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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

SOME FOLK ARE NEVER SATISFIED

Having been given the immense boon of the dispatch by air of the freight charge of a penny half penny per half ounce for all first-class mail matter for East, Central and South Africa (Estimations, a few people the Air Mail are so complaining vociferously through the Press and in the City at the loss of the Ocean letter-mail and the absence of a guarantee that correspondence posted a few hours before the departure of a flying boat will catch it. If his newspaper has "not" been one of the institutions in the air mail probably made as great use of it as any other single business enterprise of the same size in this country, or in Eastern Africa and though speed is one of its common-places is at least as important to it as space, as to any other commercial concern. We have had experience with complaints of this nature. It was manifestly impossible for the Post Office, Imperial Airways, or anyone else to comply with accuracy or precision in the volume of correspondence which, with the introduction of the new scheme, would have to be carried by air, for who could say what volume of supplies, commercial papers, and other non-first-class matter might, with the great acceleration and cheapening of the service, be sent as first-class mail in future.

Experience alone could provide guidance, and since the weight and bulk of mail which might be accommodated in each flying-boat is necessarily limited, the risk had to be taken. Little Cause for Complaint. In the initial stages some correspondence might have to be held over for a few days. What complainants have overlooked is that the acceleration

of the service has meant that in the exceptional case of a letter missing the dispatch for which it is intended, and following by the next air-mail, it will still reach its destination in Africa almost as quickly as it would have done under the former schedule which operated until the other day. As to the charge that the public has been unfairly treated by the decision that all first-class mail shall now be carried by air, important to temper the loss of which would occasion serious inconvenience, they obviously be sent by sea. Un-derfired parents, and shipping documents, and commercial papers may likewise be sent by sea, or by parcel or commercial packet.

It is not surprising that the Government should have decided to take the Secretary of State for the Colonies, based on the views of a Commission of Enquiry, and that Sir John Gurnea, the Director of the Air Mail, should have said, in the course of the hearing, that the Government had no intention of carrying out a scheme that had not been tried in practice, and that the Air Mail, in any case, was not to be the primary means of communication with the territories. It is not surprising that the result of the hearing should have been a reference to the Committee of Enquiry, and that the Committee should have recommended that the Air Mail should be carried by sea, or by parcel or commercial packet, and that the Government should have decided to take the Secretary of State for the Colonies, based on the views of a Commission of Enquiry, and that Sir John Gurnea, the Director of the Air Mail, should have said, in the course of the hearing, that the Government had no intention of carrying out a scheme that had not been tried in practice, and that the Air Mail, in any case, was not to be the primary means of communication with the territories. It is not surprising that the result of the hearing should have been a reference to the Committee of Enquiry, and that the Committee should have recommended that the Air Mail should be carried by sea, or by parcel or commercial packet, and that the Government should have decided to take the Secretary of State for the Colonies, based on the views of a Commission of Enquiry, and that Sir John Gurnea, the Director of the Air Mail, should have said, in the course of the hearing, that the Government had no intention of carrying out a scheme that had not been tried in practice, and that the Air Mail, in any case, was not to be the primary means of communication with the territories.

which would doubtless have been privately expressed in more detail to the Secretary. It is as a document separate from the financial report. As will be seen from our news columns, Sir Robert Bell, who has recently retired from the Indian Civil Service, where he was Chief Secretary to the Government of India from 1920 to 1932, afterwards a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay, and had with general experience of economic affairs, has been invited to survey the whole field of Government expenditure in Nyasaland and to make recommendations regarding taxation, development, and kindred matters. His terms of reference are appropriately wide, and should permit consideration of all the major matters which trouble Nyasaland, for which Sir Robert Bell will leave in September.

At the annual general meeting in London on Tuesday of Nyasaland Railways, Mr. W. M. Cambridge, Chairman of the company, laid emphasis on "the lamentable lack of success" of the Government in developing Native agriculture, thus emphasising the passages quoted in our last issue from the annual report of Mr. H. C. Duncan, general manager of the system in Africa. There can be no question that greatly increased productivity is urgently necessary, for the expansion of the production of bulk export crops can alone provide the new traffic necessary to justify the bridging of the Zambezi and the extension of the railway to Lake Nyasa. On which millions sterling have been expended in recent years. Failure in such circumstances to pursue a policy of active development of the country served by the railway system would be analogous, Mr. Duncan frequently suggested, to building a tea factory and then refusing to plant tea on the ground that the estate ought by that time to be self-supporting. The Financial Commission will naturally be more concerned with the present and the future than with apportioning blame for the errors of the past, but it may safely be assumed that it will receive compelling evidence that the country as a whole, and particularly its Native population and the railway system, have suffered unnecessary privation as a result of the failure of the authorities to act firmly and with energy.

Even before the building of the Zambezi Bridge had begun there were repeated urgings in public that the Administration should at once undertake systematic economic surveys, so that definite encouragement might be given to the increased production by Natives of commodities suitable for export to world markets, and it would be a bold man who could claim that the record of the past five or six years is other than deplorable. It must in fairness be admitted that last year there was every indication of record crops of tobacco and cotton, but that inclement weather confounded the general expectations just before they should have been harvested. If, however, that fact were advanced by

the Government in its own defence, and fairly to the non-official community would be to let it stand for years, asked that stimulus should be directed to the production for export of groundnuts, maize and soya beans, low priced bulk commodities which the Railway offered to carry to the port of shipment at the lowest possible rate, but that, despite such offers of cooperation, and despite the splendid example shown by the triumphant success of the "Grow More Crops" campaign in Tanganyika Territory, next to nothing had been done to develop these three different prospects. Nyasaland has, on the whole, a more energetic Native population and a far more fertile soil than Tanganyika, and if that Territory overcame the depression by greatly expanding its production of various crops year after year, there is no apparent reason why Nyasaland should not have done likewise. Nyasaland cannot economically export maize or groundnuts, and pessimists may retort. Surely the answer is that in Southern Rhodesia, with its far smaller area per acre, man and does now export maize, and Tanganyika could develop its great groundnut industry in the remote Shimyanga area, Nyasaland has every encouragement to prosecute an active policy of development.

A SERIOUS CHARGE is brought by Mr. T. O'Shea, former Chairman and managing director of the Bulwer Mining Syndicate, in this letter to our correspondents columns in this issue. He states categorically that, some seven months ago, the Secretary of the company was charged upon his fellow-directors that the shareholders should be told at a general meeting that the outlook was "none too encouraging," but that, he being absent in London, the resolution was nevertheless not disclosed to the owners of the enterprise, although that fact is too often overlooked by boards of directors, the shareholders are the owners and the directors their servants. Only a few months before that date the shares had been introduced to the London Stock Exchange at two, and a half times their par value. Failing from the outset, however, to find public favour, they quickly sank to lower and lower levels. Shareholders, not having been informed by the board of the disappointment of its earlier high prices, naturally attributed such depreciation to local matters, rather than to unsatisfactory developments of the company's properties, and those who, as well as those who purchased the shares at the time may justifiably complain of being kept so long in ignorance. It is especially of that nature that the news, especially if so speculative, a business, and mining, should be immediately disseminated from the newspapers, for such a procedure, far from safeguarding the interests of the company and its individual shareholders, merely facilitate gambling in the shares. If the whole position of a company has deteriorated, the Chairman and managing director, whether those offices be held by one and the same person, or not—deem it necessary to tell the shareholders quite frankly what the position is, the board which

The Development of Secondary Industries

Address by Minister of Finance of Southern Rhodesia



THE MINISTER OF FINANCE of Southern Rhodesia, Mr. J. M. Smith, returned on Friday last on his return from a visit to London as a special representative of the Colony to the Coronation and for some days attended the Imperial Conference with Mr. H. H. Verwoerd, the Prime Minister, as an observer. These official engagements ended, the Minister took a short holiday in his home, the farm of Mr. Hartley, a district of 1000 acres, which had also to be seen in the meantime of his

visit. He expressed before the world market. With the general recovery from the depths of the depression, ocean freights have already risen sharply and further advances may come, even if declines would occur in a year or two, they are unlikely to bring freights back to the figures to which they sank during the slump. That means that it will cost more to send our products to Europe and other continents for sale, and in some cases we are competing with countries which have much cheaper freights to those same markets. What is the obvious remedy? No ship articles of higher value and lower bulk or weight. In Northern Rhodesia copper mines do not ship ore, they smelt it immediately at the mine, and export the copper ingots. That policy must in time be the same, and the sooner we move in that direction the better.

Chromite and Iron Ore

Chromite was just finishing in no different could not be a source of expansion for the country. It has limited uses, and is a commodity which the Navy, the Royal Air Force, and the Government are interested in. The Minister of Finance, Mr. J. M. Smith, in his last day of his speech, has equally understandable. He has been the leader of the movement which we have seen who we have been able to supply for a few hours. It is those who live in relatively dry parts of Africa, the green businessmen, the trees and the farmers of your garden, have been a great joy to the Rhodesian, the monument of the architecture of the new houses, and the springing up in their thousands are also a monument. Perhaps when they are grown up, the shock will be severe, but it was the one address comment that we receive in the course of a long time.

I see no reason why Southern Rhodesian chrome production, which has expanded so satisfactorily in the last year or so, should continue to reach the outside world in the form of ore. Ought we not to refine the ore in the country of origin, so that we can ship a product of higher value? There is a good case, metals which are valuable, and at least some measure of refinement is necessary. A new development which is by its means out of the question is the mining of iron ore, of which we have considerable deposits near One Tree. Hitherto iron ore has drawn her supplies largely from Britain, the production of whose mines might be diverted to other countries. It would be prudent for English importers to look to the Empire for a greater proportion of their requirements, and Southern Rhodesia might expect to produce pig iron on the spot and send it to England in that form. We have almost inexhaustible supplies of excellent coal for the purpose.

The Minister has seen the opportunity of discussing Rhodesian affairs with a number of leading personalities in the City, and the encouragement of the fair field in the future. It is not only by the most recent interest in the annual business standpoints. It is to improve the price of gold, but the demand for a substantial present level has been in the hands of the Government, and his own least, but more confident than ever that the country of his adoption has excellent prospects and many trails for a long time to assist in every way in that process.

Most people have a fair idea that Southern Rhodesian prosperity has been built on gold; but not many appreciate the gradual expansion of our base minerals in recent years. It is no doubt that further progress will be made, and that while our gold output will be maintained for a long time to come, the total value of our annual production of base metals will rise nearer and nearer towards that of our gold output.

Local Processing should be developed

Mr. Smith has done more than to advocate the development of secondary industries in Southern Rhodesia. We have seen your ideas, some details. I do think that the question is not included to take any easy way of shipping our mineral and agricultural products in their primary form, and to be repaid. The case seems to be, we would be to increase local processing, the most extensive compatible with our present regulations. One of the objects of the commercial life of a Colony, and in Southern Rhodesia it must be the transport of minerals which have to be

Local Expansion of Agriculture Inevitable

There is great scope also for the processing of our agricultural products. There are by-products of maize, citrus and other fruits, and assuredly of some other substantial crops, which we are either not growing at all, or only on a laboratory scale. Work could be done, both commercially for sale in Africa and elsewhere, as well as the possibility of shipping the raw material to Africa, and then being hunted a profitable, according to the conditions of the Native Administration. Great expansion of the Native Administration for the export of maize, groundnuts, and certain other crops is the opinion of Mr. Smith, not only possible but inevitable. He recited with banter,

ment that when, on first election to Parliament, he suggested in the course of a debate that the Natives should be encouraged to concentrate on the growing of cotton, he was twitted with having ignored the fact that the Native would never exert himself to produce what he could not eat. Since then people who were inclined to credit that plausible generalisation have had proof of its fallacy, and the large bulk of Southern Rhodesian opinion supports an idea which Mr. Smit hoped to pioneer. The authorities progressively increased production of maize by Natives for export by co-operative enterprises under Government supervision, for which legislative powers already exist.

The intentions in the matter of mining taxation were, said the Minister of Finance, generally to assist the industry and the country, which is so largely dependent upon it.

Government to Foster Native Progress.

"A fine word about our Native population," said Mr. Smit. "The Government has a keen sense of its responsibility in that matter, and means to foster Native progress. The great majority of Europeans in the country have a real liking for the African, who is a good and a good-humoured fellow, and with whom it is not difficult to live on good terms. The Native is only at the beginning of his development, and those people in this country who assume that he is not being given, and is not to be given, a fair deal, have not acquainted themselves adequately with the intentions of the Government and people of Southern Rhodesia. If they would come out and see things for themselves, they would recognise the error of their present ideas."

**The Speaker's Impressions
Of His First Visit to England.**

"NOTHING HAS IMPRESSED ME MORE during my two months' visit," said the Hon. A. R. Welsh, M.P., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament, to *East Africa and Rhodesia* on the eve of his departure, "than the fact that I have not heard a single angry word spoken in the streets, not even when Coronation traffic was at its height. I was born in South Africa, you know, and neither my wife nor I had visited England before this summer, and our most optimistic anticipations have been transcendently surpassed."

"The loveliness of England has been a revelation. We had heard and read much about it, of course, but were not prepared for such beauty as we have seen in different parts of England, Scotland, and Wales. I do not believe that there can be a fairer land in all the world, that there can be such garden lovers; that there could be better tempered and better disciplined folk; or that there could be people who more truly love liberty and will at all costs retain it as their national heritage."

British Interest in African Dependencies.

"The hospitality we have experienced has been overwhelming, and that I think, has deepened the case with everyone who from any part of British Africa whom I have met. Whether entertained publicly or privately, we must all have been impressed by the keen interest shown by our hosts and fellow-guests, and I at least, feel that there have been abundant proofs that the general course shows a deepening of

the alleged weakening of its interest in its African Dependencies.

"There are, of course, a few cranks who, seemingly knowing very little indeed about Southern Rhodesia, misjudge us in the matter of our attitude to the Natives, but my contacts lead me to think that the vast majority of people credit us with decent motives, and are not inclined to think that we deal less generously with the Africans in our midst than the world if the responsibility fell upon them."

"I have one regret that I shall never overcome—that I have allowed so many years of my life to pass without visiting this wonderful country. Not to have done has been one of the biggest blunders of my life, and I hope that other people in the Rhodesias and East Africa will not commit it, but will learn from my mistakes."

Mr. and Mrs. Welsh were among the Southern Rhodesians present in the Abbey for the Coronation, being the guests of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Affairs of Nyasaland.

Sir Robert Bell as Financial Commissioner.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has appointed Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as a Financial Commissioner to visit Nyasaland, for which he will leave early in September, accompanied by Mr. R. D. Harrold, a District Officer in Tanganyika Territory, as Secretary. The terms of reference to the Commissioner are:

"(1) To inquire into the whole field of Governmental expenditure in Nyasaland, with particular reference to the cost of the administrative and technical services; and to report whether in your judgment the total expenditure can be satisfactorily reduced, whether by reorganisation or other means, without detriment to efficiency."

"(2) To examine the revenues of the Nyasaland Government, and to advise whether any, and if so what, modifications in the existing system of taxation in Nyasaland should be effected."

"(3) To examine the question of future development of the country such as would improve social and economic conditions in Nyasaland and thus lead to a greater productivity of its source of revenue; and

"(4) To examine the Nyasaland public debt, the incidence of debt charges on the railways, the Nyasaland taxpayer and United Kingdom funds, and to make recommendations."

Editorial reference is made under Matters of Moment.

Zanzibar Praises Nyasaland.

AFTER three Zanzibar teachers had attended the Jeanes Training Centre in Zomba last year, they submitted reports, extracts from which are given in the annual report of the Protectorate's Education Department. The Natives of Nyasaland, they state, though more ignorant, are not so stubborn and are easier to influence than the Natives of Zanzibar, where those who have a public morality and civilisation are harder to influence and would not so easily follow anyone claiming to bring about a revolution in their lives; they would hear endless questions on any one trying to introduce a new thing.

Lord Lagard Surveys

Some Main Problems of Africa.

THE SOCIAL SYSTEM OF THE BANTU and other African races is ultra-democratic but the Western parliamentary type is unsuited to the mentality of the African, and is incompatible with some of his most cherished loyalties. The idea of replacing the chief or elder and his councillors by a single representative elected by secret ballot to a debating chamber in which a majority vote would prevail, is a method of government foreign to African ideas. Even if the chief of a particularly advanced community were himself a member of the Legislature and could join in debates in English, he could not voice tribal opinion with out his councillors, and less advanced communities would be unrepresented.

In India the educated and politically-minded minority had for a century been taught to regard parliamentary institutions as the only path to self-government and independence. It was therefore too late in India to think of adopting any other form, but even so backward tribes are excluded and placed directly under the Governor. In Africa it is fortunately not too late, and His Majesty's Government has wisely decided on forms of local self-government understood by the people.

Self-Government and Detribalisation.

We cannot foresee what form that self-government may ultimately take. It may be that some communities will of their own accord adopt some of our ideas—such, for instance, as the acceptance by a minority of the decision by the majority as final. When the time comes, it is never distant a future, in which Africans can take part more fully in their own government and in the common affairs of all races inhabiting their territory, the educated African will, I hope, have reached that as a leader and councillor in a Central Native Council, he will have entered on a path leading more surely to a responsible share in the government than by being a dependent member of a Legislature largely dominated by Europeans. I hope I am accurately informed that many are realising already that there can be no higher aspiration, and no greater opportunity under a sympathetic Government, than to share and perhaps to lead in this movement.

The tribesman who leaves his home to engage on wage-labour can always count on being welcomed back and on being included in the allotment of land to grow food for himself and his family. The detribalised Native has no home to which to return. Whether he be a mandal or a black-coated worker, he has as a rule become dependent on Europeans, and if out of a job has no resources of his own. A manual worker may even be compelled to work for no wages at all in order to get food, and an unemployed clerk may have recourse to an exorbitant money-lender. Both sections of the detribalised are daily augmented: the one by the increasing exodus to the mines, and the other by the rapid spread of education and of mission efforts—and even more by contact with Europeans.

The most pressing problem in Africa is how to check the premature growth of that part of the population who have abandoned their tribal affinities. For the casual labourer, attempts to check migration, the shortening of the contract-labour, or even membership of a trade union, are at best mere palliatives. The true solution is to make the

village community school attractive, and an effective rival to vagrant migration. It must teach boys of the ancestral land and contempt for the man who deserts his wife and family to seek high wages and the excitement of travel. It must teach him how to better the yield of his fields and his livestock, so that his sons may have enough.

For the educated section there are the openings in the Native Administrations, and the test of the administrators is to see that the rulers and their councillors make such service attractive. Of the professional careers the most important is the medical. For the fully qualified surgeon or physician there are openings in Government service or with the leading mining and other companies, or in private practice, but probably the most lucrative—because so much needed—would be the profession of dentistry. Not the least of the advantages of the medical profession is that there are openings for every degree of qualification, from the village dispenser or hospital nurse up to the fully-trained licentiate from a great London hospital.

Dietary Problems

An investigation is being made of the diets of the African. The results may involve many social and economic adjustments, e.g. in land-tenure, in wage-labour, and in taxation. Relations between the European landlord and the African may gradually tend to approximate more to partnership and less to employer and employed, to which there seems to be some tendency in Swaziland and in the Sudan. In the economic sphere, no less than in the political, foresight and guidance, both on the part of the British staff and of the Native leaders, is required in the adaptation (which is the synonym of Indirect Rule) and the improvement of Native methods in agriculture, and other economic conditions, in order to achieve permanent results.

Never has the Imperial Government been so ready to afford financial assistance. Though in the present tide of prosperity the estimates of revenue have in practically every Dependency been exceeded by very substantial amounts, the Imperial Government is in many cases making very large grants through the Colonial Development Fund and guaranteed loans—and we all welcome the resuscitation of the Empire Marketing Board. But the idea of administering the backward territories so that they shall be able to stand alone under modern conditions is not being fulfilled if, even in time of prosperity, they learn to expect money-grants from the British taxpayer, who is bearing a very heavy burden himself.

