It was disgusting to hear black settlers yearning for racial discrimination, had become evident in Rhodesia. That policy would be fatal to the British Colonial Empire.

Never had the Imperial Government been so easy to urge financial assistance to the Colonies as to-day. Great Britain should stand for equal opportunities for all in the colonial markets; the British policy of the open door had always been our justification for the enormous proportion of the world's surplus over which Great Britain had some sovereignty.

Colonial Study Facilities to be Improved.

Mr. Ormsby-Lore said the keynote of British policy was liberty. Since no uniform policy was imposed from Downing Street, there was an innate variety of experiments throughout the Empire, and the Summer School by learning something of the experiences of other people, would justify itself.

Next was the connexion between Oxford and the Colonial Service would grow, and thought it might be possible, when they read Lord Hankey's report, to see Colonial studies in Oxford on a finer and broader basis. Rhodes House had the finest library in the British Empire, and it seemed appropriate that Rhodes House, Chair of Colonial History and its connexion with the young men who provided so large a part of the Colonial Service, should build up a permanent organisation for the study of Colonial affairs.

Professor R. Comblain and Miss Pexham organised the School.

£600,000 Market in One Province.

REFLECTING in its annual report to the economic progress of the Natives of the Lake Province of Tanganyika, Mr. C. McMahon, the Provincial Commissioner, regrets that the trading community is slow to recognise the changing needs of the people, and states that with minor exceptions no serious efforts have been made to stock superior wares which would have a ready sale. Cloths have improved in quality, but most of the merchants are content to sell inferior materials in other lines of business, and until they restock with modern and superior goods they will, the P.C. believes, not derive the full share of the current prosperity. Mr. McMahon considers £500,000 to have been a conservative estimate of the spending power of the Province in 1936, and that this figure will be exceeded by £600,000 during the present year through conditions less favourable.

A survey is shortly to be made of the Arumbasi Tanganyika.

Forthcoming Engagements.

- July 8.—Fifth Golf Course, Holywoodhouse.
 July 8.—Eastern Golfing Society Dinner, Savoy.
 July 9.—Lanzetta Banquet of the Imperial Society of English Bachelors.
 July 10.—Egon v. Harrow, Lord's.
 July 10.—Tanganyika Sisal Growers' Association annual dinner in Tangi.
 July 14.—Joint East African Board annual general meeting, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, 11 a.m.
 July 14.—West Africa Dinner (and dance), Savoy.
 July 14.—Gentlemen of Players, Lord's.
 July 10.—Polo: Empire Cup, Hurlingham.
 July 10.—Rhodesian Mining Federation's annual congress in Bulawayo.
 July 21.—Royal Garden Party, Buckingham Palace.

(Secretaries of organizations are invited to notify arrangements as far in advance as possible.)

Another Okapi for London.

An okapi from the Belgian Congo has been presented to the King by King Leopold of the Belgians. It will be placed on permanent exhibition in the London Zoological Gardens, and will be the only specimen in Europe outside Belgium. An okapi similarly presented in 1935 did not survive long, but it is hoped that the experience gained by the Zoo authorities on that occasion will enable them to prolong the life of the newcomer.

Rhymes of The Old Plateau.

"Rhymes of The Old Plateau" are pleasant and often amusing little verses on life in East Africa. They convey a genuine sense of atmosphere and make engaging reading," says *The Times of India*. The book is published by *East Africa and Rhodesia* at 4s. post free to any address.

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MADE UP

SEND FOR CATALOGUES

£130 Millions for Ethiopia

Italy's Plans for the Future.

Approval has been given by the Italian Government to its expenditure over six years of about £130,000,000 in Italian East Africa, three-quarters of the total being in respect of road building. Another Bill approved by the Cabinet provides for the expenditure of an additional £30,000,000 within three years to pay for the fundamental road programme already far advanced and entrusted to the Azienda Autonoma Statale della Strada. A new Addis Ababa is to be constructed 12 miles from the old one and situated at an altitude lower by about 1,000 ft.

For the purpose of determining Italian racial purity in East Africa, a decree published in Rome provides punishment of from one to five years imprisonment for any Italian subject who, in Italian territory, "maintains relations of a conjugal nature with a person who is a subject of Italian East Africa, or with a foreign woman belonging to a people which has traditions, customs, and juridical and social ideals analogous with those of the subjects of Italian East Africa."

The Abuna Kyillos, head of the Ethiopian Church, was received in Rome last week by Signor Mussolini in the presence of Signor Lessona, Minister for Italian Africa. He is said to have expressed admiration of all he had seen since his arrival in Italy, and to have expressed his thanks for the hospitality of the Fascist Government.

Bishop Attacks National Policy.

Disparaging comments on Italy's policy in regard to missionary work in Ethiopia were passed by the Bishop of Durham, Dr. Hensley Henson, before the Church Assembly in London last week. He said:

"The days of the unlettered zealot, who essayed the missionary task with no better equipment than his fundamentalist Bible and his own undying fervour, are nearly over. Missions may no longer be the birthing agencies of Imperial expansion or of economic greed. Ethiopia as we see it today spiritually atrophic.

The various marchings in the rear of Mussolini is the aim of the Western Church carried by the monastic missionaries in the rear of the conquerors in the Western world. The result will be the same, even if it succeeds. If Christianity is thus established it will degenerate and sink into the pitiable mediocrity of Christ's religion which South America and its competent judges, certified to

The British and Foreign Bible Society has made a grant of 200 New Testaments and 250 Gospels in Amharic for use in the camp of 1,200 Ethiopian refugees being cared for in British Somaliland.

The latest Italian manoeuvre to win over tribal leaders in Ethiopia is related in the *Daily Herald* by a special correspondent who says:

"I tried to convince them in open fight. Grazini is sending out in Mussolini's name, almost paternally worded letters, appealing to the leaders to surrender. We want to prove to you how generous we are," says the letter, "and we are shaking out our open arms to you, like a true mother to her children."

"I may be allowed to write to you, the appeal being, 'I should like to say that I have heard that you are a man of heroism and intelligence. Since you are a man of such high character, and I am sure you will not let me down, I am writing to you on behalf of the Italian Government, to inform you of the civilising and progressive work which the Ethiopians for their courage and heroism have done in the defence of their country. You are an intelligent man, such as you are, the approval of an honourable surrender is the greatest act of

heroism you can perform, and you would be rendering a very great service to your country and to your people, who have been in the tribulation of the true facts of the case. In the hope of seeing you again, and of having the pleasure of getting to know you better, I ask you to accept my assurances."

The writer adds that those leaders who received the document have given their replies, commencing the procedure of securing a knowledge of the Italian Government's intentions. There is talk of the importance of studies in Italian lines of communication have been neglected.

Reference to his experiences during the Italian Ethiopian War, Mr. C. F. Hyster, writing in *The Herald*, says that the Red Cross Emblem on the wings of an aeroplane only made it a more certain target for Italy's machine guns and bombs.

Health and Industry.

Rhodesian Medical Director's Views.

"If I succeed in awakening the public conscience in this regard, I shall have performed a greater service to the European community than to the Native people, however bountiful and productive it may be to the latter in material comforts and in the general betterment of their conditions of life," writes Dr. A. P. Martin, Medical Director of Southern Rhodesia, in stressing in his annual report the vital importance of ensuring a good standard of Native health.

"The Native will not permit us either to ignore or to neglect him unless under penalty of extreme peril to ourselves, since for a great number of diseases which worry us, the Native provides the infected reservoir, and until we treat those diseases at their source, the European community will be continually exposed to constant infection, with its inevitable sequel of one-time ill-health and persistent lack of fitness.

Until we are prepared as individuals, and as a population, to regard the Native population as human beings with a claim upon us, as the dominant race, for succour in illness and for the means of obtaining and maintaining good health and a modicum of this world's comforts, then so long will the present state of affairs continue, with industry crying out for labour where there is none, and the European population suffering infection from a people whose needs it is at times too anathema to consider. Let it be said at once, however, that the position is clearly recognised by Government, and that the establishment of the clinic system is but one of the many major efforts to deal with the situation.

"I have nothing but the highest praise for those who are bestowed on these Native employees by the larger houses of the country. Good houses, excellent food, facilities for various recreations are common signs of the large employers... but much education is yet required to persuade some of the small working mining communities that an ill-nourished Native labourer, badly fed and badly housed, is not worth even the miserable wage he is earning.

"Continued attacks of scurvy among Natives who have been employed on mines for more than six months are merely indications either of the incompetence of the manager or the culpability of his labourer. It is so undoubtedly a preventable disease, and in these days has no significance for its existence."

"Least a wrong impression be created, the following words of Dr. Martin deserve to be emphasised—

"The health of the employees of labour in this country is one of a considerable amount of cost, and attention on the part of Native employers, and the conditions, especially on the part of the large mines, are all that could possibly be desired."

Like
EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

Subscription

Published by the Rhodesian Press, Salisbury

E. African Trade Records Increases in All Directions.

TRADE improvement has been maintained to such an extent that the 1935 figures can justifiably be accepted as evidence of emergence from depression and the achievement of a standard of agricultural development and resultant commercial activity satisfactory to the interests of all concerned states. The Commissioner of Customs for Kenya and Uganda in his annual report for last year.

The value of the domestic exports of the combined territories rose sharply to £8,554,774 compared with £6,968,874, and is the highest total on record. Transit and transhipment exports declined from £7,570,760 to £4,222,417, but re-exports advanced by £7,037,470, the total trade exports reaching £10,300,190, as against £8,580,529 in 1935, and £5,909,927 in 1934. Trade imports at £7,186,754 showed an increase of £631,816 over 1935, and constituted the highest value attained since 1930.

Uganda's export trade increased from £4,630,520 to £4,664,453, which, with the exception of 1925, is the highest recorded. Cotton at £3,326,879 or an increase of £504,180 over 1935—represented 74% of the total value of the Protectorate's domestic exports. Cotton seed at £503,162 increased by 62% as compared with the previous year, and coffee shipments to the value of £481,244 appreciated by 66%, whilst gold shipments valued at £94,527 practically tripled.

Kenya's domestic exports showed increases both in quality and value, the total value of £3,888,321 being the highest yet reached. Coffee shipments advanced from 358,072 to 408,575 cwt., maize from 1,198,605 to 1,452,380 cwt., tea from 45,108 cwt. to 67,600 cwt., sisal from 32,710 to 36,197 tons, wheat from 1,023 to 45,904 cwt., and gold from 27,556 to 45,768 oz.

Unparalleled Confidence.

In no previous year has the forecast of trade prospects been possible with the measure of confidence that can be expressed with regard to the year 1937. The Commissioner writes: "Trade has steadily and firmly advanced and established itself in a position which can be judged as particularly satisfactory and there is adequate indication that this position will be generally maintained."

Imports showed a 10% increase over 1934, and 66 feature of this section of the report is more striking than the increase in German business in Kenya and Uganda in the last three years, the figures being £108,305 in 1934, £204,853 in 1935, and £463,964 in 1936.

Supplies from the United Kingdom increased from £2,457,468 in 1935 to £2,811,570 last year, though imports from other parts of the British Empire fell from £1,461,821 to £1,488,751. The following figures show that some of the Dominions are finding increased business in East Africa:

	1935	1936
Canada	104,706	121,041
India	371,052	381,968
South Africa	109,128	149,696
Foreign countries supplied goods to the value of £5,356,946, outstanding items being		
	1935	1936
Japan	1,007,382	1,117,656
United States	507,420	601,643
Germany	294,853	463,024
Eastern European Economic Union		
Greece	129,683	189,272
Dutch East Indies	94,252	167,310
Czechoslovakia	40,662	55,354

Decrease in values both in the United Kingdom and France, the figures being—

	1935	1936
France	706,153	613,003
Italy	25,464	110,224

Japan's dominant position is explained by the continued importance of cotton textiles, 50% of all goods imported and by Japan's hold on that market, her share being £727,073, or 92% of the United Kingdom's share of £774,557 being only 82% of the total. Germany, Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia and Holland provide the bulk of imported cotton blankets, grey sheeting being almost exclusively supplied by Japan.

Machinery supplies were valued at £213,603, an increase of £64,127, the U.K. being easily the largest supplier with £150,648. These indications of agricultural and industrial expansion are confirmed by the £22,460 increase in oil imports, the total last year being £504,411.

Cement imports were valued at £66,866, the U.K. supplying £30,688 and India £10,274.

Main items of supplies from the various countries were—
Canada—Motor cars, torries and tires.
India—Rice, wheat flour, coarse goods, jute bags and sacks.

South Africa—From 1934 and Chemicals.
Germany—Beer, tools, machinery, cotton blankets, stationery, motor parts, farm and lamps.

Poland—Lithium, iron, machinery and cotton blankets.
Japan—Cotton, iron, machinery and cotton blankets.

France—Staple goods and tires.
Netherlands—Tobacco, beer, cotton piece goods and blankets.

Japan—Cotton and other piece goods, tires, cement, wearing apparel, boots and shoes.

Spain—Motor oil, petrol and kerosene.
United States of America—Motor vehicles, tires, oils and machinery.

Dutch East Indies—Fuel oil, petrol and kerosene.
Apart from the United Kingdom, which took 41% of the U.S. share, Kenya's best customer, taking 14% of her domestic exports, valued at £253,000, India on the other hand, was Kenya's best customer, her purchases representing 38% of the country's output, Japan coming next with 26%. As for last year, India and Japan from Uganda were valued at £27,556 and £141,000 respectively.

Germany's purchases from Kenya were valued at £81,200 and from Kenya at £2,224, a combined purchase of £184,006, 33% of Germany's imports by the two countries amounting to £573,000.

Rhodesia's Population

Increases in Past Few Years.

The Statistical Department's figures for Southern Rhodesia's population in the past few years show that it has increased from 699,663 in 1927 to 1,316,591 last year, Europeans increasing from 41,624 to 55,530, Asiatic and coloured from 3,200 to 5,380, and Natives from 650,738 to 759,621.

The greatest influx of immigrants in any one year was in 1927, when the total was 120,000, but this had dropped to 2,800 in 1931, and the number increased with the continuance of immigration to 10,000 in 1933, the smallest number recorded since 1927. 1936 statistics were started. There was an upward trend with the recovery in business and in 1935 immigrants numbered 21,886, the highest recorded since 1930.

British South Africans exceeded the number of Home-born immigrants in every year, except 1931, the average proportions of immigrants of British nationality over the whole period being 57% and 35%, South African born 30% and 25% in 1935 and 1936, 11%, and other British 13% and 14% respectively, averaged about 7%, Asiatic 2%, and other coloured people about 1%.

Statements Worth Noting.

WHO'S WHO.

359. Mr. Richard Charles Alexander Cavendish

"I am as far from vanity and lies as the proverbial pig."—*Proverb*, p. 3.

"The effect of the trip to the Murchison Falls is a steady increase in popularity."—*Annual Report of the Uganda Game Department*.

"When an land hippos were framed, they were let to the water faster than a man can sprint."—*Mr. B. H. Hood, writing in "Central Africa"*.

"God knew what He was doing when He made me black."—*T. H. Munge, Ndola, in "Mandela, the Northern Rhodesian" (a newspaper)*.

"Who is there to say what is an adequate reserve for the Native population in any part of Africa?"—*Professor Macmillan, speaking in London*.

"Schooling is a preparation for the struggle for life, not a guarantee of employment."—*The annual report of the Zanzibar Education Department*.

"Our objective is to get as many people as possible into the air with an 'A' licence."—*Mr. Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia*.

"Mrs. Rosita Forbes may return, for she has a newly-bought aeroplane and speaks of having a 'bolt-hole' in East Africa."—*The Tanganyika Standard*.

"Over £1,000,000 is invested in the hotel industry of Kenya."—*Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, speaking at the East African Hotelkeepers' Association Dinner in Nairobi*.

"In Tanganyika propaganda has been carried on through the schools, and even by wireless, in favour of the Natives wearing shoes."—*Lord Noel Buston, writing in "Time and Tide"*.