Though I advocate free trade in our African Colonies, I recognise that there is substance in the argument that it should also be fair trade. I have suggested that an obligation on the importer (equally applicable to all nations) to buy where he sells would not be incompatible with free trade. The problem of combining free trade and fair trade, while enabling the people to improve their deplorably low standard of living, by buying cheaply and selling freely, offers a field for original thought.

The acceptance of the principle of equal commercial opportunity would not, I imagine, preclude the supposition of any provision in the interest of the Natives which apply equally to the British and other nations, and therefore an African Government offers a preference to any country in return for a similar preference in its market, the result would not appear to be isolated, provided the same is done in return if the African Government makes the supposition that the goods imported from a foreign country shall bear a reasonable proportion to the value of its purchases of local produce.

* In his presidential address to the Annual Conference of the School at Oxford.

Social Hygiene in Colonies.

A Rhodesian Experiment in Co-operation.

By Mr. H. L. S. AMERY, Director of Social Hygiene, Colonial Office.



At the time of Mr. Amery's presidential address at the Annual Social Hygiene Conference in London in 1935.

It was to be said that brought into contact with the problem thirty years ago while visiting Uganda, where he was impressed by the beauty and fertility of the country and by the intelligence and attractiveness of the Native people.

But he was appalled by what he learned of their physical condition. From Entebbe he could see fertile islands

whose population, numbering tens of thousands, had been exterminated by the sleeping sickness brought by tsetse flies from West Africa. The rigorous measures then taken by the Government had achieved marked success.

The other scourge was a fatal disease, which threatened to destroy that same population sleeping sickness left behind. It was in investigating the disease, told of the terrible problems introduced into East Africa by the construction of the railway by which goods were imported from India and the sea, and by such disturbances to Native social life as resulted from the mass insistence by missionaries on their converts abandoning all but the white wife, the consequence of the many women gravitated to prostitution.

In 1929, Mr. Amery continued, he was at the Colonial Office when the British Social Hygiene Council made the first attempt to secure assistance for the investigation of the venereal problem in the Colonial Empire, and he was able to persuade Lord Milner to make a grant for such a mission.

Complications of the Problem.

After reviewing various aspects of the problem in Great Britain and the Dominions, Mr. Amery said that in the Colonies one tremendous difference was that the people were poor and the Governments had very small resources; thus medical facilities were often non-existent or were difficult for the Governments to provide. The matter was even more complicated than in England, by social customs and traditions of a fundamental past, some of which aggravated the difficulties. In other cases, in our day, a strict rid of primitive, and sometimes repulsive, Native customs we forget how much the social hygiene of the people and the quality of their life and character we might be inheriting. These traditions, as was maintained by the missionaries, insisted on monogamy.

Social problems were created when mines and other industries were introduced among primitive communities, drawing them away from the agricultural life and involving their absence for periods, with consequent effects to themselves and their families. Before administrators migrated in respect to Native customs they should fully understand the bearing on Native social hygiene.

Provision for education was controlled by the Government in countries where there was no established system of education and

by the absence of those voluntary organisations, on which people were accustomed to rely in older countries. Administrators and their wives should take an active interest in teaching from the simple and unostentatious business institutions and others should feel that they have a duty in this respect as well as in the preservation of order and restoration of public life.

The Colonial Office could not afford to allow individual Colonies to neglect the problems of health and education simply because they happened to be more or less interested than others. The inequalities in resources between the larger and smaller Colonies must be smoothed out and the Colonies provided with the assistance they required. The Colonial Development Committee recognised that an essential element in development was health, and satisfactory and useful results had been made in more than one case to provide the necessary equipment and personnel for the work.

The Importance of Health Education.

What the British Social Hygiene Council is doing in this field was explained in a report which described the Bantu film expedition as a vital educational experiment, the aim of which was to adapt the film to the psychology of the African to obtain an understanding of his sense of humour, his values, and the emotional basis of his behaviour, and to present the scientific and Western scientific knowledge in healthy agriculture and entertainment to him in a form related to his own environment.

Priority was also paid to the work of missionary organisations, whose facilities for health education should, it was urged, be developed through their educational machinery, while the importance of closer co-operation between the authorities and missions in adult health education was stressed.

Attention was drawn to plans under consideration in Southern Rhodesia, where philanthropic trusts may possibly provide such equipment as films and projectors, while the Government guides the lines of teaching, while the initiative and organisation are provided by the voluntary and mission organisations. The newly constituted Rhodesian Social Hygiene Council, the governing body of which contains representatives of Government, Legislative Councils, missions, and the Federation of Women's Institutes, is responsible for this scheme.

Scarcity of voluntary organisations is a growing standing difficulty of health education in the Colonies, though health education demands primary consideration. Hospitals are built and malaria swamps drained, but adequate money is not spent in educating the population in behaviour which will lead to the avoidance of disease.

Demonstration and Personal Contact.

The report states: "Education is largely demonstration, more particularly so among those living under the influence of two cultures, and one of the major needs in health education is the development of voluntary social services, which through the direct contact of the educated leaders with the individuals of the population, can convey information through personal demonstration of behaviour and in conversation."

After Hull it was said that he received several delegates to the British Social Hygiene Council Chamber of Commerce. He said that Germany would be satisfied with the grant of the Cameroon and Togoland on the grant of which Germany would turn to the League of Nations.

European Labour for Africa

St. Edward Grigg's Suggestion

THAT WE SHOULD SEE OURSELVES to take the lead to import European labour into Africa in order to reinforce native labour supplies was urged by Sir Edward Grigg, former Governor of Kenya, in a discussion following his address in London last week. Major G. Shaw Orde Browne on the problems of recruited African labour.

The implications of the problem, said Major Orde Browne, was wide and grave; the complex aspect had long received attention but there had been neglect of the moral and sociological effects, the organic and menaging nature of the effects. The Belgians in the Congo took the first conspicuous official steps when in 1921 they appointed a labour commission, the business of whose recommendations had yet to be considered elsewhere.

Labour recruitment in itself to countries and Europeans engaging in it are too often interpreted as exploiters of the ignorant native. Hence the need for careful scrutiny of the business. The international labour office advocated abolition of all professional trafficking in favour of Government exchanges for the placing and distribution of labour. Such a system would be ideal, but there seemed little hope of its immediate establishment, in which case existing agencies should be controlled to ensure fair dealing and proper treatment.

Short spells of Employment Desirable

Legislation had steadily progressed towards a shorter spell of employment until a year or even six months was becoming common. Considerable importance attached to the exact period, an account of the organisation of African life, and there was much to be said for restriction of the contract to something less than a year.

Having described conditions in over-recruited areas where a village "let" offers a sad departure from the normal happiness and tranquillity of African society, Major Orde Browne said the serious remedy was that the worker should be accompanied by his wife and family. That made formidable the cost of the journey and aggravated the question of accommodation; the enormous numbers of labourers concentrated in such areas as the Rand rendered economy of space essential and the provision of housing for married people in place of barracks for bachelors was regarded as impossible. In many places labourers were not encouraged to bring their family, and in such localities, such as Johannesburg, women were forbidden in the compounds.

Yet again authorities advocated the encouragement of family life, the improvement in health and contentment more than compensating for the extra expense and trouble. In the Congo the Union Miniere and the Hautvolts du Congo Belge did everything possible to enable their workpeople to lead a normal domestic existence; excellent quarters were provided, family farms were issued, maternity and child welfare received careful attention, schools flourished, and the community life stemmed from the bachelor society of a mining compound.

The growth of such a community involved a gradual displacement of population which would increasingly remain permanently in the employment area, in connexion with the home village becoming weaker so that the new generation would have no knowledge of the default home. Such a development was also considered bones of some managements, but the recent depression retarded

unsuspected complications and responsibilities. No longer connected with their homes and having no claim to land, the employees had become entirely dependent on the company for their livelihood, and their numerous workpeople had to be discharged, means of support had to be found for them. In normal circumstances the new community would not have existed successfully enough, but the responsibility of the wholesale transfer of people required full consideration by the Administration before it could be justifiably authorized.

"I should be sorry to say that I favour the Johannesburg system," said Major Orde Browne in the subsequent discussion; "or that I prefer the Belgian system. I think it must always be a case of examining the actual conditions on the spot and working out some well-considered policy to meet the case."

"The problems are conspicuous and urgent. Practical support can be given to the effort for improvement by the stimulation of public interest in such questions as recruiting conditions, the spread of disease, the adequate inspection of living and working conditions, and above all, the whole effect of the wage-seeking habit upon the African village community. Sustained attention to these matters will render very real service to that somewhat helpless person, the Native labourer."

Africans Themselves Demand Development.

Sir Edward Grigg was confident that the world would not get what it wanted out of Africa by means of African labour without doing immense injury to the African people. The question was whether we should stop trying to get those things out of Africa or reinforce the African people. Dr. Drummond Shiels (who had participated in the discussion) felt the African should be left alone; that it was not right that village life should be destroyed because the products of Africa were necessary to civilisation. He (Sir Edward) though attracted by that solution, recalled that the spine of Africa, from the southern Sudan to the Rand, was the most highly mineralised area in the world, and that it was impossible to say that what the world acutely needed must not be produced because we had determined on the highest grounds to put a wall round Africa and make it a human Whipsnade.

The world would not allow that what the majority wanted it would ultimately get. African development was not being forced entirely by the outside world; Africans themselves would insist on development, for they now wanted the things Europeans had shown them. Deterioration would also certainly continue, not because it was forced on the African, but because he was determined to become like the European.

People in this country demanded that the African should have medical, educational and other social services, for which revenue was necessary; there would be no real social progress without greater production and mineral development.

To prevent development being more than to Africa, there must be a much larger measure of control over the movements of the African; control was essential to his protection. What introduction into Africa of labour from other sources had also to be considered if the pressure on the African was not to become intolerable. No one would like to see repeated the experiment of importing Asiatic labour, which had created more problems than it had solved, and so the question of what was a European problem and the nations of Europe had to get together for the problems of Africa were ever to be solved satisfactorily.

Specialists Bewildered

By Plan to Educate Africans

A CONFUSION by Mr. H. Mumford, a former Director of Education in Kenya, that he was confused by the paper and bewildered by his speech immediately following it, coupled with his offer to add a little to the confusion, and the nature of the discussion at last week's meeting of the Imperial Social Hygiene Congress when Dr. W. Bryant Mumford, formerly of the Tanganyika Education Department and now head of the Colonial Department of the University of London Institute of Education, spoke on "African Educational Objectives on Two Fronts," the subject of his paper being "Some Provocative Suggestions as a Basis for Discussion between Administrators, Educators and Anthropologists."

Sir Donald Cameron presided, answered a criticism of the Malangali educational experiment, and gave an admirable interpretation of the points raised in the debate in relation to the African needs.

"Why did Malangali fail?" asked Mr. Scott. "Because you were trying to combine something of the old African method of education with the European superstructure," he answered himself.

Dr. Mumford replied that it was not reasonable to state that the school ceased to be what it was because it was what it was. It ceased because the left Malangali, because his successor had no sympathy with that point of view, because the Territory was financially depressed and that tribal elders, the keynote of the scheme, were retrograded as "frills."

Sir Donald Cameron's explanation was that the experiment ceased because Dr. Mumford left, and because the Governor (Sir Donald) and the Director of Education who were in sympathy with the experiment also left.

Dr. Mumford and the African.

Dr. Mumford made the following points in his paper:

"Educational objectives and applications to the African Dependents have, of late, been discussed by Europeans for Africans rather than by Africans in consultation with Europeans, for the well-being of the Africans themselves. It did not at first occur to Europeans that Africans should be consulted, which at once explains why they were prepared to accept and which they wished to receive. The European was just as incompetent as the African. The European was good at African matters, but the African could not know anything about the vast number of sciences of European culture which could be of value to him."

"The anthropologist teaches an understanding of African sociology to the European and teaches an understanding of European sociology and ways of living to the African; must play an increasingly important part in the formulation of educational policies. But there will have to be a common agreement on the nature of the fundamental question, is it the aim of education to train people of all races for one ultimate civilized way of living, or, on the other hand, to start out with the assumption that there may be many parallel, good ways of living and that different systems of organization and culture are different than the European system. It is not to be done, however, until the two are clearly distinguished. Is there one right way of living, or are there many, and one wrong, or are there many?"

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the African ways, and the European, or those African who are European in all but the colour of their skin, must combine the best European ideas and only those which the Europeans assume are good for the African, but, wherever else the African may demand from Europe, on the grounds that the African himself may have things to offer as good for his children to learn, and that, in any case, the ways have not before him."

The paper has anthropologists to help the African in his selection of the material to be taught and ways, their meaning and implications, as well as explaining the new ways, their nature, and the implications of their adoption.

Economic, Social and Religion.

Considering the need of economic, social and religious education, the European monetary system and competition in the open market. On the other hand, schools must expose the non-monetary system of Africa, where exchanges depend on human needs, obligations and where there are no relative values. Pupils must learn what is good and what is bad in these systems. They must learn that although they improve the necessities of life for all who belong to each group and make difficult the great accumulation of wealth by the few, they lack mobility and freedom. Special attention should be given to the peculiar position of cattle and their religious significance. It should be explained how, in spite of certain drawbacks, they function as symbols of wealth and social and political status without being open to those usual in a monetary system. In political teaching, the school must try to interpret European democracy, European bureaucracies and dictatorships. It must discuss how, in these systems, as opposed to African systems, religious, social and economic organization, government, administration and justice may function independently of one another. On the other hand, the school must discuss the African political systems modelled upon the family and extensions of the family, and in which religious, social and economic organization, law-making, administration and justice function as one unit in controlling the destinies of every individual, whether chief or subject.

In religious teaching, the school must teach the individualistic form of Christianity holding sway in Europe to-day. Schools might discuss the degree to which Christianity has led in humanizing the development of European civilisation, and they might contrast some aspects of European practices with the teaching of Christ himself, and inquire whether, in these aspects, his ways are not more closely akin to African than European ways of living. With regard to African beliefs, on the other hand, they should explain how family, clan and tribe share their moral responsibilities. They must teach also the place of ancestor worship and group sacrifices on the tombs of great leaders.

Differences are not as clearly defined as might appear. The problems are far more complex. Nevertheless, they must be faced, and the assumptions of this discussion accepted, always remembering that the education of Africans again is ultimately the right of the African, and rather than an imposition of government, European policy, and that the initiative must increasingly be passed into African hands, here are numerous immediate problems which for free and informal discussion between educators and anthropologists, African and European."

Keep the Anthropologist in His Place.

Mr. J. Mayhew said the African would ultimately select for himself what he wanted, for history showed that one culture could not be imposed on another. We could offer instruments or means to an end, or we could offer ends in themselves. It was not to be supposed that people were so stupid as to use instruments to pleasure or power without turning to themselves, it was our business to offer them, to leave the choice of acceptance to each one. There were the absolute values, each end in themselves as the conceptions of democracy, and the right of the individual to decision free from the group. There was nothing biological, or racial, or racial about those conceptions and hopes. The African should not be told that he should not judge or try, but they should be called to their own feet. We want the services of the anthropologist, but we must be most careful that he is not in his place."

A copy of Dr. Mumford's paper had been sent to education authorities overseas, but any comment had been received from the Chief Native Commissioner in Kenya, who wrote that Africans in that Colony had not reached the stage at which they could be asked to consider and discuss the respective merits of European and African culture and traditions. They were eager for European education because they felt that power and wealth lie that way, and would be satisfied if they were told that in some respects their own culture was superior to that of the European. Certain tribes were progressing very rapidly, and a majority might be able to appreciate the issues involved, but

C.N.C. would not advise any general modification of the educational system on their lines suggested. "I should have liked to have had the views of the Director of Native Education in Kenya," remarked Sir Donald Cameron.

Sir Donald Cameron Gorges With Doubt

Winding up the debate, Sir Donald Cameron said: "My mind is tormented with some doubts of a doubtful origin from my experience in the rougher fields of administration, as compared with the seconded study of this subject in places like this. The paper is built on the assumption that we are masters of the situation, that we can put our hand on the lever and keep it down, graduating the progress with which our civilization is to be brought into contact with anything of civilization that the primitive African has of his own."

"It is not possible to improve the condition of the African unless he produces something better than subsistence crops. If he produced nothing more than that, he would have to remain in a state of nature, and if left in that state, which is unthinkable, despite what we have done for him in stopping the various methods by which he killed himself in the past, he would be exterminated in a great portion of Africa. He would certainly be exterminated if left in parts of Tanganyika."

"I think you over-estimate what the African has to build on. His civilization must come from without, and it must come from us unless we withdraw our contacts with him. If you keep the African apart from the European, perhaps the African would have the time and thought to select what he wanted from anything our civilization has to teach, but he must be in a position to send his own missionaries into the world to enquire what is best for him."

"The African is going to demand education, he is not going to wait for courses to evolve a civilization of his own. He is going to borrow from the nearest civilization he can find, and that is from our civilization. There is very little on which the primitive African has to build. He has very little to contribute himself."

Editorial comment is made under Matters of Moment.

(Continued from next column)

point of the Rhodesian visitor. Fruit is cheap and abundant. A rich hinterland provides quantities of fresh provisions of all kinds. The people of Beira are most courteous and hospitable.

In this matter of enthusiastically providing suitable holiday homes for Rhodesian children, many of whose parents could not otherwise afford them the benefit of a trip to the sea, Beira has put Southern Rhodesia in her debt. The Colony is not likely to forget these neighbourly actions.

Beira for Holidays Rhodesians and P. E. A.

From a Correspondent in Southern Rhodesia

SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE as to the extent to which Europeans become acclimatized to tropical and semi-tropical conditions is sadly lacking, and is badly needed. It is not possible that elementary science may provide a starting point for further extensive investigations. For instance, cannot the establishment in Southern Rhodesia and Beira of herds of Shorthorn or Friesland cattle provide useful authorities? If, after a few generations, cattle may be acclimatized in these colonies, there is reason to believe that human beings will also eventually adapt themselves.

On the whole, Southern Rhodesia possesses a very healthy climate through some low-lying districts have gained a deserved reputation for malaria. There are many Europeans who have lived in the Colony for 20 years and more without once going away, and who enjoy perfect health, but local doctors agree that the generation of European children now growing up needs to go to the seaside at least once in two or three years if its members are to keep fit. This conviction has led to the growth of Children's Seaside Holiday Societies, which do much good work in organising expeditions to the coast.

The co-operation of the Portuguese authorities in Beira has been of the greatest value, not only in the building and equipment of the necessary seaside homes, but also in their putting supervision and assistance while the parties of children are in residence in that town.

Experiences in International Friendship

It was the writer's good fortune not long ago to attend a campfire colony given on the beach at Beira by Rhodesian and Portuguese boy scouts. What it was a real happy gathering was evident. These early experiences in international friendship are bound to have great educational value to Rhodesian children, while the adults are indebted by the knowledge that the active workers for these holiday societies cannot speak highly enough of the enthusiasm of the Portuguese to make one's visits a real success in every way.

Now that the seaside holiday scheme has been in operation for some years, its wider possibilities are being realised. Under the auspices of voluntary associations it has become an essential part of the educational system of the Colony, and it is quite possible that the next step may be to establish a third school at which children in certain classes may spend a term when health considerations require a longer visit to the sea than they can get in any ordinary course of school holidays. A happy coincidence is that the second school term, which begins in May and ends in August, covers the winter months during which the Beira climate is delightful.