"Representatives of the principal business houses in Mombasa are trustees for a great deal of capital invested, and at risk, in the East African territories."—*Mr. S. H. Sayer, speaking in Mombasa*.

"In the Union our people know very little about Kenya; they have no idea of the wonderful opportunities of this country."—*Colonel Denvers Krutz, South African Minister of Agriculture, speaking in Nairobi*.

"With an improved understanding of the economics of their trade, retailers should find it possible to reduce the costs of their trading operations."—*The Southern Rhodesian Costs of Distribution Committee*.

"The Southern Rhodesian Labour Party's revised programme means, in effect, that the State will carry almost the entire burden of financing practically every form of enterprise."—*The Sunday News, Bulawayo*.

"The Germans broke up all tribal cohesion in the Lindi Province in the Maji Maji Rebellion, when, by starvation (they burnt crops and seed) and otherwise, 100,000 people lost their lives."—*Sir Donald Cameron, speaking in London*.

"Any curtailment in the price of gold will not reduce production even to a slight degree for the next two or three years."—*Mr. A. Agnew, a leading figure in the mining industry, speaking in London*.

"Manual work in the Highlands of Tanganyika and Kenya is not detrimental to the health of white people. It is the one thing that is going to keep up our prestige as leaders in this country."—*Mr. de Bary, of the Grey's Farmki Dutch school, speaking in London*.



Mr. R. C. A. Cavendish was for six years from the beginning of 1906 a trooper in the British South Africa Police, serving in Salisbury, Harare, Gwelo, and in various posts in the Zambesi country. Then, when at home on leave, he applied for a commission in the Nigerian Police, was accepted, and spent nineteen years in the great West African Dependency, being Deputy Inspector-General when, in 1931, he was promoted to be Commissioner of Police in Kenya.

There he took over a force which had been brought by Mr. R. G. B. Spicer to a high state of efficiency and to a keen sense of esprit de corps, but, arising when the Colony was hit most severely by the depression, he was at once confronted with a task of drastically reducing personnel and expenditure. Indeed, so great were the economies necessitated by the budgetary position that the Government and the country recognised that reduced efficiency must be anticipated as a consequence. Point of fact, however, he has actually admitted that thanks to the loyalty and hard work of his annual reduction in expenditure, he has in fact actually achieved a higher state of efficiency, which he had inherited. Mr. Cavendish is a very keen fisherman and has shot

PERSONALIA.

Mr. N. V. Christie has won the Trans-Nzoia golf championship.

Mr. Winston Guest, a nephew of Lord Wimborne, is visiting East Africa.

Mr. C. R. Stuart has taken up duty in Uganda on that appointment as a magistrate.

Mr. J. W. Hollingsworth has been appointed to the Zanzibar Museum Committee.

Major and Mrs. Reval Smith, of Cairo, have been big game hunting in Uganda.

Mr. F. A. Montague has been appointed clerk to the Tanganyika Executive Council.

Mr. C. W. Prince has been appointed instructor to the Bulawayo Light Plane Club.

Mr. A. E. Pollard, H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa has been visiting Tanganyika.

Mr. B. Leeshman, of the Tanganyika Administration has been promoted a District Officer.

Mr. W. A. Green, Senior District Commissioner, is retiring from the Northern Rhodesian service.

Mr. A. Sillars, of the Tanganyika Administration, has been promoted to the rank of District Officer.

Mr. C. P. & Birch, an inspector of Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.), is visiting the East African branches.

Mr. and Mrs. F. de W. Allen, of Kenya, have just concluded a six-monthly holiday in Australia.

Mrs. E. Tait-Bowie is acting President of the Nyasaland branch of the British Red Cross Society.

When he passed through Mombasa on his return to Zanzibar from England, Mr. Sultan was entertained by the Municipality.

A 22-months-old baby named Louise Passmore recently flew by Imperial Airways from Southern Rhodesia to Southampton.

Mr. G. A. Tyson is serving on the Harbour Advisory Board during the absence of Colonel G. C. Smith's absence from Kenya.

Colonel and Mrs. R. B. Palmer gave a reception at Muthaiga Club on Union Day to members of the South African community in Kenya.

Captain H. C. E. Jebb is on leave from Khartoum pending retirement after 27 years' service in the Sudan, latterly as Director of Stores.

Sir Alan Cobham was slightly injured in an air crash at Southampton last week. It is believed to be his first accident in his long flying career.

Mr. C. Fisher, of the Agricultural Department, Mr. Cullin, and Mr. ... are organising a Nairobi branch of the Kenya Arbor Society.

Captain H. M. Naylor, managing director of the Toro Tea Co., has been elected President of the Uganda Tea Association.

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, has appointed Mr. D. H. Pugh to be his assistant private secretary.

Lady Buxton has made a gift to the Nation of a large part of Newtimber Mill, Sussex, as a memorial to her husband, the late Earl Buxton.

Mr. E. W. Bennett, the secretary, is acting as general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association during Colonel Griffiths's absence in England.

Mr. Harold Nicolson, M.P., a member of the De La Warr Commission to East Africa, was the chief speaker at Cranbrook School speech day on Saturday.

Mr. J. G. Tearey, former Clerk to the Southern Rhodesian Legislature and official secretary to the Prime Minister, has decided to postpone his return to Salisbury.

Mr. H. Thompson, M.B.E., has been promoted Assistant Postmaster-General of Nyasaland, and during Mr. J. A. Hudson's overseas leave is Acting Postmaster-General.

Mr. A. A. Adamjee, M.L.C., presided over the second annual session of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce section of the Indian Association in Dar es Salaam recently.

Messrs. J. B. Daley and J. S. Gilchrist are on a film-making tour of the Rhodesias. They will later visit Nyasaland and East Africa proper to take pictures of Native and big game life.

Captain V. A. Cazlet, M.C., M.P., who visited East Africa some time ago, is a director of Dorchester Hotel, Ltd., which issued £50,000 of mortgage debenture stock last week.

Mr. R. E. Vidal, who has left Kenya prior to retirement, has been in the Administrative Service for over a quarter of a century. He was for some years officer in charge of the Masai district.

Mr. J. Fourie, the white hunter, has been appointed a mounted special constable to patrol the stock areas in the Northern Province of Tanganyika in which cattle thefts have recently occurred.

A farewell dinner was recently given in Birm in honour of Mr. Malcolm Fraser, M.B.E., general manager of the Manica Trading Company, who will join the board in his arrival in London.

Mr. de A. Hopkinson, First Secretary at the British Embassy in Cairo, and Mrs. Hopkinson were recently the guests of Sir Robert and Lady Brooke-Popham at Government House, Nairobi.

Mr. Chapin is visiting ... on behalf of the American Museum of Natural History to search for a rare peacock, *Trogon*, of which only the Congo Museum in Brussels possesses specimens.

Mr. George Mitchell.

Former Prime Minister of S. Rhodesia.

It is deeply regretted to report the death in Southern Rhodesia on Sunday at the age of 76 of the Hon. George Mitchell, who had rendered great service to the country as a business, mining, and political leader, and who was Prime Minister for a short period in 1935.

Born in Ayrshire, on leaving school he joined the Royal Bank of Scotland, and at the age of 22 secured appointment to the Bank of Africa, for which he went to Johannesburg during the great land boom. After service at other branches and on the Inspectorate in South Africa, he was sent to Bulawayo in 1895 to open a branch there. He at once made his mark in that wide community of pioneers, and in 1901 resigned from the bank to undertake the general management of the Rhodesian Exploration and Development Company, which was later amalgamated with the Gold Fields Rhodesian Development Company, of which he remained resident Director until after the War. He was for years President of the Chamber of Mines, and by his leadership and foresight contributed greatly to the progress of mining.

His Public Services.

From 1912 until 1919 he was a member of the Legislative Council, but he then retired to devote himself to his mining interests and to the farm some 50 miles from Bulawayo, in which he spent lavishly, particularly in the cultivation of pedigree stock from all parts of the South Africa, until his herd ranked among the best in Southern Africa.