Beira is a well-conducted town which has all the makings of a good holiday resort, and conditions there are improving every year. The bathing is safe, and there are magnificent beaches with lovely palm trees in the background. In particular, the Malsam Beach, about 100 miles from Beira, is a gradually sloping shore of the sea, and there is an excellent golf course. The nearest first-class port in Southern Rhodesia is Beira, with many ships and so far from any other than foreign flags, which lends character to the view.

(Continued on page 141 of this issue)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tribute to Kenya Youth.

Mr. E. E. Biss writes of his Experiences.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—In your issue of June 3 you quote the following passage from an article by a Mr. Max Salvadori: "There is a small number of young people in Kenya and Tanganyika born and bred on the highlands which they have never seen, as their parents are too poor to afford the expenses of long holidays on the coast. They are usually physically weak and mentally dull."

I am delighted to see that you lost no time in rebutting these and other statements of this gentleman. It is just possible that the intention was that the word "small" should be emphasised (all populations include a small number of unfortunates), but the general tendency of the passage is to convey a wholly false impression regarding Kenya.

It is extremely rare for a white child in Kenya to reach the age of sixteen without spending several holidays at the coast, though the climate of the highlands is such as not to render such changes indispensable. Parents, of course, frequently take their own children to the seaside. When they cannot, they can send them to the annual camp near Mombasa, of which the site was generously presented by Sir Ali bin Salim, and which is organised by a responsible committee. Children whose parents are unable to afford such holidays are provided for by the enthusiastic support of the Kenya public.

If Mr. Salvadori intended to convey the impression that any appreciable proportion of the young people of Kenya, at school or in after-life, are "physically weak and mentally dull," I believe that he was utterly wrong; and I venture to claim some authority in the matter, for, after experience in Britain and South Africa, I served for eight years as Chief Inspector of Schools in Kenya, and in that capacity knew every European school in the Colony.

With few exceptions the young men and maidens of Kenya are well grown, athletic, and physically vigorous. They are in general happily unhindered by psychological repressions such as are only too common in the home country.

Boys from our private preparatory schools take their places on coming to English public schools at least on equal terms, physically and mentally, with the pupils of similar schools in England, and, in addition, bring a valuable experience of the free life of the field.

So far as public examinations can be taken as a guide—and in Kenya the same school examinations are taken as in England—they indicate that the white children of the Colony are rather in advance of than behind English children.

The Europeans of Kenya are awakening to the seriousness of the problem of educating, training, and placing in a sound economic East African organisation the products of their homes; but there is already evidence that those products are not to be despised. Many are young direct from the schools to local spheres of useful work, while a large number of others are already at universities, training colleges of various kinds, and other post-school institutions in Britain and elsewhere, some being assisted by Government scholarships. Already a high proportion of those born, bred, and educated in Kenya during its short history are professionally qualified, and doing useful work in the world.

Yours faithfully,
E. E. BISS

Missionary Pioneer
Portuguese First in the Field

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—Mr. Weller's letter in the 15th June issue of your journal is interesting, but, like the other former correspondents, still leaves much to be desired. The point which all seem to have overlooked is that missionary enterprise—Christianity—in East Africa cannot be particularly successful as the location is chosen, for all doors of opportunity as of Africa must be held to be included in the original letter on which I ventured to offer comment.

It is manifestly unfair to ignore one particular more, of that seaboard when dealing broadly with the subject for missionary enterprise (Christianity) extended from South Africa to the Red Sea. I hold no brief for any particular religious mission, but I am, however, concerned with facts. The Roman Catholics, represented by Portuguese priests, appeared on the East Coast (taken in its entire length) long before any other missionaries or other religious denominations. In my former letter I gave the dates and facts.

Throughout the Portuguese occupation of Eastern Africa—which has been constant, though gradually lessened in its grip and scope—Portuguese priests have been present, and it is most improbable that they restricted their labours solely to the Portuguese garrisons. Investigation will clearly establish this fact. They can never have been wholly absent from the East Coast of Africa since the advent of Vasco da Gama. They were even in Mombasa from the time of Portuguese influences there. Indeed, they were in Mombasa before that, when Krapf appeared for the C.M.S. in Mombasa as Mr. Weller rightly states.

In conclusion, I merely wish to stress that subsequent withdrawal and re-entry do not impair my claim to the status of being the original pioneer in the field. Those who have studied the History of Eastern Africa and Southern Africa also will surely agree that the first missionaries in the field were, without any possible doubt, the Portuguese for the benefit of Christendom.

I return to this subject, my excuse is that I take no heed of the form of Christianity introduced into Eastern Africa, but would like that much-abused word "pioneer" credited to those who are entitled to it.

I hold, and history supports my belief, that the Portuguese priests were the first in that field and have never wholly—albeit partially—abandoned their work. They were the pioneers of Christianity in that field of labour. It is just that word "pioneer" that concerns me.

Yours faithfully,
W. ROBERT FORBES

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

"Recruiting for the Kenya Regiment has gone with a swing."—From a well-known Nairobi resident.

"Your leader in your Coronation Number had the right ring about it."—From a Nairobi subscriber.

Ploughs for Natives.

"Some months ago you reported the increased sale of ploughs for Natives in the Kavirato district of Kenya. You may be interested to know that one of the leading dealers in this business in Kenya has an average of between 200 and 350 of these machines on hand. From other quarters I gather that the demand for ploughs is so great that it really allows of no margin for profit, and is probably close to 50%. So that selling British-made ploughs means a huge amount of cash for the Government."

Trusteeship in Practice.

Colonel Carbutt's Proposals.

WHEN COLONEL C. E. CARBUTT, former Chief Native Commissioner of Southern Rhodesia, addressed the Bulawayo Rotary Club recently, he declared that he did not believe in the possibility of successfully carrying out the policy of Native trusteeship in a Colony like Southern Rhodesia in which Europeans had been encouraged to invest their capital and to make permanent homes. He doubted if those who advocated the policy realised the full implications of trusteeship; the natural sequence of events was that the ward in time attained maturity and took over the management of his own affairs, so terminating the trust. Did Rhodesians look forward to that, and were they prepared to accept it? He doubted it.

After referring to the recent House of Lords debate and the Under-Secretary of State's suggested solution of a "divided State," Colonel Carbutt continued:

"I ardently support the policy of trusteeship, provided it is carried out on practical lines, which will enable it to be applied without any reservations. Because I cannot visualise the white inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia accepting trusteeship in the form advocated by partisans of that policy that I support amalgamation with Northern Rhodesia, which would give us ample space for the division of the State referred to by the Under-Secretary, and the foundation there of a Native State to which all Natives who desired full scope for the development of their civil rights could go, not at a moment's notice, but over a long period, as they develop a democratic sense and a desire for self-expression.

Give the Native his own State.

"The relation of that State to the rest of Rhodesia would be similar to the relationship of existing Native Protectorates to the Imperial Government. Natives would not be debarred from entering European areas, or Europeans from entering the Native areas, as long as the entrance of either served the needs of the other.

"There is no need to be apprehensive of the Native labour supply, for it will be many a long day before the Native ceases to desire to work for the white man, or the white man ceases to need the Native labourer.

"Give the Native a State of his own where he will be free to enjoy the franchise without restriction, and without rivalry with another race. All that would be necessary to implement my proposals would be an extension of the area of the Barotseland Protectorate, so that it could accommodate Natives from elsewhere in Rhodesia, who for various reasons might not appreciate the conditions in the European area, in which their rights would be greatly restricted.

"What I advocate is a long-range policy, devised to prevent racial antagonisms and to give each race the chance of developing to its full capacity.

Colonel Carbutt concluded his address by quoting from Commissioner D. C. Lamb's recent article in *East Africa and Rhodesia* the passage that "in 30 years' great and lasting changes in the grouping of populations might be set on foot, and in a century or even longer might be effected by the balance of population."

Lucifer Golf Tournament.

Tanganyika Entrant's Fine Win.

Lieutenant H. R. Hill, of the 6th K.A.R., Dar es Salaam, won the Lucifer Golfing Society Empire Overseas Tournament last week. He played with fifty-seven clubs—a spoon and six irons. This is the second occasion on which a player from Tanganyika has carried off the Lucifer trophy. Mr. T. P. S. Dawkins having been successful in 1934. Mr. Hill, who has a handicap of 14, was 9 up for the 36 holes. Mr. H. W. Claxton, from Somaliland, playing with a handicap of 4, was tenth with 4 down, and Dr. J. McDonald (handicap of 2) was eleventh with a score of 5 down.

Other East Africans who succeeded in the qualifying rounds and played in the finals were Mr. R. W. Burr, Mr. H. R. Hirst, Lord Francis Scott, Mr. C. K. Twist, Mr. J. H. Wilson and Mr. Claude Wright, from Kenya; Captain A. L. George, from Tanganyika; Mr. R. L. Hett and Mr. D. C. L. Williams, from Uganda; Dr. J. E. R. Buchanan, from Somaliland; and Mr. J. L. S. Kiggell, from Northern Rhodesia. Mr. J. B. Ersmine, of Kenya, also passed the qualifying round, but was unable to play in the finals owing to an attack of malaria.

Altogether over 300 entries for the tournament were received from all parts of the Empire.

At the annual banquet of the Society, when the Lucifer trophy was presented to Mr. Hill, it was announced that the Duke of Gloucester, who was present, had consented to become President. A presentation was made to Captain Carlton Levick, Hon. Scribe of the Society, who visited East Africa a few years ago.

Those seated at the top table at the banquet included Sir John Caulcutt, Sir William Gowers, the Hon. S. M. Langan O'Keefe, and Lord Francis Scott, while others present included the following representatives from the territories: Kenya—Messrs. R. W. Burr, J. B. Cockle, R. D. England, J. V. Grant, I. E. Higginson, H. R. Hirst, A. P. Howell, I. W. Macgillivray, H. A. Markus, R. Price-Williams, J. H. Wilson, and C. C. de V. Wright; Uganda—Captain R. J. D. Salmon; Messrs. C. M. Giles, R. L. Hett, D. L. Gwynne, Williams, and H. M. Windsor-Aubrey; Tanganyika—Messrs. D. F. T. Brown, H. R. Hill, and E. V. Shaw; Somaliland—Dr. J. C. R. Buchanan and Mr. H. W. Claxton; Rhodesia—Messrs. E. F. Angier, H. G. Atkinson, E. T. Brandon, S. M. Catterall, J. P. MacDonald, H. Manson, J. H. Sinclair, and P. R. St. Quintin.

Publicity Conference.

The South African National Publicity Association's annual conference is to be held in Salisbury on August 3 and 4. There will be a civic reception and a party at Government House, and the Government, the Rhodesia Railways and the Automobile Association of Rhodesia are jointly organising a circular tour of the Colony for the delegates.

Excellent Trout Fishing.

During the first four months of this year a lady, Mrs. Alma Bradstock, headed the list of anglers on the Mkusuu River, near Mazembe, Tanganyika, with 257 trout. Dr. G. A. Williams was second with 187, and then came Mr. Stevens Gardner (123), Mr. J. H. Hirst (107), General Boyd-Moss (65), Mr. J. H. Hirst (50), Mr. J. H. Hirst (40), Mr. J. H. Hirst (30), Mr. J. H. Hirst (20), Mr. J. H. Hirst (10), Mr. J. H. Hirst (5), Mr. J. H. Hirst (2), Mr. J. H. Hirst (1).

Mr. J. H. Hirst followed up his success during an Easter week in the Mzimba River, where he bagged 100 trout, but not one of them weighed more than 2 lbs. 10 oz. The best trout weighed 1 lb. 10 oz.

Statements Worth Noting.

"The end of the Commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned."—*Tim. 1.*

"For a bit over half a mile cheetah are the very incarnation of speed."—*Mr. R. K. Cleland Scott, writing in "The Empire Review."*

"Only quite recently have people realised that the contributions of African art to aesthetics should be studied."—*Mr. Ormsby Gore, opening an exhibition of West African art in London.*

"People forget there were days when leprosy was all too common a disease in England."—*Lord Halifax, addressing the annual meeting of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association.*

"Mr. Huggins has played a most important part in creating additional and valuable interest in our tobacco."—*Major L. M. Hastings, M.P., addressing Rhodesian tobacco growers in Mbandelas.*

"Now that the founder and guider of the R.E.A.A. has passed on, an effort should be made to amalgamate that body with the Kenya Association."—*"The Kenya Weekly News."*

"Some witch-doctors are known to be charlatans, and even the honest ones perform tricks to influence laymen. So, to our own doctors."—*Mr. F. H. Belland, writing in "The African Observer."*

"Why should not a start be made by declaring the Nairobi commons a National Park? It might well be called the King George V Memorial Park."—*Major E. H. Ward, in "The East African Standard."*

"The Highlands of Kenya is essentially a white man's country. Even in Johannesburg I have not seen healthier or sturdier children."—*Colonel Deneys Reitz, the South African Minister of Agriculture, in an interview in Nairobi.*

"The Native is beginning to realise that the white man has discovered medicines which he so far escaped the attention of his own witch-doctors."—*Dr. Leggate, Government medical officer, addressing the Mbandelas Farmers' Association.*

"The presence of a Lieutenant-Governor of the Coast would assist the Protectorate (of Kenya), inasmuch as his prestige and power would carry weight in country."—*Sir Ali bin Salim, speaking of a Mombasa luncheon to Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.*

"The interterritorial character of our (Mombasa Chamber of Commerce) interests is responsible for the fact that for 15 years we have urged most seriously the economic union of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika."—*Mr. S. H. Sayer, the President speaking in Mombasa.*

"A little self-examination by members of the mining industry would not be amiss. Have we shouldered our part of the responsibility by providing good working conditions, better housing, food, attention, and adequate wages?"—*Mr. Digby Bennett, President of the Salisbury Chamber of Mines.*

"When Mr. Oswald Pirow becomes Prime Minister he will use this question of South African Native policy in relation to the policy to be followed in British African Colonies as a lever; he will use it as a threat of cessation from the Empire."—*Mr. Julius Green of the London University Institute of Education, speaking in London.*

WHO'S WHO.

360.—Dr. Donald Robert Grantham, M.C., Ph.D., A.R.S.M., M.I.M.M., F.G.S.



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For five years from 1927 Dr Grantham devoted most of his time to geological investigation of the Lupa, being the first member of the geological staff in Tanganyika to undertake a systematic survey of that goldfield. Impressed from the outset, he declared his faith when the big mining houses could not be persuaded to interest themselves, and by his readiness to assist the pioneers of alluvial and reef workings, so won their gratitude and esteem that there was a public outcry when in 1932 the Government lost him to British Guiana as Director of Geological Survey. His return to Tanganyika in 1937 was therefore cordially welcomed.

At the Royal College of Science when the War broke out he at once joined the Royal Fusiliers, but when the Germans made their first gas attack in April 1915, he was one of the young scientists hastily gathered together to form the nucleus of the Special (Gas Warfare) Brigade, with which he served in France, Egypt and Russia until 1918, being awarded the Distinguished Services Cross. After demobilisation he was for a time on the staff of the Royal School of Mines, which he left in 1926 on appointment as Assistant Geologist in Tanganyika.

PERSONALIA.

Mr. M. D. Kempf has purchased the Empire Theatre, Nairobi.

Mr. W. A. Mitchell is now Acting Director of Public Works in Uganda.

Mr. J. O. B. Kelly is now Acting Registrar of the Supreme Court of Kenya.

Captain H. M. Naylor has been elected President of the Uganda Tea Association.

Lieutenant Colonel Sir James Roberts, C.I.E., has been visiting Kenya from India.

Sir Philip Mitchell, Governor of Uganda, leaves Port Bell by air to-morrow for London.

General Smuts is to open the Bulawayo Agricultural Society annual show on September 3.

Recognition has been accorded Mr. Ludwig Aldert to act as German Consul in Nairobi.

Messrs. W. J. Webb and E. E. Rutherford have been appointed to the Nairobi District Council.

Mr. E. R. Jaekel has been appointed Chairman of the Southern Rhodesian Game Control Board.

Mr. W. G. Fairweather, Director of Surveys, has left Northern Rhodesia on leave pending retirement.

Mr. H. P. Rowe has been appointed Chief Surveyor to the Tanganyika Department of Lands and Mines.

Mr. G. C. Seward Leitch has been elected President of the Thomson's Falls District Association.

Mrs. S. Horton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Higgins, of Nairobi, is visiting Kenya from New Zealand.

The Abune Kyrillos, head of the Coptic Church in Ethiopia, who has spent some weeks in Italy, has left for Egypt.

Mrs. Stanley (Miss Nora K. Strange, the novelist) has returned from a visit to Kenya to her home in Worthing.

Mr. M. H. McDougall, managing director of Cooper and Nephews, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., is visiting East Africa.

Mr. C. McMahon, the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, has taken charge of the Southern Highlands Province.

Captain J. L. Bernis, O.B.E., Provincial Commissioner in Tanganyika, and Mrs. Bernis have left England for Capetown.

Mr. R. E. Barry, Chief Inspector of Schools in Uganda, is to make a comparative study of the Native educational systems in Java, Siam, India, China and Malaya, thanks to a grant from Carnegie Corporation of funds.

Mr. T. S. Hinds, of the Nyasaland Customs Department, has been appointed Deputy Controller of Customs in Mauritius.

Mr. Saul Nogueira, a member of the Beira Flying Club, secured his "A" pilot's licence within ten days of taking his first lesson.

Mr. J. F. S. T. Warrington has been appointed Acting Provincial Commissioner of the Northern Province of Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. C. Willbourn, Assistant Postmaster General in Kenya, has been promoted Deputy Postmaster General in Palestine.

The Bishop of Zanzibar has appointed the Rev. C. D. Horsley, Vicar of St. John's, Upper Norwood, to be one of his commissaries.

Sir Hubert Young has accepted the presidency of the recently formed Lusaka branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, Legal Secretary in British Somaliland, is expected to arrive home shortly on leave, pending his transfer to Northern Rhodesia.

Mr. J. G. Jeremy has assumed the duties of Customs officer in Port Herald, Nyasaland, in succession to Mr. W. H. D. Charlton, who is on leave.

Mrs. Rosita Forbes, who has been visiting East Africa and Rhodesia, is the author of "Forbidden Road, Kabul to Samarkand," just published in London.

Mr. G. W. B. Huntingford, of Kenya, has been granted a Leverhulme Research Fellowship for "Research on the Sociology of the Dorobo Tribe in Kenya."

Sir Abe Bailey underwent the amputation of a leg last week as the result of phlebitis. The operation is stated to have been completely successful, and he is making steady progress.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Chenev, who were married in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, in 1912, celebrated their silver wedding last week. They are at present living at Priskney, Boston, Lincoln.

How many East African and Rhodesian friends will regret to hear that Lady Kittomaster has been suffering from bronchitis for several weeks? She is, however, now making good progress.

An article on cotton growing and breeding in the Sudan, written by Mr. Trevor Frought, of the Agricultural Research Station in the Sudan, appears in the current *Empire Cotton Growing Review*.

The Waterloo Peace Prize for 1937, amounting to £2,000, has been conferred on Lord Baden Powell for his valuable services in furthering international goodwill by means of the Boy Scouts.

Flying Officer David Llewellyn, who had to give up his attempt on the Cape to London record this time through engine trouble, and head winds at Khartoum.

Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, the Tanganyika Provincial Commissioner, who is to retire in September, hopes to spend the rest of his days in Southern Rhodesia, where he began his active life in Africa rather more than 40 years ago.

When Sir Robert Brooke-Benham visited Mombasa recently he presented Miss D. E. Robinson, of the Native Hospital, the silver badge of the Overseas Nursing Association, awarded for long and hard nursing service abroad.

Mr. H. S. Belgwip, former Director of Native Education in Southern Rhodesia, has been appointed to act as adviser to the United Society for Christian Literature in the production of books for schools and for general missionary purposes in its African field.

Sir Roger E. Hall, Chief Justice of Uganda, arrived home by air last week. Before taking up his present appointment in 1935 he had for three years been a Justice of the High Court in Southern Rhodesia. From 1919 to 1931 he served in the West Coast.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Edward Sydney Woods, Bishop of Uganda at Croydon, who visited the country a few years ago and sketched some of the new discovered European prospectors' claims in the new discovered Kalungwa goldfield, was last week a guest of Mr. Zichfield.

Mr. C. E. Rowe, Minister of Commerce and Finance in South Africa, is shortly leaving on a special tour up the West Coast en route to East Africa and back to Capetown, to investigate the possibilities of establishing an air message service from South Africa northwards to the East.

An appreciative reference to the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Brooke-Benham's lecture in the Chamber of Commerce to the African social club at Government House, Capetown, was made by a recent address to the Governor from the East African Social Club at a social congress in the grounds of this club at Mombasa.

Mr. D. H. B. Phipps, Pilot of the London to Rhodesia Airline and East African Ltd., has been awarded the East African Memorial Trophy for Southern Rhodesia for his flight from England to the Colony. The trophy is awarded for the most meritorious achievement during the year by an aviator who was a resident in the Rhodesias or Nyasaland.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, Chairman of the British Central Africa Company, has been appointed Chairman of a Royal Commission to inquire into the question of the geographical distribution of the industrial population in this country. Among the members of the Commission is Sir Francis Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias a few years ago.

Mrs. Elspeth Huxley—who left England again recently to revisit America—is engaged in writing another crime story with a murder on safari theme. When that book is published she intends to write a staff of Native tales for which she collected preliminary material on the Bika Reserve during her visit to East Africa a few months ago.

Mr. C. E. Rooke, Traffic Manager of the Tanganyika Railway, who has been promoted Chief Traffic Superintendent of the Nigerian Railways, joined the Uganda Railway in 1910 and was with the Indian Army during the War, after which he was posted to the F.M.S. He became General Manager of the Cyprus Railways in 1929, and went to Tanganyika six years later.

Colonel T. E. Robins recently motored from Salisbury to Abercorn with a party which included Captain and Mrs. Wilson Palmer of Mazahuka, Mr. Sanders, of Blantyre, Miss Betty South of Bulawayo, and Messrs. A. J. Cazale and G. Simpson, of Salisbury. They had some excellent fishing in Lake Tanganyika, and on the departure Colonel Robins entertained the residents of Abercorn at dinner.

The Rev. E. W. Smith, editorial superintendent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Wesley College, Winnipeg, last week. Sir Henry G. Gairney, who presided over the gathering at which the degree was presented, referred to Mr. Smith's special work in connexion with the translation of the Scriptures, and the Rev. A. J. Wilkinson recalled that a year or so ago he had been President of the Canadian Anthropological Society. Professor Gairney, who occupies the Chair of English Literature at Wesley College, Winnipeg, conferred the degree upon Mr. Smith, who thanked Gairney, who had spoken so kindly of his work.



Rev. E. W. Smith

Obituary

The death in Worthing is announced of Mr. J. W. Swzech, who served in East Africa during the War. Mr. Joseph Pinchi, who served for many years in the same department in East Africa.

Dr. E. R. Balmain, who served during the 1935 African campaign and who was recently Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Ilford, died suddenly last week while motoring in the Channel.

DAILY BOVRIL for EXTRA FITNESS

Captain Hugo Dunkerley

Killed in Car Smash in Kenya.

We deeply regret to report the death in Kenya at the beginning of this week, as the result of a motor accident, of Captain Hugo Dunkerley, who was well known in newspaper, aviation and sporting circles in the colony, where he had resided since 1921. He was 41 years of age.

A son of John Dunkerley, the noted Captain Dunkerley, killed in the 1914 Battalion London Regiment in August 1914, and a graduate received a commission in the Argillians, Sutherland Highlanders (S.H.), with which regiment he served in France. He was in the Royal Flying Corps in 1917. He was promoted lieutenant in April, 1918, and Captain six months later. In August, 1919, he resigned his commission in the Territorial Force to receive a permanent commission in the R.F.C. which appointment he resigned in 1920. He was awarded the A.C. for a nose work flight from Hill to Cairo. He was also served in Arabia.

He went to Kenya in 1921 to grow his later took to coffee farming, and after writing a book dealing on agricultural matters, he joined the Nairobi staff of the *East African Standard* six or seven years ago. After editing *The Tanganyika Standard*, Dar es Salaam, for a short period, he became editor of *The Mombasa Times*, in which capacity he created a conscientious regard for the public responsibilities of his task, consistently voicing a wise understanding in the capital of the coast's present and requirements, a closer co-operation between the Protectorate and the Colony, and the development of Mombasa as a holiday and health resort.

Loss to Kenya Civil Aviation.

In Kenya aviation circles his loss will be keenly felt, he was among the great workers for the promotion of civil aviation in this country at a time when the total number of pilots practically could be counted on one hand, and a foundation member of the Aero Club of East Africa, and editor of the Club's official organ, *Wings*.

Dunkerley and the late John Campbell were closely associated in those early days of East African aviation, the pair being for many years together in the same flying outfit in France. Without Dunkerley's assistance in negotiating air-mindedness, East's spectacular leap in the air would not be a reality for the Colony, or, really, to the advantage of the world, which has enabled East Africa to enjoy the full advantage of the imperial air mail contact with Europe, and the closer inter-territorial contacts which have since been established.

Dunkerley also was engaged by one of a number of the East African Air Force's flying airmen, a member of the Kenya Territorial Force, in a Hussar's uniform, in a four-cylinder, Nanyuki, Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, and Nairobi. That flight almost ended in tragedy for the overman Nairobi, which was forced by the smoke clouds, and when a low-level flight was made through expansion of the propeller, the pilot found themselves in a perilous position, with a deep pit in the few yards in front of them together.

A gifted engineer, he was well remembered by his colleagues as a keen aviator, a conscientious and methodical worker, and a keen lover of East Africa. His travels in the colonies had, especially in earlier years, taken him all over Kenya, and friends in many scattered districts will mourn his passing. In retirement, in sympathy with Mrs. Dunkerley to her tragic bereavement.

Sir Eric Geddes.

Mr. G. Woods Humphrey's Tribute.

Like all really great men, Sir Eric Geddes was a simple man. He had more human sympathy and understanding than anybody. I have ever come across. So writes Mr. G. E. Woods Humphrey, managing director of Imperial Airways, in the company's staff magazine.

In the pursuit of an objective or in dealing with a matter of principle, he steered an undeviating course of strict fairness, and he gave, no less than he demanded, a square deal. In business relationships, he tolerated only the highest standards in matters of ethics, but otherwise he was intensely human, with the kindest and softest of hearts. I remember five years ago an official who was dismissed for drunkenness. Sir Eric got him another job somewhere else and enabled him to start afresh.

His thoughtfulness for others was another of his great human qualities. During a period of great pain in the illness he wrote a letter of congratulation to a captain who had just started out a good long distance flight. Within a few days of his death he wrote all his colleagues on the board, and to the departments of the company engaged on the Empire mail schemes, letters of congratulation on the completion of the company's new agreement with the Government.

Our late Chairman granted a soul into our organisation. He gave our company a start in life such as few companies are fortunate enough to enjoy. His passing is a matter of great sadness for all, but the momentum he has given to the company and the lasting inspiration he has left with us will strengthen our determination to complete the great task in which we are engaged in the way he would have had us do it.

Nairobi-Bend Motor Race.

Another Nairobi-Johannesburg motor race is being organised to take place in September. There will be two classes of entries, one for cars up to 1,500 c.c. and the other for cars over 1,500 c.c. It is hoped that the prize money will be higher than last year, when the race was won by Messrs. Hoppley and Englebrecht.

Importance of Education.

Lord De La Warr said in London last week that during his recent visit to East Africa a medical officer told him in the presence of an agricultural officer that he would be prepared to surrender some of his vote if he knew the money would be spent on education, so that he would get more intelligent lot of people to deal with. The agriculturist agreed that he would do likewise.

Karen Estates, Nairobi.

An indication of the extent of recent developments on the Karen Estates near Nairobi, is to be found in the news that the company now supplies water to 56 houses. Development of this residential estate has been progressive throughout, was satisfactory even during the years of depression, and is likely to be accelerated with the recovery in business and the increase of residential settlement in Kenya.

Crashed in Kenya.

Disappearing after leaving Nairobi on a night flight, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Whitmarsh were lost for three days and found for rescue. They had been abandoned when their wrecked machine was seen by one of the searching airplanes near Mount Kenya. In a desolate part of the Rift Valley, Mr. and Mrs. Whitmarsh had, however, escaped practically unharmed. It had been Mr. Whitmarsh's intention to fly to Europe, whether his wife was to precede him by sea.

Zanzibar's Museum.

Exhibitions of Topical Interest.

THE Committee of the Zanzibar Museum has for the first time issued an annual report, a document of modest proportions, but of considerable interest, which should serve to draw wider attention to the exhibits and records. It is greatly to the credit of the Curator, Miss Noel Smith, M.A., who has sought to maintain interest in the Museum in the organisation of special exhibitions of topical interest.

The first, held when the East African mainland currency replaced the rupee and anna, consisted of the actual coins illustrating the history of Zanzibar currency and showing the equivalent values of the old and the new money, labels being in English, Arabic and Swahili. In December, on the occasion of the Sultan's silver jubilee, there was arranged a collection of photographs of His Highness, his children and things intimately associated with him, and of important happenings during his reign. Tourists visited the Museum in large numbers, while, to quote from the report, "it is astonishing how many Natives visit the Museum persistently; they are very appreciative of having the exhibits explained to them."

New exhibits include letters to and from Seyyid Barghash bin Arab, a calendar, models of a monkey trap and of a leopard trap, a clove measure, and an Arab nose-ring in silver.

Location Administration.

Loss of revenue from ground rents in Salisbury's Native location has been reduced from a considerable figure to 1% under the new method of policing by *ex-askari*, each of whom settles minor disputes and is responsible for the behaviour and discipline of his section. Five *ex-askari* are paid monthly salaries by a sergeant.

Inquiries from Potential Settlers.

Valuable publicity was given to East African and Rhodesian products at the recent Agricultural Show stand devoted to East Africa being in the charge of Major J. Gorbet Ward, secretary of the East Africa Office in London, and that of Rhodesia being handled by Mr. Mead; for many years editor of the Rhodesian *Agricultural Journal*. Samples of tea, tobacco and cigarettes were readily. Many inquiries from potential settlers were received.

Rhodesia's Religious Denominations.

An examination of the distribution by religious persuasions of the European population of Southern Rhodesia shows that Anglicans predominate, numbering 22,780, or 43% of the total. There are 9,860, or 18% of the Dutch Reformed Church; 6,322, or 11% Presbyterians; 4,020, or 6% Methodists; 4,675, or 8% Roman Catholics; and 2,220, or 4%, Hebrews. Other religious denominations in the population are Greek Orthodox (540), Baptist (537), Christian Science (304), Seventh-Day Adventist (235), Congregationalist (229), Apostolic Faith Mission (215), Lutheran (160), and Salvation Army (127).

Forthcoming Engagements.

- July 15.—Sir Albert Cook to address East African Group on "Progress in Uganda in 40 Years," Overseas House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1, at 4.5 p.m.
- July 17.—Royal African Society entertains African guests at Royal Empire Society's headquarters. Films made by the Bantu Cinema Experiment 16 be shown.
- July 19.—Port Empire Club, Huddersham.
- July 19.—Rhodesian Mining Federation's annual congress in Bulawayo.
- July 22.—Royal Garden Party, Buckingham Palace.
- July 24.—Second Test Match, England v. New Zealand, Manchester.
- July 24.—Davis Tennis Cup Challenge Round, Wimbledon.

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

Native Law Not Semi-Slavery.

Native Chief on Indirect Rule.

THE establishment of pass laws does not set up a state of semi-slavery or anything like it, said Mr. Charles Roberts, Chairman of the Anti-Slavery and Abolition and Freedom Society, in reply to a speaker at the annual meeting who had stated that from the Cape to Kenya there is a marked trend towards semi-slavery.

The speaker, Mr. Milburn, was voicing the view of several members that the Society should improve its methods of telling the general public of Native living conditions. Dealing with matters which he held should be published by the Society and kindred organisations, Mr. Roberts asserted that from the Cape to Kenya there was a marked trend towards semi-slavery, a notable fact was the Act of the registration of Natives in Southern Rhodesia, which illustrated the tendency to depress the status of the peoples, politically, economically, and in other ways. The resolution of the Society to extend its publicity, did not gain a seconder.

Speaking at a subsequent meeting, the Abika of Abeokuta, West Africa, said the system of indirect rule, of which he was a pioneer, was the answer, though many benefited, since the Natives themselves could better gauge the wishes of their own peoples than could British officers. It was essential, however, to attract the interest of the younger members of the community in the government of the country, for in their hands lay the future.



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Expelled from Ethiopia.

Bible Society's Representatives to Quit.

MR. J. P. HEVLY, representative of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Ethiopia, has been ordered to leave Addis Ababa within 21 days. He has served as the Ethiopian capital since 1921, and through the Bible House was looted just before the Italian occupation in May last year, work has since been carried on with unusual success. Last year 7000 volumes of the Scripture were circulated. The British and Foreign Bible Society has worked in Ethiopia since 1815, and in 1824 purchased by the then very high figure of £1,250 a translation of the Gospels into Amharic made by an Ethiopian monk named Abu Rume. Since then translations have been made into 22 other languages and dialects. Italy is planning a new conquest of Ethiopia by endeavouring to convert the entire Coptic church in Ethiopia to Roman Catholicism, according to a telegram from the Rome correspondent of the Sunday Chronicle. The correspondent adds that the Italian Press has already started the campaign, it being emphasised that "only points of theological subtlety separate the two Churches." The Abuna Abraham of Gondar, preaching in the Coptic Cathedral in Addis Ababa, is reported to have said: "The Italian Government rules by the will of God. He who disobeys the Government disobeys God."

Italian Progress.

News of Italian progress in Ethiopia has frequently been so sketchy and incomplete that it has been difficult to visualise the true picture. An authentic story of Italy's plans is contained in a series of articles contributed to *The Nineteenth Century* by Major E. W. Polson Newman, who in the July issue touches on such matters as religion, the judicial system, education, medical facilities, and white settlement.

Of the prevention of disease he writes:

"The attention of the medical authorities is at present mainly concentrated on malaria, smallpox, venereal disease and the more elementary sanitary services. For malarial prophylaxis three institutes have been set up, one in Britira, one in Somaliand, and one in Addis Ababa. Meanwhile the noisy vaccination campaign is being conducted by means of loud-speakers at eight different points in Addis Ababa. From clusters of megaphones, mounted on poles, the Natives are exhorted in Amharic and Arabic to remember to go and be vaccinated. The words of advice are gradually having their effect."

Writing of the relations between white and black he says:

"The attitude of the Italian officials towards the Native population must seem strange at first to any British

observer. There appears to be a mixture of extreme severity on the one side with excessive leniency on the other. As long as all goes well the Italians treat the Natives much more as equals than is our custom, and seem at times to indulge in a certain familiarity which is unknown in our dealings with Native races. I have never seen Italians curse or bully Natives; they neither shout at nor try to browbeat them. Their attitude is rather one of dignified politeness and humanity, except where firmness is needed, which takes the form of one short, sharp reproof. When however, there is serious trouble with Natives, the Italians believe that severity is in the end the wisest and most humane policy. They hold that trouble must be stamped out immediately by the most severe measures, as an example to others and to ensure peace for the future."

Of colonisation the writer says:

"The present stage of European colonisation is essentially one of preparation, and visible results are no indication of the possibilities of the country. The careers of the Italians to make use of it. As time passes, however, settlements will gradually grow up along the lines of communication. Although the great influx of Italian settlers can be expected this year or next, there is good reason to believe that within a decade the country will be about a million people of Italian nationality."

Casualties in Ethiopia.

It is officially announced in Rome that during June six Italian officers and N.C.O.s were killed in Italian East Africa in reconnaissance and police operations, while another officer died of wounds. In addition, 52 officers and men died "from various causes of service and illness" during the month. All but one of the officers killed belonged to the Air Force.

Total casualties from the opening of the Italo-Ethiopian War to the end of June numbered 1,367 killed in action, 166 died of wounds, and 28 missing. During the same period 2,240 Italians died "from various causes of service and illness."

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E.A. Service Appointments. Transport Co-ordination.

The following appointments to the East African Public Services were made by the Secretary of State during June:

KENYA COLONY.—Medical Officer, Mr. G. F. Clobb.
UGANDA.—Nursing Sister, Miss E. S. Edmondson, Miss M. W. Dempster.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—Nursing Sister, Miss W. A. Roe.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.—Medical Officer, Mr. E. A. Beet. Recent transfers and promotions include:

Mr. A. W. Bradley, Assistant District Officer, Uganda, to be Assistant District Officer, Somaliland.

Mr. F. P. P. Smartt, Assistant Auditor, to be Senior Assistant Auditor, Tanganyika Territory.

Mr. E. M. Clark, Medical Officer, Somaliland, to be Medical Officer, Kenya.

Mr. H. F. Atholite, Postmaster, Seychelles, to be Postal Surveyor and Wireless Engineer, Gambia.

Mr. J. B. Brown, Assistant Treasurer, to be Senior Assistant Treasurer, Tanganyika.

Miss R. W. G. Dave, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Tanganyika.

Mr. R. J. Field, Accountant, to be Deputy Chief Accountant, East African Postal Service.

Mr. A. R. Loveridge, Foreman, to be Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Tanganyika Railways.

Miss E. A. McGill, Nursing Sister, to be Senior Nursing Sister, Uganda.

Mr. J. Mackenzie, Senior Clerk, to be Superintendent of Registration, Secretariat, Nyasaland.

Mr. E. R. Masters, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, to be Office Assistant, Locomotive Department, Tanganyika Railways.

Mr. C. T. Mitchell, Assistant Engineer, to be Architect, Public Works Department, Uganda.

Mr. H. M. W. Nicholson, Assistant Pharmacist, to be Pharmacist, Medical Department, Tanganyika.

Mr. W. G. Quann, Supervisor of Customs, to be Senior Supervisor of Customs, Tanganyika.

(Concluded at foot of next column)

At a recent meeting of the Kenya-Uganda Railway Advisory Council held in Mombasa, the announcement of the Transport Policy Board with regard to co-ordination of transport was received with satisfaction, and the Board was expressed that legislation in all three territories would be enacted at an early date. It was felt that the question was of some urgency, particularly owing to the tendency for delay owing to the advantage of the differentiation in rating policy on Lake Victoria between the Kenya-Uganda and the Tanganyika railways.

The recommendation of Sir Osborne Mance with regard to pooling all revenue between Tanganyika ports on Lake Victoria and the two coastal ports of Mombasa and Dar es Salaam were considered, and a modified scheme, based on the recommendations of the two general managers, was accepted. It was understood that this scheme also had the approval of the Government of Tanganyika. It was hoped that arrangements for a "safety" would come into effect as from January 1, 1937, by which connection it will be reached that all general cargoes between these Lake ports and the two coastal ports were introduced with effect from March 1 last.

With regard to inland traffic, as equal charges to and from the coast and an acceptable scheme for sharing revenue already exist, it was agreed that no further change should be introduced at present.

Approval was given to the proposed new station and district offices at Kampala. Work will probably be put in hand towards the end of the present year.

(Continued from previous column)

Mr. H. F. Reinsford, Staff Surveyor, Tanganyika, to be Computer, Survey Department, Uganda.