When the Colony was granted responsible government, he returned to public life as a member of the Legislative Assembly, and in 1930 he was appointed Minister of Finance, which he was markedly successful in. In the reconstituted Cabinet of 1932 he retained the same office, occupying with it the portfolio of Agriculture, and his handling of that department likewise met with wide commendation. He was always accessible, reasonable, and direct, and the frankness of his public speeches excited conviction with his audiences. When Mr. Moffat resigned he recommended Mitchell to the Rhodesian Party as his successor, and in July 1933, he was called upon to assume the highest office in the State, but he resigned two months later.

He married in 1904 a daughter of the late Lord Richard Browne, of Reigate, and there are two daughters of the marriage. The late Premier of England only about a fortnight ago he had written to the U.S.A. on a visit, and he was married to Mr. McAlister, who had been manager of Mr. Mitchell's farm for years.

Tribute by The Hon. Mr. Speaker.

The Hon. A. R. Wells, M.P., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, writes: "All Rhodesians will join with the deepest sorrow in the passing of the age of 76 of the Hon. George Mitchell, former Prime Minister of the Colony, and one of the best businessmen and most trusted political leaders whom the country has known."

I remember you marking the Bulawayo branch of the Bank of Africa later absorbed by the National Bank of Africa, and that afterwards incorporated in Barclays Bank (D.C. & Co.). He had done a great deal for the country, and his death was a great loss. He was a quiet, efficient, and always industrious man, and I doubt whether I have ever known a finer business

organiser in Rhodesia, or a man who was quicker or sounder in judgment. He was completely trusted by all with whom he came in contact.

The present generation of young Rhodesians may not know how big a part he played in the founding of a Colony to which he gave of his best, but his contemporaries set high value on the man and his work."

The East African Group.

Sir Albert Cook to Speak on Uganda.

SIR ALBERT COOK is to address the East African Group in London on Thursday, July 15, taking as his subject, "Progress in Uganda in 40 Years." Lord Cranworth, Chairman of the Group, will preside at the meeting, which will be held at Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1. Tea will be served at 3.45 p.m., and the address begin at 4.15 p.m. It will be illustrated by lantern slides. All East Africans and those interested in the territories are cordially invited to attend.

African Language Study.

Professor R. L. Turner, the new Director of the School of Oriental Studies, speaking at a dinner last week in honour of Sir E. Denison Ross, said that from the outset the School had been hampered by financial difficulties, and above all by lack of any considerable endowment; the African departments, which had already given great service to the State and science, was in immediate danger of being brought practically to an end unless financial help was forthcoming. If that tragedy happened, the centres in which the languages of our African Colonies and Mandated Territories could be studied would be Hamburg and Berlin.

Kenya Kongonis' Home Tour.


The English tour of the Kenya Kongonis Cricket Club opens on August 6 with a match against Gray's well-known XI at Chester. Thereafter the following matches will be played: August 10, Littlehampton; August 12, Brentford; August 13, Midhurst; August 14, Godalming; August 15, Brook, near Haslemere; August 16, E. C. Lee's XI, on Broadland; August 17, Hambledon; August 18, Hampshire Hoops; August 19, Petersfield; August 20, Gosport; August 21, Burslem; and August 22, Burslem. Full particulars of the tour may be obtained from Mr. A. G. Baker, at The Cricket Ground, Shoreham, West Sussex, Kent.

Committed for Trial for Forgery.

Herman Hussein Ali Hasmani, an Indian merchant of Dhaka, Calcutta, has been committed for trial on charges of forgery said to involve over 200,000. He is alleged to have used fraudulent bills of lading, bills of exchange and insurance policies. During the preliminary hearings before the magistrate, during which local bank managers were cross-examined, evidence was alleged to have been given that the Banque du Congo Indes had advanced over 2½ lakhs to the accused and the National Bank of India about 2 lakhs.

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Questions in Parliament.

Oil Exploration in Kenya.

REFERRING to Mr. Creech Jones, who asked for details concerning the licence recently issued to the D'Arcy Exploration Company and the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company to prospect for oil in Kenya. Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the licence was for two years ending February, 1938 and was subject to the provisions of the Kenya Oil Production Ordinance and Regulations as to the prosecution of geological and geophysical research and reporting all the results of the exploration to the Government. It conveyed no surface rights, save such as were absolutely necessary for making a geological examination, and it conveyed no rights to win oil of other minerals. The licensee's survey party arrived in Kenya early this year and was understood to have begun operations.

If oil is discovered, would it be a condition that a substantial contribution should be made to a Native welfare fund, asked Mr. Creech Jones. Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he thought they should first find out whether there was any oil there at all. The two companies were exploring, and until they got a report on the possibilities of oil he would not like to prejudge anything that might follow.

Mr. Mathers asked: "Can the Colonial Secretary yet report on the Commission on Soil Erosion in Kenya? Is this Commission empowered to make recommendations involving the expenditure of public money?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he knew of no such Commission. Soil erosion had recently been reviewed by the Economic Development Board and was under the consideration of the Kenya Government. A special officer had been appointed to study the problem, which was receiving the most serious attention. Any practical suggestions for dealing with soil erosion must involve the expenditure of considerable sums of money, and the financial aspect required careful consideration.

Recruitment for Mining Labour.

Asked by Mr. Creech Jones for the conditions governing the licences issued in respect of recruitment for mines in South Africa of Native Africans from territories north of latitude 22 degrees S., Mr. Ormsby Gore replied:—

"No licence has yet been issued for recruitment in Northern Rhodesia, but about 1,300 Barotses have been allowed as an experiment to proceed to a recruiting station just outside the Northern Rhodesia border, and to be engaged for work on the Rand under the usual 12 months' contract of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association. In Nyasaland the London and Blantyre Subly Company were licensed in September, 1935, to recruit up to 2,000 Nyasaland Natives (later raised to 4,000) for work on the Rand. They undertook to enter into contracts with such Natives whereby the latter's interests were fully safeguarded in such matters as food, clothing and transport facilities, etc., and return them to Nyasaland at the end of the engagement. A full report on the results of this experiment up to February, 1937, will be published shortly."

Mr. Creech Jones asked the Dominions Secretary how soon the ratification of the International Labour Office convention on the recruitment of Native labour could be made. Mr. Macleod MacDonald replied that the Southern Rhodesian Government had indicated its willingness to accept the obligations of the convention without modification, but the question of the terms on which it could be applied to the High Commission territories was still under consideration in consultation with the South African authorities.

Mr. Day asked how many juvenile prisoners could be accommodated in the new central cell at Luzira, Uganda, and what reports had been received on the modified form of vocational training in Kenya.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that juvenile admissions to Luzira between 1933 and 1935 averaged 50 per annum. He understood that more extensive accommodation was required. The whole question of treatment of juvenile offenders was under new consideration as a result of recommendations made by a committee appointed by the Governor of Uganda to inquire into prison policy. The report recommended that an approved school on Borstal lines should be established for juvenile offenders, with accommodation for 25 in the first instance.

There are six Hawker Hart military aeroplanes lying in Salisbury awaiting the arrival from England of trained personnel to unpack them.

Methyated Spirits Party.

During a Kikuyu drinking party near Nairobi recently, the "refreshment" caught fire, and the host was so severely burned that he died later in hospital. At the inquest it was stated that the Natives had been drinking methyated spirits.

Corcyndon Memorial Museum.

A committee has been set up in Nairobi to inquire into the relationship between the Corcyndon Memorial Trustees and the East African and Uganda Natural History Society, and into the conditions under which the Corcyndon Memorial is maintained.

Rhodesia's New Air Services.

The new R.A.N.A. service linking up Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland will be the Empire flying boats landing at Beira, was inaugurated by the Acting Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia (Sir Percy Fynn) after Lady Stanley had christened two of the machines "the City of Salisbury" and "Butawayo."

Kenya Golfers at Home.

The results of the matches played by the Kenya Golfing Society against Royal Blackheath on Saturday were: *Fourstones*, Kenya Golfing Society, 2; Royal Blackheath, 3. *Singles*, Kenya Golfing Society, 2; Royal Blackheath, 2. Playing against the Richmond Club on Sunday the results were: *Fourstones*, Kenya Golfing Society, 3; Richmond, 1. *Singles*, Kenya Golfing Society, 6; Richmond, 4.