Mr. E. Labson Kenwick, Assistant, Customs Department, Zanzibar, to be Senior Supervisor of Customs, Tanganyika.

Mr. C. F. Cooke, Traffic Manager, Tanganyika Railways, to be Chief, Traffic Superintendent, Nigerian Railways.

Mr. H. C. Willbourn, B.C., Assistant Postmaster-General, Kenya, to be Deputy Postmaster-General, Palestine.

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Questions in Parliament.

General Hertzog and The Protectorates

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, replied in the House of Commons last week to the statements made in South Africa by General Hertzog, Prime Minister of the Union, hinting that unless steps were taken to transfer the Protectorates of Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland to the Union Government he would have to consider making an appeal to the King in Council.

Mr. MacDonald said that General Hertzog's statement that in 1935 he was given a written assurance in which the prospect was set out that transfer would possibly occur after a few years, evidently referred to the agreement reached between the then Dominions Secretary, Mr. J. H. Thomas, and General Hertzog, which stated that "the policy of both Governments for the next few years should be directed to bringing about a situation in which it would be possible to become a matter of practical politics to deal with the full acquiescence of the populations concerned."

Last year General Hertzog agreed there was no understanding that transfer should take place in any specified time, and that any practical steps to be taken must necessarily be tentative. He (Mr. MacDonald) regretted that General Hertzog should feel there had been a failure on the part of the Imperial Government to carry out an undertaking given in 1935 regarding the instructions to be sent to the officials in the territories for implementing that policy. Those instructions had been shown to General Hertzog before they were despatched and he had concurred in their terms.

During General Hertzog's recent visit Mr. MacDonald had explained that the situation referred to in the 1935 agreement had not yet come about, and made it clear that the British Government adhered to its terms. He (Mr. MacDonald) also agreed to consider what further steps were now practicable, and there was an understanding that General Hertzog and he should communicate with each other. Meanwhile the British Government were determined to carry out the 1935 policy, and he hoped the problem might be solved in friendly co-operation.

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Mr. Hertzog stated the Dominions Secretary had received any communications from the Southern Rhodesian Government relating to trading and general transit facilities in the port of Harare. Mr. MacDonald said he had received no communication on that subject from the Southern Rhodesian Government recently, but was aware of the importance that they attached to the maintenance of adequate facilities at Beira for Southern Rhodesian traffic.

A Complaint from Kafirondo

Mr. Banfield asked whether the Colonial Secretary had considered the complaint of the South Kafirondo Central Association against the fact that, whereas in 1934 the imposition of the hut and poll tax on old men, women and the lame, blind or otherwise disabled was revoked at a meeting attended by the senior officials in 1936-37 the District Officer renewed the collection of taxes from such persons in 1937.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he had not received any such complaint from any source. He assured Mr. Banfield that sympathetic use was made by all District Officers of the power conferred upon them to allow the remission of the whole or a portion of hut and poll tax in cases where the persons liable to tax were in his opinion without sufficient means.

On Mr. Banfield's asking if he could send the Secretary of State copies of the petition, Mr. Ormsby Gore said he did not like to do so, what might be called *ex parte* statements. The proper course was for any complainant to address a petition through the Governor, who could make investigations and report the facts. He would inquire if the Governor had received the petition.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Is the action of this District Officer in accordance with the recommendations of Sir Alan Bimble?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "Yes, certainly. Not only do the District Officer have my orders, but the responsibility and the right to vary the tax in special circumstances."

Giving details of the present Commission of Enquiry in Northern Rhodesia, Mr. Ormsby Gore told Mr. Paine that the decision to set up a Commission of Enquiry was taken about nine months ago when the adequacy of Northern Rhodesia's revenue to meet the growing demands for expenditure on a stable development was in doubt. The financial situation had since undergone a change for the better owing to the prosperity of the copper mining industry, but the inquiry was still necessary, particularly to advise on the best development of the territory and the distribution of its income. It was for that reason that an agricultural expert was appointed a member of the Commission.

The Copperbelt

Mr. Creech Jones asked what had happened since the recommendations of Africans employed in the Copperbelt in Northern Rhodesia since the Commission on Districts, and whether the Government had adopted any measures to secure a statutory minimum in housing, sanitary, industrial and educational conditions for these workers.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said he could not give an assurance that the best means of improving the social and industrial conditions of the workers on the Copperbelt were under the consideration of the Northern Rhodesian Government. Many of the matters to which reference had been made had been investigated by the Native Industrial Labour Advisory Board set up in 1935, and in many instances the Government had been able to accept, or ensure acceptance by the mines of, the board's recommendations.

What was actually being done? asked Mr. Creech Jones, adding: "In view of the reports of disturbances and the growing industrialisation of the territory, is it not desirable that at least there should be some statutory minimum in regard to social and industrial conditions below which the mines should not be allowed to fall?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that all those things were covered by his answer, and that a great deal had been done in regard to housing.

Mr. Noel-Baker asked if he was satisfied with the conditions there, to which Mr. Ormsby Gore replied: "Of course there is always room for improvement. When you get a sudden industrial boom, which means an enormous volume of labour coming in, it means a vast increase of effort, especially in the housing department. It is not so much a case of individual action as of continuous action to improve conditions in the mining areas."

Replying to Mr. Armstrong the Colonial Secretary said that the meteorological survey of Nyasaland had been proceeding since 1934 and was expected to be completed by the end of 1937. The agricultural survey of the Northern Province of the Protectorate had started, and would probably be finished by the end of this year.

News Items in Brief.

Livingstone aerodrome is likely to be improved. Efforts are being made to revive the Broken Hill Group of P.O. H.

Improved demand for land in different parts of Kenya is reported.

A committee has been set up to investigate the ground hospital scheme for Nairobi.

The Bulawayo Agricultural Society's thirtieth show will be held on September 2 and 4.

The Ndola Women's Institute is to start a branch of the St. John's Ambulance Association.

The International Tourist Alliance Congress will be held in Bulawayo on August 5, 6 and 7.

There will be cattle exhibits at the Salisbury show in August for the first time for 100 years.

The Trans-Nzoia District Association is considering the formation of a stock owners' section.

The Mayor of Johannesburg has opened the new Southern Rhodesia Post Office in that city.

The annual show of the Mombasa and Coast Horticultural Society will be held on August 21.

A Pan-African Highway Conference is to be held next year in Cosermansville, in the Belgian Congo.

A temporary post and telegraph office was opened at Lombadozi for the Ntashand tobacco buying season.

A modern tug is to be used to handle the rapidly increasing traffic in the Kivirondo Gulf of Lake Victoria.

Permission for street collections for the Spanish Relief Fund has been given by Salisbury City Council.

South African Airways now operate an air mail service between the Rand and Lusaka, via Bulawayo and Livingstone.

The erection of steeplechests, each 100 feet high, has been begun for the Matabele direction-finding and transmitting stations.

£10,000 is to be spent in the building and equipment of a hospital in Southern Rhodesia for sufferers from nervous disorders.

Northern Rhodesia is to introduce legislation, on the lines of that in force in Tanganyika, for the control of Native markets.

The Tanganyika Government hopes to introduce before the end of the year a Bill consolidating the game laws of the Territory.

At Wilson Airways machine piloted by Mr. M. C. H. Moser made the first landing on the new Kampala aerodrome last week.

The president bond of the Kenya and Uganda Railways opened last year with a balance of £285,423 and closed with a balance of £246,649.

Tanganyika (Southern Highlands) Estates, Ltd. has constructed an aerodrome near Sio Hill about 50 miles south-west of Iringa township.

The purchase of additional locomotives of the Garratt type for the main line services is contemplated by the Kenya and Uganda Railways.

Nairobi Town Council has made a grant of £100 to the local branch of the Red Cross Society to assist the anti-air raid precautions campaign.

The Uganda Golf Club is organizing an August Bank Holiday tournament which is expected to attract competitors from all over East Africa.

A cattle control scheme has been discussed by the Northern Rhodesia Agricultural Advisory Board, which advocates a marketing board to fix prices.

The Beit Trusts have provided for the award of 30 bursaries of £20 each for Natives in Southern Rhodesia to attend training schools in the Colony.

The Director of Civil Aviation in Southern Rhodesia reports that 50 air pilots' and ground engineers' licenses were granted or renewed last year.

Messrs. Hale & Son, the London insurance brokers who have business interests in Eastern Africa, have admitted Mr. J. K. Boy into partnership.

The Coffee Board of Kenya announces that the annual Coffee Conference will be held in Nairobi on September 24, with Planters' Days on September 25 and 26.

Of the 11,023 people employed by the Kenya and Uganda Railways last year, 520 were Europeans, 2,073 Asiatics, and 18,424 Africans, 10,101 being Indians.

The new bridge over the Chiranku River in Northern Rhodesia will be a steel suspension bridge with a span of 1,500 ft. and with four approach spans each of 40 ft.

Wireless sets were installed in 20 primary schools in Nairobi for a special broadcast in the local station on the conception, construction and benefits of the Suez and Panama Canals.

Southern Rhodesia's tourist season has started, the 272 visitors during June including tourists from Great Britain, the Netherlands, Germany, Norway, America, and South Africa.

The Governor of Uganda has asked members of the Legislature to consider whether provision should be made for a new Legislative Council chamber in the central Government offices to be built in Kampala.

The annual competition of the Kenya Art Society for this year is to be an essay on "The Life History of a Tree." The competition is open to schools, the winning school being presented with the Society's shield.

Over 300 European and Indian students will attend the evening continuation classes in a wide variety of subjects arranged jointly by the Nairobi Municipality, the Kenya Society, the Nairobi Rotary Club and the Education Department.

By the end of the present year the British and Foreign Bible Society, which has been responsible for the translation of parts of the Bible into many Bantu African dialects, will have completed the thorough translation of the Scriptures.

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LATEST MINING NEWS

Eldoret Mining Syndicate.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—Arising out of comments in your issues of May 29 and June 2 on the failure of the above company, may I say that at the meeting at which it was resolved to liquidate the company efforts were made by myself and others to have the shareholders enlightened on its affairs, but there is no evidence of that in the very brief summary of the proceedings subsequently issued to shareholders.

I attribute the rise and fall of the company to (a) the extravagant expectations aroused by rich surface finds in a new goldfield; (b) the fallibility of even conscientious and experienced mining engineers; and (c) the inexperience of the directorate. It is sheer hard luck that no single one of the several promising finds made by the company justified the money spent upon opening them up. Had either the Kabira or North Mava deposits proved payable, the fate of the company would have been very different.

Nevertheless, I agree that a more experienced directorate would not have allowed the company to drift into liquidation in the circumstances in which it did. From the outset, urged upon the board the advisability of strengthening itself by the inclusion of men of wider experience and greater knowledge of mineral exploration and mining, but my advice was not accepted.

At the annual general meeting of November 1933, I wished it to be made known to shareholders that in my opinion the fault of the company was not of my making but in my absence they were negligent as the result of the board held contrary views. On my return to London I associated myself with the efforts of a large number of shareholders to have the control of the management of the company radically altered. When those efforts failed I accepted a offer of compensation for cancellation of my connection as managing director and severed my active connection with the company.

A more experienced directorate would, I am certain, have saved the company from being the complete failure that has been, but whether the efforts of even the most experienced would have made it a success will not be known until it has been proved whether the East African gold deposits are economically workable or not. The evidence to date is still inconclusive.

Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Ltd. has suffered a fate not uncommon to pioneering efforts. I can truthfully say that in no sense was it a fiasco when 75% of the shares were placed on the London market in a bona fide public sale. All parties concerned in the transaction that was a speculative enterprise were valuing for the price at which they bought. Most of the original Syndicate agreed that they boughtness by hanging on to the balance of their shares.

Chairman and managing director I did not feel justified in off loading after I realised that the company was likely to fail.

In justice to the gentlemen who for a time were as the London Committee it should be known that they did their utmost to assist the business and that they resigned only when it became clear that their advice was being ignored and they were offered to take over the control of the company but were turned down by the board.

Yours truly,

Walter G. G. G. G.

(Signature)

Mining Personalia

Mr. P. Westerberg, Stud. Inst. M.M., has arrived home from Tanganyika.

Mr. B. V. Wells, Assoc. Inst. M.M., is leaving England shortly on his return to Southern Rhodesia.

Mr. H. J. R. Way, Stud. Inst. M.M., is on his way to Uganda to join the staff of the Geological Survey.

Mr. C. H. Richards, Assoc. Inst. M.M., of the Kiamusi Gold Mining Company, is shortly returning to England.

Mr. R. Symonds, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has returned from England from Uganda and is shortly leaving for Yugoslavia.

Mr. David Kerr Cross, mine contractor and prominent man Gold Mines, left England last week on his way to Kenya.

Mr. S. K. Ballock, M. Inst. M.M., has just returned for the Sudan, and Mr. T. A. Clarke, Assoc. Inst. M.M., has returned to England from the Sudan.

Claims against the estate of the late Mr. M. D. Caldwell, of Chunya, should be lodged before July 31 with Messrs. Skellan and Shan, 4 Goughal Chambers, London, E.C.4.

Colonel G. T. Farwell, Chairman of Wodhughby's Consolidated Coy. Ltd. and a director of Rhodesia Promoters Syndicate, left East England last week on his way to the properties of these companies.

Sir Cecil Rowland, former Governor of Southern Rhodesia, has resigned from the boards of Ataz Gold Company (1928) Ltd., Gold Coast Main Reef Ltd., and Gold Coast Associated Companies Ltd. Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Johnson, the Southern Rhodesian pioneer, has been appointed a director of Gold Coast Associated Companies Ltd.

Mr. Ewan Price, secretary of Doornkop Concessions and other Southern Rhodesian companies, died in London last night at the age of 60. Many years ago he was appointed secretary of the Beaufort West Railway Trust by Cecil Rhodes and Sir Alfred Beit, and held the post for the rest of his life. He was later then succeeded by Sir Edmund Davis. On his initiative he was appointed a director of the Southern Rhodesian company, the United Exploration Company, and the East West Alliance in recognition of his services.

Wankie Colliery Co.

The Wankie Colliery Co. announces payment of a third interim dividend of 2% in respect of the financial year ending August 31, 1933, making 16% to date. The total dividend for 1933 was 10%.

Gold Mining Developments

Captain W. S. Senior, the Southern Rhodesian Minister of Mines, said in Umtali recently that a lively competition in the coal industry would be very helpful, and that he hoped they might be able to encourage the production of coal from another mine. It is understood that Sir Hugh Williams, M.P., is interested in a recently formed company which is to undertake production at the mine the Minister had in mind.

Mr. MacQuisten's Proposal

Mr. F. A. MacQuisten, who, as Chairman of the F. & Phoenix Gold Mining Company, has temporarily left Southern Rhodesia, commented recently on the country with the construction of roads in this country speaking of the House of Commons. He has also instanced the system of road strips in the country and suggested that similar arrangements should be made in the country roads here. He also mentioned the fact that the country roads here are in a very poor state of repair.

Latest Progress Reports

Subbit Gold.—Returns for June show that 64 tons of ore were treated for a yield of 336.04 fine gold. Treatment of subbituminous tailings was resumed on July 1.

Tanzanyika Central.—Mined in June, 3,055 tons, yield, 11,123 oz. gold, value £27,357. Profits £23,333. Opera- tions had to be confined to richer sections of the mine owing to flooding, and a higher grade of ore was milled.

Globe & Phoenix.—Output for June, 6,030 tons, yield, 1,370 oz. fine gold; profit, £3,829. Developments: 37th level sunk to 10 ft. below 37th level; 37th level raised 22 ft. to 20 ft. dwt.; 37th level between 34 ft. to a trace.

Goldman.—The progress report for June states that 100 tons were crushed, for a recovery of 3.31 one-oz. or more necessary to the ore conveyor belt. Develop- ments during the month totalled 370 ft. Hoist rec- orded below No. 6 level, 10 ft. depth, 125 ft.; from 80 to 105 ft. av. to dwt. over 21 in. from 95 to 105 ft. level low; No. 7 level started from bottom of this shaft. W. drive adv. 43 ft. to 35 ft. low values; from 41 to 40 ft. av. to dwt. over 14 in.; face now showing good ore.

Iron Preferred to Gold

They are the ornaments of modern Natives in Africa always of iron? Mr. J. B. Schofield, raising the question in *Discovery*, says:

In the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries gold was exceedingly plentiful in Southern Rhodesia, for its exploitation had only just begun, and such things as iron and copper were more valuable in the eyes of the natives than gold. I asked the Venda chief Samimbo why his people valued their staff-boxes with iron ornaments and not gold which their fathers used. He replied that his people found it impossible to keep gold after the white man came into the country.

In a moment of opportuneness an old Venda smith showed me a ring, Mr. Neville Jones, a gold gold bracelet he had made, and which he had kept carefully covered up as, according to him, Natives who were seen wearing gold ornaments were often unforgotten.

Tanzania Gold-Mining Syndicate

The annual report of the Tanzania Gold Mining Syndicate states that last year Dr. W. R. Jones visited certain areas on the Kenya-Uganda border in which the Syndicate and the Prospecting and Development Company were greatly interested, and a decision upon his recom- mendations a programme of exploration and development work was laid out. A local East African company, Borderland Syndicate, Ltd. has been formed to develop these properties, and that Syndicate is now installing two pilot treatment plants from which production is expected to begin shortly. After writing off the balance brought forward from last year of £4,000 on investigation of properties account, and expenditure during the year on business not proceeded with, the accounts show a loss of £2,024. The issued capital is £100,000, and investments amount to £117,035.

Latest London Share Prices

	Last week	This week
Andes Syndicate (5s.)	94	96 9/8
Bushick Mines (10s.)	60	62 1/2
Cam & Motor (11s. 6d)	60	80 1/2
Consolidated African Selection (5s.)	45 1/2	44
East African Goldfields (5s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
Explosion Co. (10s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
First Consolidated (9s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
Gold Fields Rhodesia (10s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
Karera Mines, Ltd (5s.)	12 1/2	12 1/2
Kassala (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	9d.	9d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kenya (10s.)	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kwanganji (10s.)	10 1/2	10 1/2
Leopards Consolidated (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Longway Concessions (5s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Komal Gold (5s.)	9d.	9d.
London Australian & East (2s. 6d.)	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.
London and Rhodesia (5s.)	10d.	10d.
Luigi Gold Areas (5s.)	10d.	10d.
Mashava Asbestos (10s.)	31s. 6d.	31s. 6d.
Mehangal Cons. (20s.)	10s. 10d.	10s. 10d.
Rezenie (1s.)	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	1s. 0d.	1s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s. 6d.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (1s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Rhodesia (5s.)	61s. 7 1/2	61s. 7 1/2
Roan Antelope (5s.)	6s. 1 1/2	6s. 1 1/2
Roatman (5s.)	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Selection Trust (10s.)	31s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Silverwood Stars (5s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanzania Gold (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
Tanzania Central Gold (5s. 6d.)	13s. 0d.	13s. 0d.
Tanzania Concessions (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tanzanyika Minerals (5s.)	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Tati Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Thistle-Etaz (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Umga and Rhodesia (5s.)	10s. 9d.	10s. 9d.
Union du Haut Katanga (5s.)	Rf. 104.25	Rf. 104.25
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Watende (5s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Zambesia Exploring (4s.)	14s. 0d.	15s. 0d.
GENERAL		
Arusha Plantations (2s.)	2s. 4 1/2	2s. 4 1/2
British South Africa (15s.)	32s. 0d.	32s. 0d.
Central Line Sisa (4s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Consolidated Sisa (5s.)	10s. 7 1/2	10s. 7 1/2
East African Land	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
East African Sisa Plantations (10s.)	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.
El A. Power and Lighting (4s.)	31s. 0d.	31s. 0d.
Empress Airways (4s.)	7s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
Kassala Cotton (1s.)	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.
Lewa Land (1s. 6d.)	9d.	9d.
Mozambique (Bearer) (10s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 9d.
Part of Beira (1s.)	16s. 10d.	16s. 3d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	8s. 0d.	8s. 0d.
Sisal (6% Pref.) (21s.)	19s. 0d.	19s. 0d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	16s. 7 1/2	15s. 0d.
Victoria Falls Power (5s.)	30s. 1d.	30s. 9d.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Advice is given in the express opinion that no legal liability is accepted by "East Africa and Rhodesia".
 Except in the case of any bona fide subscribers to "East Africa and Rhodesia" such inquiry must be accompanied by the coupon to be found at the foot of page 1406.
 Every inquiry must bear the writer's full name and address (in capital letters, please), but replies will, if desired, be published under a pseudonym.
 Advice will not be given over the telephone, by telegram or by letter.

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

INVESTMENT—London, Australian and General Expatriation. A considerable East African interest has been put in the Kesteven, Tarami, Bakapusi and other gold mines, and many extensive holdings in other fields. It is recommended to sell some time ago, when the share price was 45. Now that they have fallen to half that price, they should again be a good speculative purchase. Lowest prices in the last three years have been 25, 30, 60, and 30, respectively, while the top prices in those years were 45, 40, 35, 60, and 35. There is a wide scope for capital appreciation.

INVESTMENT—True that a far larger proportion of the South African shares are dividend payers, but East African and Rhodesians have not been subject to anything like the same amount of boosting to high levels. Consequently in the recent scare there has been nothing like the depreciation shown by South Africans, many of which have lost about 50% from the maximum price quoted this year. Many East Africans and Rhodesians have remained almost unaffected, and others have lost only small fractions. Among dividend payers refer to the London and Nairobi, Kenya, Kenya Gold Mining (London), Major, Klubb and Phoenix, Kenya Gold Mining (London), London and Rhodesia, Rhodesian Anglo-American, Rhodesian Securities Trust, and Victoria. Caution, for instance, in relation to our August 1936.

New East African Bank. Indian Enterprise in Uganda.

THE Merchant Bank of Uganda, formed by British interests, and formally opened in Kampala by Mr. H. J. Fraser, President of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, does not propose to compete with existing banks, according to Mr. Hassam Khasru, the managing director, who speaks to the other banks for goodwill, and hopes they will appreciate that the new bank may become a valuable link between them and the outlying districts in which they could not operate.

The capital has been subscribed by 272, and the ownership of shares being confined to the members of the Executive Council, and according to the managing director, the Aga Khan has directed that his personal and council accounts should be maintained at the new bank.

Mr. Fraser says existing banking facilities are barely compatible with the wealth of the country and its growing prosperity, and that there were centres such as Makerere, Jinja, and the Eastern Province generally which require banking facilities.

Of Commercial Concern

Fishing nets to the value of £13,578 were imported into Uganda last year, Great Britain supplying 347 cwts., valued at £1,710.

Imports from Southern Rhodesia into Northern Rhodesia during March totalled £2,700, compared with £6,085 for the corresponding period of last year.

Great Britain supplied 35% of the Sudan's imports during the first four months of this year, and took 33% of the total value of the exports.

The Government of India is reported to have appointed a Trade Commissioner for East Africa. He is expected to leave Bombay shortly for Mombasa, where he will be stationed.

The Government of the Belgian Congo is testing experiments for the purpose of increasing whether Belgium's requirements of gow products in bag nets, wholly or in part, promoting cultivation in the Congo.

Exports from the Belgian Congo in 1936 totalled 2,355,855,000 francs, an advance of 17% on the figures of 1935. Mining products were responsible for 1,500,000,000 francs and agricultural products for 747,250,000 francs.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first 5 months of this year totalled £1,702,222, compared with £1,221,666 during the corresponding period of last year. Imports amounted to £1,240,066, against £1,183,370.

The debtor took a job as a assistant 2 1/2 years at 25s. a month with board and lodging and worked 5000 lbs. of the end of four months (resulting liability of 1000 lbs. sherry), started a business, and after a year or so, took a job in a bank and went to India to a manager. The bankruptcy court he said had debt representative 1000 lbs. of the total liability of 1000 lbs. from a recent Kenya bankruptcy. The court has been framed for the benefit of creditors, and these creditors have to credit to the debtor's account both whole and part of the business.



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possess large water power resources.

Cheap power is available in many areas. Before selecting a factory site or installing power appliances refer your proposals to one of the Companies' offices.

Special tariffs are available to large consumers. Very favourable terms are offered to small growers in the Tanganyika area.

STATIONS in Kenya—3 phase 2000, 500, 250, 115 and 70 volts. In Tanganyika—11, 220, 440, 660, 1100, 2200, 4400 and 8800 volts D.C. and 2200 Direct Current.

OFFICES IN EAST AFRICA:

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHTING CO. LTD.
Nairobi, Tanganyika, Nairobi, Kenya.

THE TANGANYIKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam and Tanga.

THE ANGLO-SABAKA & DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Tabora, Kigoma, Morogoro.

LONDON OFFICE: 64, Queen Street, E.C.4.

COMPANY MEETING.

Nyasaland Railways, Ltd.**Mr. W. M. Codrington's Address.**

THE sixth annual general meeting of Nyasaland Railways, Limited, was held at the registered office of the company, 3 Thames House, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.4, on Tuesday, July 13, at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. W. M. Codrington, Chairman of the company, presided.

Mr. C. McIl Carey, secretary and London manager, having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said, in reviewing the work of the year—

"There is little in the balance sheet, which you will find on pages 2 and 3 of the Report of the Directors, which calls for explanation from me. During the year various minor works necessary for the completion of the Northern Extension were carried out, and you will find them reflected in the slightly increased amount of 'B' Income Debentures issued on the liabilities side of the balance sheet, and in the cost of the Northern Extension on the assets side. Expenditure on the equipment of the Lake Service is also shown on the assets side at an increased figure. For the present we are financing this expenditure out of our own resources; as I informed you last year, this will in due course be refunded to us by the issue to the Nyasaland Government of a new class of Income Debenture, to be called 'C' Income Debentures.

"The value of stores in hand and in transit has increased slightly compared with last year, and though we naturally try to restrict as far as possible the amount of money tied up in stores and stocks, I fear that some small increase in this item may be unavoidable owing to the increasing difficulty of securing prompt delivery of our requirements from manufacturers. It is becoming more and more difficult to live on the hand-to-mouth basis in the matter of stores that we have been able to adopt during recent years.

More Work Done at Lower Unit Cost.

"In studying the revenue account it is necessary to bear in mind the considerations advanced in the first four paragraphs of the general manager's report, which explain why it is impossible to make literal comparisons between the figure of this year and last. But if you will read the revenue account in conjunction with the operating statistics in the general manager's report you will realise that during the year past the company did more work at a lower unit cost. As I explained on an earlier occasion, with a railway of this size the expenditure of different departments is liable to comparatively large percentage fluctuations, since, for instance, the overhaul of one more or one less coach or locomotive than in a previous year is quite enough to produce quite a large percentage of increase or decrease on the previous year's figures.

"You will notice that interest payable on the 5% Bridge Debenture Stock amounted to £36,424 during the year; this stock, as you are aware, is an income stock held entirely by the Government, and interest payable on it is conditioned entirely by the amount of interest which we receive on the Debentures of our subsidiary, the Central Africa Railway, and on the income bonds of the Trans-Zambesia Railway. These two items, which you will find on the right-hand side of the revenue account, when added together are exactly equal to the interest which we pay to the Government on the Bridge Debenture Stock of this company.

"The interest on the Central Africa Railway Debentures consists of the tolls in respect of traffic passing over the Zambesi Bridge less ordinary upkeep expenses, while similarly the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company pay an interest on their income bonds the net proceeds of their operation of the South Approach Railway. It is of interest to note that the net receipts of the Zambesi Bridge for the year represented a 2% interest on the capital involved.

"The completion of the Zambesi Bridge shortened the route mileage of the Central Africa Railway by 21 miles; the dividend paid by this subsidiary company has therefore had to be reduced from £152,200 last year to £9,187 this year.

"As a result of the year's working we were able to place £20,000 to reserve for contingencies, a larger sum than last

year, but one still considerably below the provision necessary for overtake arrears accumulated in the last years and for providing adequate resources with which to keep our equipment up to date. If adequate provision had been made, the accounts for the year would have shown a loss.

"In my address last year I informed you that as a result of discussions which had been in progress for some years between your directors and the Government authorities an agreement had been reached as to the general lines on which a contract could be drawn up under which we should operate the Marine Service on Lake Nyasa, which hitherto had been worked by the Government. The conclusion of the agreement seemed imminent, and at the request of the Nyasaland Government your board therefore agreed to make over the operation of the service provisionally, pending the actual signature of a contract. We never thought at that time that discussions of points of detail would drag on for a further 12 months; the fact remains that I am not yet in a position to tell you that agreement on all points has been reached. Under the provisional arrangements made with the Government your company will be refunded the capital expended on this service if it is necessary to hand it back to them in default of reaching a satisfactory agreement. During the closing months in which this service was worked by us a surplus of £21 was realised, although the amount by Government traffic carried fell considerably below our expectations.

First Export of Soya Beans.

"With the important exception of cotton, to which I shall refer later, traffic in principal export products showed an improvement compared with the previous year, and import traffic also registered a consequential increase. It is pleasing to note that for the first time soya beans figure in the list of exports, and we hope that the production of this commodity will expand in the future. It is true, of course, that the rate we receive for this product is so low that even were the tonnage carried increased to times the direct effect on our revenues would be negligible; but we regard this aspect as of slight importance compared with the benefit which will accrue to the community as a whole if a new export trade of any importance is created. For we should share in that benefit through the increased purchasing power of Native producers and the consequent increased imports of consumable goods.

"In the year under review climatic conditions affected the cotton crop adversely, and the tonnage handled was consequently disappointing. It is particularly unfortunate that there should have been this setback, for at the moment there is on a large increase in the exports of cotton that we hope for increased prosperity in the territory which we serve are centred.

"Nyasaland, we are told, possesses many hundreds of thousands of acres suitable for cotton cultivation; it also possesses many thousands of Natives whose conditions of life are so poor that they cannot even pay their tribute to the Government. Moreover, each year numbers of them leave their homes to seek work in Rhodesia and South Africa.

Need for Increased Development.

"Until the construction of the Northern Extension and the Zambesi Bridge it could be urged with some force that lack of cheap transport facilities was the main cause of this sad state of affairs, but for over a year railway transport at low rates for agricultural products has now been available from the Lake to the sea, and relatively little use is made of it. We have hoped that when Government decided to advance large sums of money for the provision of these facilities they would also take such administrative steps as were required to increase production from the zone opened up by the Northern Extension, since only by these means could the standard of living of the Native population be raised. Moreover, the general upward trend of commodity prices in the last two years might have been expected to supply the policy with any additional impetus that was required.

"Nyasaland was exporting cotton in 1931 and 1932 when the price of spot American middlings was about 5d per lb. Since then a substantial rise has occurred, and this commodity has recently been quoted at between 6/3 and 7/4. It should be noted, too, that cotton is a commodity which Nyasaland is able to grow in a way which commands a premium above the price of other crops.

"Meanwhile other countries have not been helped by the recent trend in values. For instance, in the neighbouring Azambique Province of Portuguese East Africa a single cotton community which produced 100,000 tons in 1934 last year marketed 3,000 tons only this year.

Thistle Etna Mines.

Encouraging Developments

which produced about 200 tons in 1931, production last year attained 1,300 tons; in the Belgian Congo, another major producer, exports exceeded 30,000 tons. Similarly, in Brazil, the production in 1934 has increased from 160,000 tons in 1931 to 375,000 tons in 1934, a rate of increase nearly equaled in Argentina.

"The fact that Nyasaland is going ahead in the production of this important commodity less quickly than other countries naturally causes concern to all who have the interests of the Protectorate at heart, and who had hoped that the extension of the railway might bring about so large an increase in production that the economic condition of the whole country would manifest a marked change for the better.

Colonial Office Inquiry

"The Imperial Government expressed deep concern at the progress achieved and the condition of the country, and the slow development described in the Report. The Government would send a special Financial Commission to investigate the financial and economic conditions of the country, to become the sign of interest in the affairs of the Colony, and we trust that the Commissioner's inquiries will reveal why such lamentable lack of success has attended all attempts to develop the country, and that he will be able to indicate what changes of policy, whether on the part of the local Government or of the Colonial Office, may be necessary in order that progress towards a better standard of living throughout the Protectorate may be accelerated.

"So far as this company is concerned we have in the past done everything in our power by reductions in rates and in every other way to assist production in the Colony, but while the general level of export cargoes of the principal products of rubber and tobacco, show that our existing rates offer no obstacle to further expansion, the advantages have been taken of the very low development rates which we have quoted for new projects. These rates are already severely lowered so as to mitigate the general disadvantage of producers situated at the extreme of the system.

Low Rates to Encourage Traffic.

"In our efforts to increase the tonnage passing over the line we shall shortly extend this principle by the quotation of specially low 'transit' rates designed to attract back to the Nyasaland route Northern Rhodesian traffic, which owing to the low costs of road transport in that territory have been diverted from our line.

"Traffic for the first five months of the current year is generally a small increase over those for the corresponding period of last year, but the latest information we have received from the general manager indicates that the cotton crop will again this year be disappointing, and that it is anticipated that the tonnage of tobacco for export will be slightly less than that of last year. Although he reports that there will be this year a greater amount of tea exports, so far as can be seen at present our results for 1935 are not likely to show any improvement on those for 1934.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted by Mr. Libert Oury, D.B.E., the retiring director, was recommended; the auditors were reappointed and the meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and directors and to the staffs in Africa and London.

The ordinary general meeting of the Thistle Etna Gold Mines, Ltd., was held last week at the Institute of Chartered Accountants, London.

Mr. Godfrey H. Bell, N.G.A., F.C.I., the Chairman of the company, moving the motion of the report and accounts, which covered a period of six months only, pointed out that pursuant to a resolution passed in December, 1934, the capital should be increased from £25,000 to £50,000, which would involve the issue of the nominal value of 25,000 shares at 2s. per share until the new shares were fully paid up.

The full had been issued for a short period prior to March 31, 1935, and the profit and loss account and the proceeds of the issue of the new shares of £25,000 had been deducted from the company's general expenditure. It was stated that the total production of gold for the year ending March 31, 1935, would, of course, be a net profit and loss account for the year ending March 31, 1935.

Extracts from the report by Mr. Parsons, the company's resident engineer, which were printed as an appendix to the directors' report, showed the statistics made during the six months under review. Taking the Etna and Thistle mines together, the result of six months' development work might thus be summarized as follows: Total footage of 2,384 ft., 2,147 ft. or 2,430 ft. of shafts, 2,000 ft. were sampled, and 1,875 ft. or 52.2 per cent of total footage and 85.5 per cent of the footage on the reef, proved to be payable, having an average value of 12.0 dwt. per ton, an average width of 22 inches.

Mining Operations.

The first unit of the mill began operations in February, and ran for 10 days in February and 201 days in 1935, a total of 457 days. It milled 2,450 tons of ore of 8.38 dwt. value, for a recovery of 20,207 lbs. or 84.12 per cent. 1,800 tons were crushed for 5,073 tons of concentrate, 1,875 tons were recovered for a recovery of 87.5 per cent, and in these 2,450 tons for 2,671 oz. of gold, an average of 1.09 oz. per ton, or 1.09 oz. per ton, an average of 3.37 oz. per ton.

So soon as the situation underground was clear, the Board proposed to raise the tonnage of the mill, and had also sanctioned the provision of a slimes plant to treat at first 600 tons a month and later up to 1,000 tons a month. The preliminary tests by oil flotation of a large sample of slimes had been very satisfactory.

After consulting his engineers, Mr. Parsons had submitted the mine to Mr. Bell, and his report, which was very satisfactory, was attached to the directors' report. During his visit, Mr. Parsons was taken down to the north of the Moor's shaft, and just before Mr. Parsons left the mine, it was detected that the reef was 1.09 oz. of ore-issuing 1.8 dwt. over a corrected channel reef width of 42 in. The high value might be disregarded, but the importance of the discovery could not be exaggerated.

Satisfactory Progress.

They now had a clear indication of the extent of the known orebody at their present levels, and it was felt that the mining laws of Southern Rhodesia were well adapted to follow a reef indefinitely, they felt they could now regulate themselves on the proof they had of the great size and thickness of the deposit. They had 30 shares of orders which began the progress of the last six months' satisfactory work.