Governing Native Peoples.

Dr. H. S. HARRISON took as the subject of his presidential address last week to the Royal Anthropological Institute "Ethnology under Glass." Anthropology, he said, is an adolescent still suffering from growing pains, from which its votaries themselves are not exempt. He hoped some day to see established in London a great National Museum of Anthropology, for knowledge was both sympathy and power, and in the government of Native peoples power not based on knowledge was deficient in sympathy and must lead to misunderstandings.

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The Future of Coffee.

Importance of Local Auctions.

Not for a long time has so thoughtful and thought-provoking an article in the marketing and market prospects of coffee appeared as that contributed by Mr. T. S. Jervis, of the Tanganyika Department of Agriculture, to the current issue of *The East African Agricultural Journal*. His survey deserves the study of all coffee planters and merchants.

Having briefly summarised the position in Brazil, Mr. Jervis declares that planters are being lulled into a sense of false security by the belief that the banks carrying the Brazilian baby cannot afford to let it fall, and that they optimistically hope that, given time, it will come to rest in the cradle of stabilised coffee conditions.

"And meanwhile what developments in countries outside this South American group where production is already galloping forward? What of the potential yield from the vast acreages planted, and to be planted, under the parental guidance of the Governments of Holland, France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain—Native-grown coffee which is being standardised in quality and marketed in bulk?"

"The capitalist coffee planter is very apt to regard this Native-grown coffee as of no consideration as a possible competitor, disregarding the fact that there is no material difference in the two commodities, and that, given the right environment and equal facilities for development, the one is capable of reaching the high standard of perfection as the other, with inevitable competition to meet the demand. There is a mistaken idea of superiority in regard to plantation coffees as compared with bulked coffees, which makes the position of the former precarious.

"What is a bulk coffee? It is a coffee of which there is a potential and visible supply available in bulk, which can be sold forward. To sell coffee forward means a contract, and that contract can only be entered into where

there is a definite and assured supply. Where individual sales occur, the supplies are dependent on the whim of the individual producer, and merchants cannot afford to commit themselves to any such uncertainty. Producers must first bind themselves into a co-operative body which can contract and sell on their behalf. Then, and then only, can they offer a standard quality coffee in bulk on which assurance it will eventually become a base of main ingredient in some special blends with the attendant advantages of a demand market.

"Local auctions have given the trader an opportunity of presenting plantation coffee in bulk, but until such time as planters awake to the advantages of these auctions, and support them by disposing of more of their produce locally, exporters are unable to cope with the demand; nor, with the present uncertainty of supplies, can they commit themselves to the risk of any considerable contract forward.

How to Stimulate Consumption.

"The next essential is to re-organise all efforts to stimulate consumption. If my argument in favour of bulked supplies is accepted, it follows as a corollary that salvation lies through the sale of blended coffees and not merely in the advertisement of any particular variety. Provided plantation coffees maintain their superior grading qualities and high standard of crop preparation, and are presented in bulk, the competition from inferior produce is confined to its own class. Furthermore, the latter, instead of being a competitor, assists its neighbour by providing a cheap base on which to build a moderate-priced blend in which the bulked offerings of plantation coffee figure as the principal ingredient.

"Cheap Native coffee, provided it be of good quality, and the higher class coffees are complementary and not competitive, and the one is essential to the sale of the other, as it is only through the medium of blends that the latter can reach the main consuming public, and the greater the output of those cheap bases under official guidance, the greater the opportunities offered the capitalist planter in the profitable disposal of his crop.

"It has been said that Great Britain consumes only the best quality coffee. That is but half the truth. The other half is that the consumption of coffee is confined to the higher classes to whom the cost of purchase is of little consideration, and no concerted effort has yet been made to cater for the slender purse of the multitude. The retail price of a good class coffee in America, roasted, ground and well-packed for delivery, is not much more than 6d. per lb. Is there anything to compare with this in Great Britain?"

"What does the British public know of coffee apart from the fact that it tastes well in hot milk on a cold day? Does it know that coffee is a food, that in the countries of origin it is a food to-day, and that the fighting forces of Central Africa used it as their army ration in times of war? Do they know of its stimulating and sustaining qualities, and, if not, would not this knowledge promote a demand for a cup of real coffee by the millions of workers in our big industrial centres, instead of the mere apology for coffee served to them to-day?"

The Director of Agriculture in Tanganyika estimates that the 1937-38 sisal crop will be 82,000 tons, and that the coffee output will be some 16,000 tons.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

The Future of Gold.

Mr. J. A. Agnew's Confidence

CONFIDENCE in the future of gold was expressed by Mr. John A. Agnew, one of the leading personalities in the gold mining industry, when he presided last week at the annual meeting of the Gold Fields Australian Development Company, Ltd.

He recalled that three years ago, when there was talk that gold might no longer be taken as a basis of credit, he had expressed his conviction that gold would continue to find eager purchasers, that in this generation and the next its price in terms of sterling would not be appreciably inferior to the present level and might be considerably higher, and that world recovery was ultimately possible only on the basis of a general return to a gold standard at revised parities.

To him it seemed that if international trade was to be revived, one of the first conditions must be the creation of a common measure of value that would afford an absolute basis of comparison between monetary units. Could it be maintained that within any reasonable time international agreement could be reached upon any other common measure than the metal which has hitherto been universally accepted? His view on these matters has never wavered, and it was to him unthinkable that when the time came for stabilisation of an agreed parity it would be at a price level that at which present stocks of gold were held by the United States and Great Britain.

Kentana Gold Areas, Ltd.

Three Years' Work for 500-Ton Mine

A COMPANY has the latest progress report, a circular issued to shareholders on Tuesday last, on development on the Kentana mine, although satisfactory work has not yet reached the stage referred to in the circular of May 27, 1936. Sir Robert Williams, one of the consulting engineers, recommends that the comprehensive series of mining and mill tests now being undertaken should be completed before proceeding with the erection of a large scale of lines plant. Progress has been slow, but is being investigated by the Saragura Exploration Agency.

Concerning the Morgan properties, the circular states that the shareholders recommended that the options held by East African Concessions, Ltd. for the British Kenya Gold Fields interest, should be taken up by July 31. East African Concessions, Ltd. did not have the necessary funds and accordingly sold an interest in the Kenyan properties, Ridge 8 and Mwezi Meru, for approximately £12,000, with their right for one year to repurchase the properties for £20,000. The options were taken up and the purchase price of £20,000 paid. Being £2,000 payable on exercise of the options and the balance in respect of expenditure incurred to May 31, £18,000.

Encouraging Discoveries and Developments

THE PROGRESS of the Kentana mine is reported in a circular issued on July 31. The total development to March 31 amounted to 17,645 ft., of which 2,347 ft. was drilling on ore at a depth over 600 ft. Ore reserves above the 3 dwl limit, estimated from the above work to March 31, amounted to 267,512 long tons, at 140 dwl per ton.

Geological Extension.—Drill holes 10, 11, 12, and 13, where values of 14.7 dwl. and 110 dwl. were obtained, and 150 ft. respectively were obtained, below the 100 ft. level, appear to establish the continuation of the main ore body for another 200 ft. The Geita mine also has been shown to extend over 200 ft. below the 100 ft. level. The independent considerable bodies of payable ore are of value in widths at Limu, Omu, Wani, Lane, Cashe, Mwanja, and Nyakomelo.

Morgan Reserves.—One Rider 300 ft. reserves of one tonnage by dwl holder per ton, as estimated from development work to date. Taking into consideration the indications of further extensions in length and depth and value of the properties, it is recommended that the option to purchase this property for £20,000 should be exercised.

Share Offer.—To Kenia one share was issued at 10/- for one long ton of payable ore. It is recommended that the option to purchase for £20,000 should be exercised.

Geological Development.—It is interesting to observe that the point from which a large amount of payable ore was discovered in the Kentana mine was the same as the point from which a large amount of payable ore was discovered in the Mwezi Meru mine.

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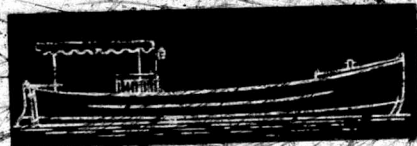
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Company Progress Reports.

Bushong Mines.—Milled in June 11,800 tons, yield 7,780 oz. fine gold, profit, £3,000.

Lonely Hill.—Milled in June 11,800 tons, yield 510 oz. gold, estimated profit, £1,000.

Rhodesian Corporation.—During June 5,300 tons were milled in the Cecil Mine. Profit, £2,000.

Wendee Branch Mill.—June output: Zinc, 1,110 tons; vanadium, 100 tons; fused vanadium, 22 tons.

Wendee Consolidated.—During June 33,500 tons were crushed, the value of the recovery for gold being £17,632. Total milled, 11,140 tons.

Wendee Gold.—May (June) crushed 25,000 tons, yield 32,250 fine gold and 78 oz. silver. One ton of sands produced yield of 7 oz. fine gold and 8 oz. silver.

Fundamental.—Results for June: Ore milled, 2,500 tons, yielding 1,900 fine gold, average head grade 43 dwt. per ton, fine gold recovery, 89.41 oz. gold extraction, 45.88%, approximate revenue, £1,300.

Twistleton Gold.—Return for June: Crushed, 1,880 tons; total gold recovered, 536 fine oz. Estimated untreated slime to dump, 600 tons, estimated as assay value, 1,900 dwt. Total development, 556 ft. Copper shaft, 7th level, drive, sampled 0.11, 12 dwt. 36 oz. width of 20 in. Rise No. 1, shaft, 10th level, drive, 56 ft. No. 1, 2, 34 dwt. over width of 10 in. for first 30 ft. sampled, 10th level, drive, sampled 25 ft., 17 dwt. over 8 in. Kidsie shaft sunk to total depth of 40 ft.

Sherwood Starr.—The June report states: Ore milled, 8,400 tons, yield, 1,051 oz. estimated value, £13,867, estimated gross revenue, £14,037, total working costs, £2,249, estimated gross profit, £11,788. Estimated net profit, £1,005. Capital expenditure, £2,000. Returns include 600 oz. gold, net value, £2,000, recovered from excess grade and £210, gold price adjustment, £7,000 for the month. No. 1 main shaft, 35 ft. internal diameter shaft, 56 ft. development, 108 ft. No. 10 level, wire No. 1, 26 ft. sunk, assaying 4.1 dwt. over 16 in. mineral schist.

Cam and Motor.—During June 25,600 tons were milled, yielding 263 oz. sundry revenue, £172, estimated gross revenue, £63,177, total working costs, £22,550, estimated gross profit, £40,628, net profit, £10,000. Footage, Development, 1,704 ft. Diamond drilling, 200 ft. on vertical shaft, 13 ft. Cam Shaft, No. 22 level, wire No. 1, 450 ft. W. co-ordinate, 11 ft. sunk, assaying 2.8 dwt. over 45 in. Motor, No. 31 level, shaft, 10th level, shaft wall, 12 ft. recut, 65 ft. W. co-ordinate, 100 ft. 31 level, assaying 10 dwt. over 21 in. Shaft, 23 level, wire drive, shaft wall, 10 ft. recut, 65 ft. W. co-ordinate, 207 ft. assaying 13 dwt. over 34 in.

Rezende.—June results: Ore treated, 6,500 tons, recover gold, 107 oz. 95,000 lbs. residue, £2,200, 10,938 lbs. £320, working expenses, £262, estimated profit, £2,504. Capital expenditure, £4,200. Footage, Development, 1,188 ft. Rezende internal "B" shaft 30 ft. Old West shaft No. 1, 87 ft. shaft No. 2, 36 ft. Rise, 10, 10 level, W. drive, 60 ft. driven, assaying 37 dwt. over 17 in. E. drive, 27 ft. driven, assaying 40 dwt. over 34 in. Liverpool, No. 1 level, E. drive, 105 ft. driven, assaying 48 dwt. over 32 in. W. drive, 51 ft. driven, assaying 4 dwt. over 10 in. Penhalonga, No. 10 level, E. drive, 20 ft. driven, of which 72 ft. at 215 dwt. gold, 103 dwt. silver, over 45 ft.

East African Goldfields.—During May 384 ft. of development were completed, according to the latest progress report, which also gives the following information:

No. 1 shaft, 300 ft. level, W. drive on Saka main set, extended 100 ft. of which last 50 ft. at 14.8 dwt. over 31 in. quartz width. Face shows 36 in. quartz rock. Rise No. 20, rise, 15 ft. at 10.6 dwt. over 57 in. quartz width and holed through to Saka. No. 20, sunk from 150 ft. level. Last 60 ft. in this size at 12.7 dwt. over 57 in. quartz width. Pump sump at No. 2 level station enlarged in preparation for shaft sinking in June.

No. 2 shaft, 300 ft. level, E. drive on Saka main set, 110 ft. of which is 11 ft. at 5.4 dwt. over 30 in. reef width, prospect 2,330 ft. extended 22 ft. and cut narrow quartz reef. E. drive on this reef at 42 ft. over 27 in. at 10.7 dwt. over 14 in. quartz width. The ore shoot on No. 1 level in the drive from No. 1 shaft has now been developed for a length of 115 ft. at 10.7 dwt. over 20 in. quartz width.

Total length of length of payable ore has closed in horizontal and vertical development to 6,000 ft. The No. 1 shaft has an over-stone width of 27 ft.

Extension Goldfields (Salisbury), N.S.W.—Extracts from a progress report of the mine manager, Mr. N. V. Hansen, are given in a circular to shareholders, which states that in view of the interesting developments it is necessary to provide immediately further working capital, for which the directors are negotiating. Mr. Hansen recalls that when he took over he understood the average grade of the orebody was 2.88 dwt. development so far carried out has shown an approximate tonnage of 70,000 tons of a grade of 1.10 dwt.

Assays taken over a width of 60 inches in the northern section gave the following results: Drive, 2nd level, N. boundary, 5.11 dwt. 1st level drive, N. from open cut, 7.20 dwt. main haulage drive, 2nd level, No. 2 shoot, length 25 ft., 3.80 dwt. main haulage drive, 2nd level, No. 3 shoot, length 25 ft., 2.10 dwt. main haulage drive in winze on No. 3 shoot, 7.70 dwt. intermediate drive in winze on No. 3 shoot, 7.70 dwt. drive at bottom of winze in No. 1 shoot, 10.52 dwt. Two crosscuts of slope drive, 2nd level, 3.85 dwt. Southern section, old dumps (5), 6.47 dwt.

The manager concludes that the mine requires financial assistance to provide equipment (jackhammers) to allow of speedier development. He states that operations should be pushed energetically below the 2nd level—the favourable development expected and the more settled orebody being proved that values may be expected to continue regularly over larger areas than experienced in upper sections of the mine. He considers that the northern end (adjoining Salisbury (Rhodesia) Goldfields) merits development. He understands that good values were shown over 60 ft. in the drive at the junction of the drive was also satisfactory. The southern end, he states, certainly merits development should be undertaken, as it contained three orebodies, and the preliminary sampling was satisfactory.

Micas Gold Mines, Ltd.

Certain properties owned by Messrs. Yates and Whitmarsh in the No. 2 area of Kavirondo, including the Micas Mines, are now to be operated as Micas Gold Mines, Ltd. Mr. Whitmarsh expects to leave Kenya this month with his family for London, and his partner, Mr. H. W. Yates, who is also well known on the Lupa Goldfield, will remain in charge of operations.

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The Taxation of Mines

RECONSIDERATION of mining taxation policy, even if it means revising the Budget for the current financial year," was urged by Mr. Hugh Burnett, the President of the annual meeting of the Chamber of Mines in Salisbury.

Prospective investors would, he said, turn a deaf ear to the cry for capital while mining taxation was excessive and uncertain, as to future taxation. Recent changes introduced differential taxation of the output of the mines. Payable on their stock-in-trade was a rapidly wasting asset, payable on their stock-in-trade from outside, and since "stock" petered out the business died. Capital development and equipment was relatively enormous. A profit appeared large, but when set off against the huge sums expended and being continually spent on capital account and after allowing for the amortisation which the wasting nature of the asset made necessary, the actual percentage of profit was small, often smaller than that made by other businesses in Rhodesia. If differential taxation was to be accepted, it should be in favour of the mines, not against them, but the industry had always opposed differentiation.