The progress made for the first quarter of the current year had been satisfactory, but he would read the letter from Mr. Bell, which stated: "The Board shall in level drive north level, 10 ft. level, with a 20 in. level, 30 ft. level, 40 ft. level, 50 ft. level, 60 ft. level, 70 ft. level, 80 ft. level, 90 ft. level, 100 ft. level, 110 ft. level, 120 ft. level, 130 ft. level, 140 ft. level, 150 ft. level, 160 ft. level, 170 ft. level, 180 ft. level, 190 ft. level, 200 ft. level, 210 ft. level, 220 ft. level, 230 ft. level, 240 ft. level, 250 ft. level, 260 ft. level, 270 ft. level, 280 ft. level, 290 ft. level, 300 ft. level, 310 ft. level, 320 ft. level, 330 ft. level, 340 ft. level, 350 ft. level, 360 ft. level, 370 ft. level, 380 ft. level, 390 ft. level, 400 ft. level, 410 ft. level, 420 ft. level, 430 ft. level, 440 ft. level, 450 ft. level, 460 ft. level, 470 ft. level, 480 ft. level, 490 ft. level, 500 ft. level, 510 ft. level, 520 ft. level, 530 ft. level, 540 ft. level, 550 ft. level, 560 ft. level, 570 ft. level, 580 ft. level, 590 ft. level, 600 ft. level, 610 ft. level, 620 ft. level, 630 ft. level, 640 ft. level, 650 ft. level, 660 ft. level, 670 ft. level, 680 ft. level, 690 ft. level, 700 ft. level, 710 ft. level, 720 ft. level, 730 ft. level, 740 ft. level, 750 ft. level, 760 ft. level, 770 ft. level, 780 ft. level, 790 ft. level, 800 ft. level, 810 ft. level, 820 ft. level, 830 ft. level, 840 ft. level, 850 ft. level, 860 ft. level, 870 ft. level, 880 ft. level, 890 ft. level, 900 ft. level, 910 ft. level, 920 ft. level, 930 ft. level, 940 ft. level, 950 ft. level, 960 ft. level, 970 ft. level, 980 ft. level, 990 ft. level, 1,000 ft. level, 1,010 ft. level, 1,020 ft. level, 1,030 ft. level, 1,040 ft. level, 1,050 ft. level, 1,060 ft. level, 1,070 ft. level, 1,080 ft. level, 1,090 ft. level, 1,100 ft. level, 1,110 ft. level, 1,120 ft. level, 1,130 ft. level, 1,140 ft. level, 1,150 ft. level, 1,160 ft. level, 1,170 ft. level, 1,180 ft. level, 1,190 ft. level, 1,200 ft. level, 1,210 ft. level, 1,220 ft. level, 1,230 ft. level, 1,240 ft. level, 1,250 ft. level, 1,260 ft. level, 1,270 ft. level, 1,280 ft. level, 1,290 ft. level, 1,300 ft. level, 1,310 ft. level, 1,320 ft. level, 1,330 ft. level, 1,340 ft. level, 1,350 ft. level, 1,360 ft. level, 1,370 ft. level, 1,380 ft. level, 1,390 ft. level, 1,400 ft. level, 1,410 ft. level, 1,420 ft. level, 1,430 ft. level, 1,440 ft. level, 1,450 ft. level, 1,460 ft. level, 1,470 ft. level, 1,480 ft. level, 1,490 ft. level, 1,500 ft. level, 1,510 ft. level, 1,520 ft. level, 1,530 ft. level, 1,540 ft. level, 1,550 ft. level, 1,560 ft. level, 1,570 ft. level, 1,580 ft. level, 1,590 ft. level, 1,600 ft. level, 1,610 ft. level, 1,620 ft. level, 1,630 ft. level, 1,640 ft. level, 1,650 ft. level, 1,660 ft. level, 1,670 ft. level, 1,680 ft. level, 1,690 ft. level, 1,700 ft. level, 1,710 ft. level, 1,720 ft. level, 1,730 ft. level, 1,740 ft. level, 1,750 ft. level, 1,760 ft. level, 1,770 ft. level, 1,780 ft. level, 1,790 ft. level, 1,800 ft. level, 1,810 ft. level, 1,820 ft. level, 1,830 ft. level, 1,840 ft. level, 1,850 ft. level, 1,860 ft. level, 1,870 ft. level, 1,880 ft. level, 1,890 ft. level, 1,900 ft. level, 1,910 ft. level, 1,920 ft. level, 1,930 ft. level, 1,940 ft. level, 1,950 ft. level, 1,960 ft. level, 1,970 ft. level, 1,980 ft. level, 1,990 ft. level, 2,000 ft. level, 2,010 ft. level, 2,020 ft. level, 2,030 ft. level, 2,040 ft. level, 2,050 ft. level, 2,060 ft. level, 2,070 ft. level, 2,080 ft. level, 2,090 ft. level, 2,100 ft. level, 2,110 ft. level, 2,120 ft. level, 2,130 ft. level, 2,140 ft. level, 2,150 ft. level, 2,160 ft. level, 2,170 ft. level, 2,180 ft. level, 2,190 ft. level, 2,200 ft. level, 2,210 ft. level, 2,220 ft. level, 2,230 ft. level, 2,240 ft. level, 2,250 ft. level, 2,260 ft. level, 2,270 ft. level, 2,280 ft. level, 2,290 ft. level, 2,300 ft. level, 2,310 ft. level, 2,320 ft. level, 2,330 ft. level, 2,340 ft. level, 2,350 ft. level, 2,360 ft. level, 2,370 ft. level, 2,380 ft. level, 2,390 ft. level, 2,400 ft. level, 2,410 ft. level, 2,420 ft. level, 2,430 ft. level, 2,440 ft. level, 2,450 ft. level, 2,460 ft. level, 2,470 ft. level, 2,480 ft. level, 2,490 ft. level, 2,500 ft. level, 2,510 ft. level, 2,520 ft. level, 2,530 ft. level, 2,540 ft. level, 2,550 ft. level, 2,560 ft. level, 2,570 ft. level, 2,580 ft. level, 2,590 ft. level, 2,600 ft. level, 2,610 ft. level, 2,620 ft. level, 2,630 ft. level, 2,640 ft. level, 2,650 ft. level, 2,660 ft. level, 2,670 ft. level, 2,680 ft. level, 2,690 ft. level, 2,700 ft. level, 2,710 ft. level, 2,720 ft. level, 2,730 ft. level, 2,740 ft. level, 2,750 ft. level, 2,760 ft. level, 2,770 ft. level, 2,780 ft. level, 2,790 ft. level, 2,800 ft. level, 2,810 ft. level, 2,820 ft. level, 2,830 ft. level, 2,840 ft. level, 2,850 ft. level, 2,860 ft. level, 2,870 ft. level, 2,880 ft. level, 2,890 ft. level, 2,900 ft. level, 2,910 ft. level, 2,920 ft. level, 2,930 ft. level, 2,940 ft. level, 2,950 ft. level, 2,960 ft. level, 2,970 ft. level, 2,980 ft. level, 2,990 ft. level, 3,000 ft. level, 3,010 ft. level, 3,020 ft. level, 3,030 ft. level, 3,040 ft. level, 3,050 ft. level, 3,060 ft. level, 3,070 ft. level, 3,080 ft. level, 3,090 ft. level, 3,100 ft. level, 3,110 ft. level, 3,120 ft. level, 3,130 ft. level, 3,140 ft. level, 3,150 ft. level, 3,160 ft. level, 3,170 ft. level, 3,180 ft. level, 3,190 ft. level, 3,200 ft. level, 3,210 ft. level, 3,220 ft. level, 3,230 ft. level, 3,240 ft. level, 3,250 ft. level, 3,260 ft. level, 3,270 ft. level, 3,280 ft. level, 3,290 ft. level, 3,300 ft. level, 3,310 ft. level, 3,320 ft. level, 3,330 ft. level, 3,340 ft. level, 3,350 ft. level, 3,360 ft. level, 3,370 ft. level, 3,380 ft. level, 3,390 ft. level, 3,400 ft. level, 3,410 ft. level, 3,420 ft. level, 3,430 ft. level, 3,440 ft. level, 3,450 ft. level, 3,460 ft. level, 3,470 ft. level, 3,480 ft. level, 3,490 ft. level, 3,500 ft. level, 3,510 ft. level, 3,520 ft. level, 3,530 ft. level, 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level, 4,130 ft. level, 4,140 ft. level, 4,150 ft. level, 4,160 ft. level, 4,170 ft. level, 4,180 ft. level, 4,190 ft. level, 4,200 ft. level, 4,210 ft. level, 4,220 ft. level, 4,230 ft. level, 4,240 ft. level, 4,250 ft. level, 4,260 ft. level, 4,270 ft. level, 4,280 ft. level, 4,290 ft. level, 4,300 ft. level, 4,310 ft. level, 4,320 ft. level, 4,330 ft. level, 4,340 ft. level, 4,350 ft. level, 4,360 ft. level, 4,370 ft. level, 4,380 ft. level, 4,390 ft. level, 4,400 ft. level, 4,410 ft. level, 4,420 ft. level, 4,430 ft. level, 4,440 ft. level, 4,450 ft. level, 4,460 ft. level, 4,470 ft. level, 4,480 ft. level, 4,490 ft. level, 4,500 ft. level, 4,510 ft. level, 4,520 ft. level, 4,530 ft. level, 4,540 ft. level, 4,550 ft. level, 4,560 ft. level, 4,570 ft. level, 4,580 ft. level, 4,590 ft. level, 4,600 ft. level, 4,610 ft. level, 4,620 ft. level, 4,630 ft. level, 4,640 ft. level, 4,650 ft. level, 4,660 ft. level, 4,670 ft. level, 4,680 ft. level, 4,690 ft. level, 4,700 ft. level, 4,710 ft. level, 4,720 ft. level, 4,730 ft. level, 4,740 ft. level, 4,750 ft. level, 4,760 ft. level, 4,770 ft. level, 4,780 ft. level, 4,790 ft. level, 4,800 ft. level, 4,810 ft. level, 4,820 ft. level, 4,830 ft. level, 4,840 ft. level, 4,850 ft. level, 4,860 ft. level, 4,870 ft. level, 4,880 ft. level, 4,890 ft. level, 4,900 ft. level, 4,910 ft. level, 4,920 ft. level, 4,930 ft. level, 4,940 ft. level, 4,950 ft. level, 4,960 ft. level, 4,970 ft. level, 4,980 ft. level, 4,990 ft. level, 5,000 ft. level, 5,010 ft. level, 5,020 ft. level, 5,030 ft. level, 5,040 ft. level, 5,050 ft. level, 5,060 ft. level, 5,070 ft. level, 5,080 ft. level, 5,090 ft. level, 5,100 ft. level, 5,110 ft. level, 5,120 ft. level, 5,130 ft. level, 5,140 ft. level, 5,150 ft. level, 5,160 ft. level, 5,170 ft. level, 5,180 ft. level, 5,190 ft. level, 5,200 ft. level, 5,210 ft. level, 5,220 ft. level, 5,230 ft. level, 5,240 ft. level, 5,250 ft. level, 5,260 ft. level, 5,270 ft. level, 5,280 ft. level, 5,290 ft. level, 5,300 ft. level, 5,310 ft. level, 5,320 ft. level, 5,330 ft. level, 5,340 ft. level, 5,350 ft. level, 5,360 ft. level, 5,370 ft. level, 5,380 ft. level, 5,390 ft. level, 5,400 ft. level, 5,410 ft. level, 5,420 ft. level, 5,430 ft. level, 5,440 ft. level, 5,450 ft. level, 5,460 ft. level, 5,470 ft. level, 5,480 ft. level, 5,490 ft. level, 5,500 ft. level, 5,510 ft. level, 5,520 ft. level, 5,530 ft. level, 5,540 ft. level, 5,550 ft. level, 5,560 ft. level, 5,570 ft. level, 5,580 ft. level, 5,590 ft. level, 5,600 ft. level, 5,610 ft. level, 5,620 ft. level, 5,630 ft. level, 5,640 ft. level, 5,650 ft. level, 5,660 ft. level, 5,670 ft. level, 5,680 ft. level, 5,690 ft. level, 5,700 ft. level, 5,710 ft. level, 5,720 ft. level, 5,730 ft. level, 5,740 ft. level, 5,750 ft. level, 5,760 ft. level, 5,770 ft. level, 5,780 ft. level, 5,790 ft. level, 5,800 ft. level, 5,810 ft. level, 5,820 ft. level, 5,830 ft. level, 5,840 ft. level, 5,850 ft. level, 5,860 ft. level, 5,870 ft. level, 5,880 ft. level, 5,890 ft. level, 5,900 ft. level, 5,910 ft. level, 5,920 ft. level, 5,930 ft. level, 5,940 ft. level, 5,950 ft. level, 5,960 ft. level, 5,970 ft. level, 5,980 ft. level, 5,990 ft. level, 6,000 ft. level, 6,010 ft. level, 6,020 ft. level, 6,030 ft. level, 6,040 ft. level, 6,050 ft. level, 6,060 ft. level, 6,070 ft. level, 6,080 ft. level, 6,090 ft. level, 6,100 ft. level, 6,110 ft. level, 6,120 ft. level, 6,130 ft. level, 6,140 ft. level, 6,150 ft. level, 6,160 ft. level, 6,170 ft. level, 6,180 ft. level, 6,190 ft. level, 6,200 ft. level, 6,210 ft. level, 6,220 ft. level, 6,230 ft. level, 6,240 ft. level, 6,250 ft. level, 6,260 ft. level, 6,270 ft. level, 6,280 ft. level, 6,290 ft. level, 6,300 ft. level, 6,310 ft. level, 6,320 ft. level, 6,330 ft. level, 6,340 ft. level, 6,350 ft. level, 6,360 ft. level, 6,370 ft. level, 6,380 ft. level, 6,390 ft. level, 6,400 ft. level, 6,410 ft. level, 6,420 ft. level, 6,430 ft. level, 6,440 ft. level, 6,450 ft. level, 6,460 ft. level, 6,470 ft. level, 6,480 ft. level, 6,490 ft. level, 6,500 ft. level, 6,510 ft. level, 6,520 ft. level, 6,530 ft. level, 6,540 ft. level, 6,550 ft. level, 6,560 ft. level, 6,570 ft. level, 6,580 ft. level, 6,590 ft. level, 6,600 ft. level, 6,610 ft. level, 6,620 ft. level, 6,630 ft. level, 6,640 ft. level, 6,650 ft. level, 6,660 ft. level, 6,670 ft. level, 6,680 ft. level, 6,690 ft. level, 6,700 ft. level, 6,710 ft. level, 6,720 ft. level, 6,730 ft. level, 6,740 ft. level, 6,750 ft. level, 6,760 ft. level, 6,770 ft. level, 6,780 ft. level, 6,790 ft. level, 6,800 ft. level, 6,810 ft. level, 6,820 ft. level, 6,830 ft. level, 6,840 ft. level, 6,850 ft. level, 6,860 ft. level, 6,870 ft. level, 6,880 ft. level, 6,890 ft. level, 6,900 ft. level, 6,910 ft. level, 6,920 ft. level, 6,930 ft. level, 6,940 ft. level, 6,950 ft. level, 6,960 ft. level, 6,970 ft. level, 6,980 ft. level, 6,990 ft. level, 7,000 ft. level, 7,010 ft. level, 7,020 ft. level, 7,030 ft. level, 7,040 ft. level, 7,050 ft. level, 7,060 ft. level, 7,070 ft. level, 7,080 ft. level, 7,090 ft. level, 7,100 ft. level, 7,110 ft. level, 7,120 ft. level, 7,130 ft. level, 7,140 ft. level, 7,150 ft. level, 7,160 ft. level, 7,170 ft. level, 7,180 ft. level, 7,190 ft. level, 7,200 ft. level, 7,210 ft. level, 7,220 ft. level, 7,230 ft. level, 7,240 ft. level, 7,250 ft. level, 7,260 ft. level, 7,270 ft. level, 7,280 ft. level, 7,290 ft. level, 7,300 ft. level, 7,310 ft. level, 7,320 ft. level, 7,330 ft. level, 7,340 ft. level, 7,350 ft. level, 7,360 ft. level, 7,370 ft. level, 7,380 ft. level, 7,390 ft. level, 7,400 ft. level, 7,410 ft. level, 7,420 ft. level, 7,430 ft. level, 7,440 ft. level, 7,450 ft. level, 7,460 ft. level, 7,470 ft. level, 7,480 ft. level, 7,490 ft. level, 7,500 ft. level, 7,510 ft. level, 7,520 ft. level, 7,530 ft. level, 7,540 ft. level, 7,550 ft. level, 7,560 ft. level, 7,570 ft. level, 7,580 ft. level, 7,590 ft. level, 7,600 ft. level, 7,610 ft. level, 7,620 ft. level, 7,630 ft. level, 7,640 ft. 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East African Market Reports, Passengers for East Africa

Alphas. Zanzibar slow at 25-60 to 65 per cent. **Barley.** Outer, California ex-ship, 100-105 per cent. **Beans.** 100-105 per cent. **Cashew.** 100-105 per cent. **Coffee.** 100-105 per cent. **Cocoa.** 100-105 per cent. **Cotton.** 100-105 per cent. **Flour.** 100-105 per cent. **Gum.** 100-105 per cent. **Iron.** 100-105 per cent. **Leather.** 100-105 per cent. **Oil.** 100-105 per cent. **Rubber.** 100-105 per cent. **Sisal.** 100-105 per cent. **Sugar.** 100-105 per cent. **Tanned Skin.** 100-105 per cent. **Tea.** 100-105 per cent. **Wool.** 100-105 per cent.

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and Regular Cargo Service between New York and South and East Africa

LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	When	When	When	London	When
Wimbor Castle	—	July 17	July 20	July 24	July 23
Durham Castle	—	—	—	—	July 30
Walsburgh Castle	—	—	—	—	Aug. 6
Edith's Castle	—	—	—	—	Aug. 13
Landoverly Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Wingchester Castle	—	—	—	—	—
Durham Castle	Aug. 7	—	—	—	—

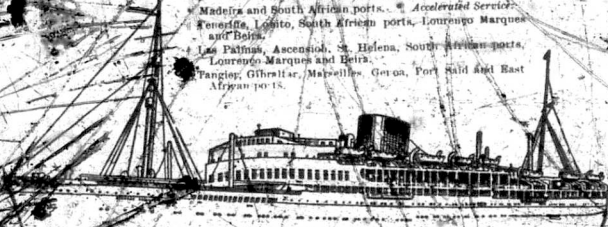
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RALPH GIBSON, London Manager

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MATTERS OF MOMENT

SOME FURTHER PARTICULARS regarding East Africa's first national park are given in the interview with Sir Harold Macmillan which we are privileged to publish in this issue. The Governor of Tanganyika discloses that the boundaries of the new park of three or four thousand square miles will, when definitely fixed, be established by legislation which will lay down that any alteration of those boundaries can be made only by the act of the Legislative Council of the Territory. National parks are generally understood to mean areas set aside for all time for the complete preservation of fauna and flora, such areas being ceded in trusteeship. The intentions of the Tanganyika Government are clearly to ensure complete preservation of wild life within the area of the new park, but not to make its boundaries ultra-sensuous until greater knowledge has been obtained of the area itself. Once assured that the intentions of the Government are genuine, as they undoubtedly are, the public is not likely to cavil at the policy of advancing step by step.

the suggested possibility could be excluded with assurance, and it is gratifying that the Government, instead of refusing to make any move, should have volunteered to change the status of the area to be declared a national park, and finally to safeguard it for all time. If, however, a Governor who had no interest in the preservation of game could, had he wished, have varied or abolished a game reserve, unless the views of the Secretary of State were sought, he declined to sanction such a proposal. In other words, a step of this kind might have been taken without prior public knowledge, and everyone knows that public complaint after the event is far less likely to secure redress than if the official before action has been taken.

Any proposal to modify the boundaries would have to be submitted to the Legislature, with all its attendant publicity, and though the official majority could be pushed to carry

The Force of Public Opinion will be introduced to the

Chamber to permit encroachment into the national park unless the prior agreement of the nominated members, or at least of some of them, had been secured. In short, any Government would have to forthrightly justify his proposals at the bar of public opinion, which, taking the long view, to be one of the most effective safeguards operating within the British Empire. Tanganyika is hardly to be delayed on its feet, live in declaring the new national park in East Africa, and we trust that the most ardent hopes of those who have long worked for this development will be speedily attained.

If, for the sake of argument, a new goldfield were suddenly and unexpectedly discovered within the park, reasonable beings would agree that it would be absurd to forbid its exploitation on the ground that the area in which it occurred had been declared a national park, from which all forms of enterprise were for ever to be excluded. A good deal more knowledge of the country must be obtained before

ZANZIBAR'S NEW CLOVE BILL

will regulate the control of the industry from August 1st was passed by the Legislative Council last Thursday, despite the vehement opposition of the Indian members.

Campaign Against the Bill. Mr. Tavananda Zanzibar Government member, left Chamber after a declaration

that the bill would bring misery to the Province, charging the Government with nefarious anti-Indian propaganda, and dismissing as valueless the Government's offer to appoint two Indians to the Council. The Indian trading community forthwith repaired a hotel and closed their premises, and the same day importers and dealers in Bombay resolved to import no further cloves from Zanzibar pending a satisfactory solution of the question. A letter came from Sir Parshottamas Thakurdasji on the previous day, having given prominence in the Daily Telegraph and The Manchester Guardian. Only a very simple mind would suppose that these happenings were the pure product of coincidence.

Every recent mention of the matter which we have seen in the British Press has, unfortunately, been marked by Indian bias, the dispute being presented to the British public as a racial attack on Indians, as the Clove Industry, death knell of Indian trade in Zanzibar, and as a test of British sincerity in its relations with India. It has not been appreciated by readers in this country that the clove industry was in so precarious a situation that Sir Richard Rankine, the British Resident, found himself driven to action, when the traders themselves failed to set their house in order. That Mr. B. H. Binder, the eminent chartered accountant who was deputed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to report upon the position, found abundant justification for the Government's policy; and that the new law is based on his report. The intervention of the Government has been to the advantage of Zanzibar as a whole, and there is unhappily no escape from the conviction that the stiff-necked opposition of certain Indians has been primarily dictated by selfish motives, and by the hope that by importing political pressure and considerations they might gain a victory which could not be expected on purely economic grounds.

The Indians now ask that the King-Emperor should refer the issue to a Royal Commission of British and Indian members of recognised impartiality, but there is no reason to think Zanzibar's interests. That such a body would do more than confirm Mr. Binder in his analysis of the problem, which is in brief to decide whether the vital interests of Zanzibar are to be sacrificed to the sectional advantages of Indian traders and money-lenders. To that question there can be but one answer, and, quite naturally, it displeases those Indians who have flourished exceedingly under circumstances which are now to disappear for ever.