When Rhodesia went off gold, the mines, which shouldered the premium tax to see the country through a difficult period, but general prosperity had not been brought about, as a result of mining taxation. The mines had to face increased commodity prices, and unlike other industries, could not pass on extra costs to consumers. Under royalty they knew their obligations; a profits tax was uncertain.

The industry wanted abolition of differential taxation, the status quo as regards claim licences and the principle of royalties, outputs up to £300 a month to be free of royalties, an abatement of £300 on outputs between £301 and £600 per month, remission of royalty in respect of borderline producers or prospective producers, any shortfall of revenue to be made up from general taxation. The industry asked for the appointment of a Mining Board consisting of mining men and a Government Government official to deal with applications for remissions of royalty, so rendering the scheme immune from political influences.

Minister on Mining Men Who Changed Their Minds.

While agreeing that gold played an overwhelming part in the economic life of the country, the Minister of Mines, Captain W. S. Schor, said a good deal of pressure had been exerted by the mining industry for the appointment of the Commission to Inquire into mining taxation. The Commission's report having been accepted in principle, Government was now faced with execution by the three mining bodies, commencing the changes suggested. His post had not been out the claim that the industry was so united in its opposition to the changes as Mr. Burnett had suggested, though some prominent figures in the industry had changed their minds since giving evidence before the Commission.

The position regarding taxation had become complicated since the Commission's report was issued, and though he would say no more on the matter in the absence of the Mining Minister and the Minister of Finance, he pointed out that the concessions requested by the three mining bodies meant roughly £30,000 in respect of remission of royalty, but an unknown amount which the suggested Mining Board might recommend in the case of particular mines that were "up against it."

"The mining industry is not suffering from any lack of modesty in its claims," added the Minister.

Kassala Ceases Operations

A resolution has been sent to the shareholders of Kassala Gold Mines Ltd. on the following terms:

"At a special general meeting called that Mr. R. H. Skelton, A.R.S.M., Minister M.M., the well-known mining engineer, was proceeding on a visit to the Sudan and they took this opportunity to obtain a report on your properties. Mr. Skelton's report came to hand recently, and your directors regret to inform you that his conclusions are that in view of the small size of the ore bodies, and the steady drain on the value of the ore in contact, and the improbability of any improvement in the position, no further expenditure on your properties would be justified. Although he cannot recommend that the cyanide plant be commenced, Mr. Skelton considers that the cyanide plant could still be worked for some months at a profit, treating the existing dumps.

Your directors, after careful consideration of Mr. Skelton's report and after discussion with him, have decided to follow his recommendations. Instructions to shut down the mine have therefore been called to the Sudan, and for the time being the cyanide plant is being kept in operation in accordance with Mr. Skelton's advice.

"As you know, last year the company obtained an audit in Ombi Ltd., which your directors thought would have proved to be a valuable asset. Mr. Skelton has examined the Ombi properties for the opinion holders, and your directors understand that his report is not favourable, and this holding is therefore unlikely to prove of any value to your company.

Major H. E. Kerr, M.C., A.R.S.M., who became a director in January last, as a consequence of the company's interest in Ombi Ltd., has resigned from the board, as he feels that with the main reason for his becoming interested in your company terminated, there is no longer any object in his remaining a director. Sir Bernard Ekstein, B.I., has also resigned from the board with the termination of operations in the Sudan.

"Under the circumstances your directors had to judge whether it was advisable to recommend that the company be wound up voluntarily, but, after consulting with some of the latest shareholders, who are anxious to co-operate with the company, your directors have come to the conclusion that in the interests of the shareholders, the best advisable to keep the company in existence with the object of securing other profitable investments.

"The company will have in hand a sum of approximately £4,000 after meeting all liabilities, in addition to any money which may be received from treatment of the dumps or from the sale of plant now in the Sudan."

The remaining directors are Mr. T. Watson Gibson and Mr. F. Dunfield McDermott, A.R.S.M., M.Inst.M.M., with Mr. H. M. Ross as an alternate member. The company's registered offices are at 30 King St., London, E.C.2.

Nigel Van Ryn Reefs.

A scheme for the amalgamation of Nigel Van Ryn Reefs Ltd., Gold Corporation, Ltd., and Gold Options Syndicate Ltd., has been passed before shareholders of those three companies, the moving spirit of which was the late Major W. A. White. The practical effect of the scheme is that Nigel Van Ryn Reefs is to increase its capital to £270,175 in shares of 1s. in order to absorb the two other companies, and that the registered office will then be situated at the headquarters of the Laflita Group, which has undertaken to subscribe for 150,000 shares at 1s. per share. The scheme is strongly recommended by the directors, who are at present Sir E. A. Ruggles-Brise, Sir E. Llewellyn Anderson, Major F. R. Peters, Captain Arthur Evans, M.P., and Messrs. Richard Humble and Charles Gliva. The board of the new reconstructed company will be Sir Edward Ruggles-Brise (Chairman), Mr. Richard Humble (Managing Director), Major E. R. Peters, Captain Arthur Evans, M.P., and one nominee of the F.P.H. Finance Trust, Ltd.

Importance of Base Metals.

"That the basis of Southern Rhodesia's mining industry would be broadened by embracing the working of new metals and other metals was urged by Captain W. Schor, Minister of Mines, in a report on the industry. There has been a great trend in the industry during the past year," he continued. "As a result, we have gone on to very large figures, and this year will be produced a record tonnage of base metals, and an increase in output and in production of the latter before, but recent developments in the Middle district make it somewhat more reliable."



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Chairman's Resignation.

"There is one thing of a personal nature I should like to say before I move the adoption of the report. I joined this board at the commencement of the company in December, 1928, and became Chairman on October 30, 1935, which was practically at the bottom of the depression. I conceived it my duty to remain chairman until the company was put on to a profitable basis, and this, as you know, was achieved for the year 1935, and 1936 showed increased profits. Owing to increased pressure of business I cannot now give the time to the problems of this company as I wish, and consequently during the current year I shall have to resign the chairmanship."

"I would like to say a few words in regard to the scheme to deal with the stream on the Kerepe, which I proposed before resigning but after consultation with my colleagues and the auditors I have come to the conclusion that this year is not the year to do it."

"I now move that the directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, be read and they are hereby adopted and approved, and I will ask Sir Joseph Napier to second that motion."

Sir Joseph W. L. Napier, Bt., seconded the resolution, and after the Chairman had replied to questions, it was carried unanimously.

The retiring director, Mr. E. H. Wigham, was thanked, and the auditors, Messrs. Price Waterhouse and Co., were reappointed, and the proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

News Items in Brief.

A Kenya Stock-owners' Association is in process of formation.

March exports from Kenya were valued at £516,641, and from Uganda at £1,320,834.

A museum is expected to be erected in Dar es Salaam in memory of the late King George V.

The 21,206 tons handled at the Port of Beira during April was the highest tonnage ever recorded.

The first reading of the Clove Industry Bill was passed in the Zanzibar Legislative Council last week.

Compulsory auction sales are suggested as a solution of Southern Rhodesia's stock marketing problem.

"Challenger," the Imperial Airways flying-boat, recently flew from Mombasa to Dar es Salaam in 70 minutes.

A squadron of French Air Force aeroplanes flew to Aden from Tibuti last week and were entertained by the R.A.F.

An expert is to visit Tanganyika to report on the working of the experimental road train purchased by the Government.

Over a thousand wireless receiving licences were issued in Northern Rhodesia during the first three months of this year.

Non-official immigrants into Tanganyika during March numbered 170, of whom 13 were British, 16 German, and 116 Indian.

The 4th Battalion of the K.A.R. is making a six weeks' ceremonial march through the northern and eastern parts of Uganda.

Over 100 prospecting visitors to Southern Rhodesia called at the Colony's new publicity office in Johannesburg during the first week it was open.

Eldoret Chamber of Commerce has suggested that the Association of Chambers of Commerce of East Africa should take up with the Kenya Government the question of a development campaign, possibly involving the raising of a new loan.

The East African Traders' Association is endeavoring to secure the compulsory closing of all shops and offices on gazetted public holidays.

An exciting fire in Beira's history, the efficient work of the fire brigade preventing the destruction of other buildings.

The Brazilian National Coffee Department announces that in order to attain perfect statistical equilibrium, the daily destruction of coffee is to be raised to 100,000 bags.

The total traffic dealt with by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first three months of this year was 316,502 tons, compared with 284,997 tons during the corresponding period of 1936.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited upon the President of the Board of Trade last week to suggest means to expand U.K. exports of cotton and rayon piece goods.

The first bag of air mail dispatched from Kenya at the new rate was handed to the pilot of the Wilson Airways machine in Nairobi last week by Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popson.

The 249,288 lb. of butter fat received by the Kenya Co-operative Creameries during May was a record for any one month in the company's history, and the pay-out of over £10,000 established another record.

The Fati Company reports a net profit of £8,125 for the year ended February 28, compared with £5,517 for 1935-36. The dividend is to be maintained at 24% leaving £7,500 to be carried forward.

Approximate exports of the main economic crops from Tanganyika during May were: Sisal, 4,432 tons; sisal tow, 304 tons; coffee, 476 tons; hides, 264 tons; skins, 86,263; cotton, 2,306 cants; and groundnuts, 478 tons.

An Indian has been sentenced in Mombasa to three months' imprisonment for perjury, the allegation being that in his statement of his property he did not disclose that a life insurance policy had been made over to his wife.

An Indian postal clerk with 16 years' service was fined £342 by the resident magistrate in Nairobi, for falsification of accounts, the amount involved being £340. The magistrate ordered that that sum should be restored to the Post Office from the fine.

A scientific knowledge of the habits of trout and their food supplies is the main qualification for an assistant game wardenship of Kenya now advertised as vacant, and carrying a salary under the Local Civil Service conditions, of £200 rising to £300.

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Nyasaland Railways Report. Latest London Share Prices.

The annual report of Nyasaland Railways Ltd. for 1935, which includes for the first time a full year's working of the Northern Extension, states that gross receipts amounted to £1,100,000, the working expenses to £655,000, leaving a working profit of £445,000. After adding amounts received as dividends and interest, there is a total of £602,205, from which has to be deducted interest on £270,000 debenture stock, redemption of £20,000 debenture stock, interest on 5% Bridge debenture stock, and reserve for income tax, leaving a balance of £307,205.

The total tonnage carried (excluding the lake service) was 57,151 tons, compared with 62,000 tons in 1935. During the 9 months the lake service carried 1,100 tons. Passengers carried (excluding lake service) totalled 95,741, compared with 60,056 in 1935. Working expenses (including a provision for renewals) amounted to 68.75% of the gross receipts, as against 65.52% in 1935.

Access to Raw Materials.

Discussing the all-important problem of accessibility to raw materials at the International Chamber of Commerce Congress in Berlin last week, Mr. P. Heath, delegate from Soudan, said there was no direct restriction of any significance in that respect. The real problem was that of payment. Countries under the ban of transfer difficulties had adopted policies which did not assist them in their purchase of the world's primary products. They had maintained price levels out of line with world prices, and had endeavoured to concentrate their foreign trade into rigid bilateral channels, where import trade was balanced as strictly as possible against export trade to each individual foreign country. The main solution of the difficulty was to be found in the promotion of international trade, by giving the purchasing country a proper opportunity to pay for its requirements through the export of goods and services.

	Last week	This week
Nyasa Syndicate (5s.)	49 3/4	51 1/2
British Mines (10s.)	64 3/4	58 1/2
Casheaf (12s. 6d.)	63s. 9d.	53s. 6d.
Consolidated African Selection (10s.)	40s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
East African Goldfields (10s.)	35s. 6d.	35s. 6d.
Exploration Co. (10s.)	4s. 3d.	3s. 0d.
Faith Consolidated (8s.)	17s. 9d.	12s. 9d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	27s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	12s. 3d.	12s. 3d.
Kagera Mines Ltd. (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 0d.
Kassala (10s.)	5d.	9d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	45s. 6d.	45s. 6d.
Kenyan (10s.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 0d.
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	6s. 3d.	6s. 0d.
Kimberley (10s.)	9d.	6d.
Leopards Corporation (10s.)	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.
Mananga Concessions (10s.)	14s. 10d.	25s. 0d.
North Gold (5s.)	10s. 6d.	11s. 0d.
London Australian & Central (10s.)	15s. 10d.	11s. 8d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Lufu Gold Mines (5s.)	10s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
Mashaba Asbestos (10s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Nchanga (10s.)	32s. 6d.	31s. 3d.
Reynolds (10s.)	17s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Rhodesia Bauxite (10s.)	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	6s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	15s. 6d.	15s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	20s. 6d.	28s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	3s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	22s. 6d.	21s. 6d.
Rhodkana (5s.)	12 1/2 1/2 6d.	12 1/2 1/2 6d.
Roan Antelope (5s.)	65s. 0d.	63s. 1 1/2 d.
Roseman (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 7 1/2 d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	32s. 6d.	31s. 9d.
Stearwood Stars (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanzania Gold (10s.)	7s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Tanzania Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (5s.)	14s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
Tanganyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	2s. 4 1/2 d.	2s. 4 1/2 d.
Thistle-Ethia (5s.)	14s. 0d.	10s. 9d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	7s. 6d.	6s. 3d.
Union du Haut Katanga 6% Bds.	Fr. 104.25	Fr. 104.25
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (5s.)	15s. 0d.	14s. 0d.

GENERAL

Arusha Plantations (2s.)	2s. 1 1/2 d.	2s. 4 1/2 d.
British South Africa (15s.)	14s. 3d.	32s. 9d.
Central Linc Steel (5s.)	17s. 0d.	17s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisal (5s.)	15s. 9d.	15s. 9d.
East African Land	4s. 1 1/2 d.	3s. 6d.
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	9s. 6d.	9s. 6d.
E.A. Power and Lighting (5s.)	29s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Herbert Airways (5s.)	41s. 6d.	35s. 0d.
Kapsala Cotton (5s.)	9d.	2s. 9d.
Lewa Deed (1s. 8d.)	9d.	9d.
Mozambique (Bygone) (10s.)	14s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Port of Beira (1s.)	15s. 7 1/2 d.	16s. 10 1/2 d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	8s. 6d.	5s. 6d.
6% Pref. 2 1/2 s. 100	17s. 9d.	17s. 9d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	44s. 6d.	40s. 6d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	60s. 6d.	60s. 0d.
Profit (5s.)	10s. 3d.	10s. 3d.

Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power


A net profit of £286,300 is reported by the Victoria Falls and Transvaal Power Company for 1935, compared with £233,276 for 1935. An ordinary dividend of 12% is recommended. £200,000 is to be transferred to reserve fund, and the balance of £286,300 is to be carried forward. Since the previous year, however, satisfactory increase over the current year has, and has for the first six months of the current year, shown a firm increase.

Kenya Bauxite

An application has been made to the Kenya Mines Department by East African (Bauxite) Corporation, Ltd. for an exclusive prospecting licence over an area of the supplies in the South Eastern part of the Nyanza Province.

Increased Building in Victoria

Increased building in Victoria is shown in the six months ending March 31, 1935, as compared with the six months ending March 31, 1934. The total value of the building work was £1,200,000, as against £1,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1934.



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Balmora Castle	July 24	July 31	Aug. 7	Aug. 14	Aug. 21	July 25
Greyck Castle	Aug. 7	Aug. 14	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	July 29
Quebec Castle	Aug. 21	Aug. 28	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Aug. 1
Edinburgh Castle	Sept. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Aug. 4
Albion Castle	Sept. 18	Sept. 25	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Aug. 8
Blanchard Castle	Oct. 2	Oct. 9	Oct. 16	Oct. 23	Oct. 30	Aug. 11

Notes to the attention of passengers.

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