LORD LUGARD HAS SUGGESTED

that for original thought the problem of combining free trade and fair trade in the Colonies in a way which would enable the native peoples to improve their standards of living, and Fair Trade, self-interest. Lord Lugard pressed the idea that there is an obligation upon exporting countries to buy where they sell, and that that principle is not incompatible with free trade. These questions are simple enough, and what is probably the answer is reaching a state of African concenies in the past several and if the answer could be in the affirmative, an anxiety would be dispelled. The trouble, however, has arisen largely from the desire of certain countries both to have their cake and eat it, and their answer to a proposition which is manifestly rational is by no means to be assumed. Indeed, the offerings have occasioned international friction, primarily by their studied departure from one product, and having satisfied themselves that in the short run at any rate, there is no nuisance, either in the form of a reduction of the ordinary rules of international behaviour, they are unlikely in the case of such conditions of affairs, when some diplomatic trouble and a few books so popularly in their requirements, accept even on a reasonable basis, of the which Lord Lugard has pronounced.

There can be no doubt that British colonial rulers would ever be inclined to support the principle of applied mutuality in the trading, the implementation of which would incidentally be detrimental to the interests of British exporters, and the business in Africa as a whole is concerned for the benefit of the Empire as a whole, the best customer of these dependencies, from which, in general she buys more than she sells. That very fact would almost certainly be an obstacle to countries which, while complaining vociferously of their inability to purchase raw materials, actually sell to British East Africa far more than they buy from her. The last thing they want is fair trade, what they desire is to throw open all the doors of the Colonies, and make the Colonial Empire a dumping-ground for the produce and powers of the industrial world. Great Britain has not a few years ago in that position herself, and it was only because when she called Free Trade had been reduced to a mere fact that she was able to take steps to safeguard herself. It is no less to see British African markets closed to non-British trade and commerce, but there is a widespread desire that those who sell to the territories should be required to purchase adequately from their neighbours, in a balanced trade, instead of dumping. If the thought which Lord Lugard has evinced could be given practical effect, it would be of real benefit to British East Africa and to world trade as a whole.

Sir Harold MacMichael: Interviewed.

National Parks: Trade Operations: White Settlements: Gold Prospects.

THE AFRICAN HERALD, KISumu, July 19, 1937. Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of East Africa, was interviewed by the Herald at his residence in Nairobi.

On the subject of the proposed national parks, Sir Harold said that the Government is anxious to see that the parks are not only a source of pleasure but also a source of income. He mentioned the proposed parks in the East African Protectorate, the East African Highlands, and the East African Forests. He said that the Government is anxious to see that the parks are not only a source of pleasure but also a source of income. He mentioned the proposed parks in the East African Protectorate, the East African Highlands, and the East African Forests.

The First National Park

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considerable increase in the output of gold were to be anticipated.

There would, of course, often be two diametrically opposite views with regard to any particular locality or any particular property, and, taking the long view, it was to be assumed that production from all operations, no companies large and small would represent a growing proportion of the total gold winnings.

If latterly there had been some decrease in the number of Karamoja diggers of alluvial gold on

the plains, the development of dry blowing, increased skill in operation, and the discovery of ever-new localities and properties made it probable that a large number of individual diggers would continue to find scope.

Thanks to the assistance of the Colonial Development Fund, monies had been found for the intensification of the necessary geological surveys, and there were other important ways in which Government had helped, was helping, and planned to help the industry.

Sir Albert Cook Looks Back.

From Mutiny to Great Prosperity in Uganda.

IN 1877 the first white men went to live in Uganda in response to Stanley's appeal for missionaries, and in 1893 Sir Frederick Jackson was sent to Kavirondo by the Imperial British East Africa Company with orders not to enter Uganda.



Sir Albert Cook

When he was away from his camp at Mumiis one day a letter arrived from Mwanga, telling of the disturbed state of his country, and on Jackson's return he learned that Karl Peters, the German explorer, had visited his camp that day and read the letter.

In which the Kabaka asked Jackson to send him a flag, and agreed to place his country under British protection. Peters hurried off to try to get the Kabaka to sign a treaty with Germany, but Jackson, naturally annoyed, followed hot-foot and persuaded Mwanga to sign the treaty with Great Britain.

Lord Lugard's Services in Uganda

In 1890 Lord (then Captain) Lugard was sent up by the Company. A few months ago I was speaking to an old chief of the early days, and he said that both Lord Lugard and Captain Williams had done very little, but that whereas Williams, having heard of the evidence in a case, was at first inclined to action, Lugard was very, very cautious.

A while later Lugard heard with dismay that the Company could not maintain their administration. The firm, hence, resigned the country, and caused public outrage for the retention of Uganda. The Church Missionary Society selected a large sum of money, and Sir William MacGonon, Chairman of the Company, and they would hold on for another three months. The British Government's policy was that phase is not very good, but after a while they sent out Sir Gerald Portal to investigate. He saw the great importance of the country, and in a short Uganda was declared a Protectorate.

Lord Lugard, thirty years ago I took six months to go from the coast to the interior. Now you go in a motor car, and you reach the 800 miles from the coast to the interior in three months' trip through

inhospitable country for our party of twelve missionaries, two hundred porters and two hundred Masai donkeys. At Naivona there was nothing but one tent, that of a surgeon for the railway, the real camp being at Fort Smith a little beyond. The Kamasia of those days had the unpleasant habit of waiting behind tree trunks and letting off poisoned arrows at any passing caravan.

When we reached Kampala in February 1897 there were only three houses in Uganda. Now Kampala alone sells 8,000 every year, and there are well over 100,000 in the country. To get to the south of the African there is no better way than to go on a month's *katika* trip. It takes a long time to know the *katika*. After forty years I know how little I know. Their minds are differently constituted from ours, and what appears interesting to them is commonplace to us.

Then one of our lay missionaries, Mr. Romp, experimented with cotton at his own expense. In the first year he exported twenty-five bales, the next perhaps a thousand, then five thousand and last year it was over three hundred thousand. You cannot carry cotton without roads and lorries, so now there are good roads everywhere.

To Save a Hippo from Drowning!

We used to cross Lake Victoria in Native canoes—a very comfortable way of travelling, though the canoes are rather ramshackle affairs. An American whom I once wished to take to an island in the Lake refused to enter the canoe on the ground that he did not want to ante-date his insurance policy! The canoes are sometimes fifty feet long, and in the long rollers of the Lake they occasionally break their back. Baling is always necessary, and sometimes a carpenter is before you can land.

Once I took off my boots to save a hippo from drowning! It sounds absurd, but it's true. We had crossed ten miles of open lake, having rigged a groundsheet to protect us from the sun. A small spring up, and I shouted to my companion, John Roscoe, to lower the awning. I damn the operation I was thrown into the water—and must have looked rather funny swimming in my sun-belt. Roscoe called out excitedly a little later that he could see a canoe upside down, with a Native in it nearby. We told the boys to paddle towards it which they were strangely loath to do, but we persuaded them with a labouching. As we got close we found that the supposed canoe was a hippo, when I had unloosened my boots to save from drowning.

...his efforts had been to the East

Trials of White Settlers

White settlers in Uganda have had a very hard time. From the start Government paid little attention to them, not that they were obviously unsympathetic, but Ugandans not like Kenya. In Kenya the settlers form an important part of the trade of the country, and their views rightly command attention from the Administration. Kenya is unquestionably a white man's country, at least in the highlands. Many years ago Lord Cranworth, in a book which was a great joy to me, predicted that Kenya would become a white man's country. His prophecies, but I applied to the soil.

Uganda's death conditions are different. The death rate among Europeans has been tragically severe, and the settlers have had very little help from the Government. Indeed, so bad was it twenty years ago that a large number went out of action. Not only the diehards remain, and they carry on gallantly against great difficulties.

The early years in Uganda were troublesome indeed. At the beginning of 1897 things were quiet, Lugard's policy, having continued until then. Forts, erected at such strategic points as Kampala, Hoima, Fort Portal and Masaka, were garrisoned by Nubian soldiers, whom Lugard had introduced in 1892, and whose numbers had been increased. Then Mwanga rebelled, at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee celebrations.

George Wilson ("Layari") had collected a number of the chiefs together to congratulate them on their services to the British Government, when his equanimity was upset by news that the Kabakas had run away during the night. With the more the granted inhabitants he had led Mungo for Basu, where he raised a force of some thirteen thousand men with the amiable intention of sweeping the British out of the country—barely a dozen excluding the missionaries. In Major Ternan, who was then fighting against the Nandi, they had a very capable commandant. He hurried to Kampala, collecting such Nubians as he could find, and went to Basu, where, though himself wounded, he defeated Mwanga, who fled into German territory.

The Heavily Muffled

About that time Marchand was making his way to Fashoda, and a military expedition under Major Macdonald had been sent to meet him, three Nubian companies from Uganda being sent to join Macdonald. The Nubians had been marching for some time; their pay was miserably meagre, being only one-third of that of their fellow-Nubians in Kenya, and moreover, poor as the pay was, it was hopelessly in arrears, since money had not arrived from the coast. They were not allowed to take their wives, and as it was a secret expedition, they could not be told where they were going. So they were over-ripe for trouble.

At the Ravine Macdonald divided the troops into three, and sent on ahead one column, he himself coming with the last, which contained the three Nubian companies. The latter refused to march and asked for a settlement of their grievances. The officer at the Ravine unfortunately lost his head and ordered a man to be fired not at them, which might have done some good, but above their heads. They looted the Indian stores there and marched back to Uganda, followed by Macdonald and Jackson with a small body of Sikhs, Macdonald training his Swahili porters as they went.

When he got the news in Uganda, George Wilson called all the white Europeans he could get hold of some twelve of us—to Fort Kampala, a fort merely in name, and explained the gravity of the situation.

The Nubian ministers were then supposed to be crossing the Nile. Kampala had a garrison of three hundred Nubians and a few Europeans, most of us military men, though some of them were, I have served in the columns of Home.

Wilson kept for the Nubian officers. They came to the crest of the hill on which we were, and he said, "You see how it is circumstanced. If your men charge this hill, you will die. Of course you will kill us, but the men of the Victoria are long, and we shall certainly be benefited, on the other hand, you see how it is circumstanced. Great thanks. From their but in Egypt they knew something of the power of Britain, and after taking it over they said, 'We will die by our hand.'

Missionaries Lead an Army

Hardly had the men been dismissed when a letter came in from Captain Molog, who had been sent to block the passage of the Nile with thirty Nubians who had sworn loyalty to the King. The letter said, "They are marching on Kampala, and I am a prisoner in their hands." Wilson asked for help from the missionaries, and Wilson on and I volunteered, he as interpreter and I as doctor, to the little force which Wilson was to lead to the rescue. That he found it impossible to leave that day, and so the two of us went down the hill alone, looking forward to a little campaigning in spite of being missionaries. We were staggered to find ourselves leading the force to the aid of Macdonald. Wilson promising to follow with help as soon as possible.

That first day we did only four miles, but the next we covered thirty, and as we drew near the Nile we met a Native carrying a letter addressed to "any white man." It was a message stating that he had fought a great battle, that many men had been killed, that the only doctor had been wounded, that the town was dangerously surrounded, and that all that the three white men in the hands of the ministers had been murdered, and that unless he had assistance he (Maddend) would be obliged to retreat.

From War to Peace

We sent back for more ammunition, and the next day, having made a wide detour round the rebels' camp, we reached Macdonald and his men, who gave us a warm welcome. From that time there was a great deal of fighting, we losing some nine hundred men, killed and wounded. My friend Pilkington was killed at those quarters, and Macdonald's brother also, but eventually, by getting troops from India, the rebels were beaten, and there has been peace in Uganda ever since.

COLONEL LAW K. RUCKER, who is outward-bound for Kenya, has served many opportunities during his six months in this country to plead the cause of Kenya. He has been seen regularly at the monthly meetings of the Joint East African Board, the East African section of the London Chamber and the East African Group, and there have many private occasions which he has done educational work. He remains greatly improved health, and is confident that the great progress made in Kenya during the past year will further accelerated.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

An Error Corrected.

Coronation Day in Dar es Salaam.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

I should like to refer to a statement which appeared in East Africa and Rhodesia of June 3 under the heading "Matters of Moment." It is stated that in connection with the ceremonial parade in Dar es Salaam on Coronation Day two types of tickets were issued, blue for officials and white for non-officials. The facts are as follow.

Blue tickets were issued to members of the Executive and Legislative Councils, the Judges, the Coronation Committee and the Consular Corps, to admit them to a special enclosure reserved for their accommodation. Special enclosures were also reserved for the British Legion, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, and school children.

White tickets were issued to all others who made application for them, without any discrimination between officials and non-officials, to admit members of all races to the main enclosure.

It is a fact that the members of the Coronation Committee, both official and non-official, who were not also members of Legislative Councils, received tickets for the main enclosure, but on the secretary drawing attention to the mistake they were immediately issued with the correct tickets.

I am to ask that you will be so good as make the necessary correction in an early issue of your paper.

Dar es Salaam. Your obedient servant,
Tanganyika Territory. W. E. H. SELLERS,
Acting Deputy Chief Secretary to the Government.

We are, of course, only too glad to be able to publish the official statement, and regret that we should have given chance to misconceptions which were certainly prevalent even among prominent residents of Dar es Salaam itself at the time in question. These will we feel sure be a general recognition of the Government's intention in admitting that it erred, in not at first inviting all members of the Coronation Committee to the special enclosure. It only officials would enjoy the main enclosure, the expression of the mistake was that the invitation to the presence of human affairs is worth greatly and through the committee which assist representatives would appear to believe.

The Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

Some Points for Consideration.

To the Editor of East Africa and Rhodesia

SIR, The Government proposals to establish a Colonial Empire Marketing Board have been sympathetically received by Colonial producers and others who have special reason for taking a close interest in the progress of Imperial affairs. Nevertheless, it would be incorrect to say that there is not in quarters well able to appreciate the nature of the proposals, a certain amount of misgiving with regard to the project of an Empire Marketing Board for the Colonies; there is even a disposition to inquire if such a venture is desirable, at any rate as at present conceived.

The existence of an Empire Marketing Board implies unity; a Colonial Empire Marketing Board provides evidence of partiality. It has been said

that the Marketing Board for the Colonies is to come into existence because it has been found that insuperable difficulties prevent the cordial co-operation in an Empire Marketing Board of a number of the self-governing States. This is a highly regrettable position; but a Marketing Board whose care is the Colonies only can do nothing to heal the breach. On the contrary, its activities may cause the division to become more acute.

Colonial products already come into competition with Dominion products, and will increasingly do so in the absence of an ordination of Empire Marketing as a whole. A Colonial Empire Marketing Board, if it is to live up to its name, will have to ensure that the Colonies come off best in the struggle for markets. It is possible that the self-governing States can be held entirely responsible for the competitive struggle which is now apparently before us, although, in all fairness, it should be added that we have not seen any Dominion version of why the Empire Marketing Board could not be reconstituted. Wherever the responsibility may lie, I think that steps should be taken to guard against the occurrence of what may be termed trade sectionalism within the Empire.

The Government intends that the Colonial Marketing Board shall have executive authority, power which was never possessed by the former Empire Marketing Board. It is the case that the Colonial Marketing Board is to consist of Government representatives and delegates of business interests, but this constitution does not remove the danger which would follow upon the commercial intrusion by what, in the last analysis, is an official body.

I suggest that it would be better if the powers of the proposed Board were limited to acting in an advisory capacity, and that the Board should not concern itself primarily with marketing. Indeed, I would rather that the Board simply modified its title and gave attention solely to matters relating to Colonial economic problems, as, for example, those of soil erosion, transport, water supply, and the many questions bearing upon Native interests. I am strengthened in this view by the knowledge that, in so far as the Colonial producer can obtain general information with regard to markets from other than his own correspondents, this is supplied by the existing official trade agencies of the Colonies, by organisations of the producers themselves, and by the various Colonial sections of the London Chamber of Commerce.

It would be possible, further, to elaborate the disadvantages which might ensue as the consequence of a Government Board being connected with the marketing of Colonial products. The disadvantages may or may not be overwhelming; we shall be in a position to judge the issues involved if the Government furnished more information upon the subject than it has as yet seen fit to afford.

Yours faithfully,
Hastings, E. C. 2. COLMAN I. WALSH.

POINTS FROM LETTERS.

Fairbridge Farm School.
The Rev. J. West, when recently addressing the Rhodesian Congress in London, appeared doubtful whether a strong enough case could be put up to the Executive Committee in regard to the extension of the Fairbridge Farm School from the extension of the school to Rhodesia. The case has been given a strong support by the fact that the Colony, while in League of Nations, has sanctioned the school, and it deserves to be recalled that the Rhodesian Agricultural Union resolved unanimously a little while ago that it is "strongly in favour of the extension of the Southern Rhodesia of a Kinsey Farm School for both boys and girls."

Adaptation to Africa.

Age and Personal Qualities.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR, I may be permitted to disagree with Mr. Kitching's suggestion that it is more difficult for the middle-aged newcomer to a country of primitive people to adapt himself to local conditions and atmosphere (my term) and win the confidence of the people, than it is for the younger man?

To begin with, are not broadness of vision, tolerance, and understanding and patience some of the essential qualities required of a man, whatever his age, who fates forth to play a part in a new country? Granted that, then the older man has the advantage over the younger, for although those virtues may be inherent in any man, they develop only with the passing of the years, and ripen according to his experience in those years.

Possibly the individual who is "sot in his ways," may have had something to do with Mr. Kitching's suggestion. But is not that type of man by nature a "stay at home," and therefore one for whom life overseas holds no attraction?

Finally, the older man, of the qualities I have mentioned, journeys forth to the "unknown" impelled by the spirit of youth, with which is embraced a degree of elasticity of heart and resilience of mind not less than that of the younger man embarking on the same adventure.

Belvedere,
Kenia

Yours faithfully,
"VOYAGEUR"

Tea Growing in Nyasaland.

The Question of Freight Rates.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR, I have read with interest the extracts in your issue of July 8 from the report for 1936 by Mr. H. G. Duncan, general manager of the Nyasaland Railways.

It must be a matter of great concern to all interested in Nyasaland that its agricultural development has not risen up to expectations, but the statements with reference to tea should not be allowed to pass unchallenged. For example, the opening sentence of the paragraph headed "Prosperity of Tea Growers" reads: "The tea industry in Nyasaland continues to enjoy great prosperity." The word "continues" appears quite out of place, considering that for many years the tea industry in Nyasaland went through a period of very severe depression and had it not been for emergency financial measures taken to keep in existence many properties, the Nyasaland Railways might to day be without any revenue at all from tea producing properties.

It is common knowledge that the rail rate for tea in Nyasaland compares most unfavourably with other producing centres. For instance, the railway freight in Kenya to the port is 16d. per lb., whereas the corresponding cost in Nyasaland is 9s. per lb. in the case of Kenya the distance covered is some 521 miles, whilst in Nyasaland the mileage is 127.

Again, it is surely not surprising to instance the earnings of one of the best companies in the country, which has exceptionally low capitalisation per acre, and undoubtedly devoted a very large proportion of its profits out of tea and other products in prosperous years to the development of the estates and consolidation of the estate sheet, the shareholders thereby enjoying a long period

without receiving any adequate return on their original capital outlay.

In point of fact, it is well known that most of the tea properties in Nyasaland, which have for a long time contributed important revenues to the Railways, have returned on the average very moderate interest on the capital invested, and, having had to go through serious slumps, have been unable to consolidate their position from the point of view of strengthening their own financial structure to safeguard the future, whilst throughout this period, assisting the interests of the Railways.

In dealing with the need for a development policy the report suggests: "If expenditure on development must be confined within the limits imposed by the general revenues collected in this still undeveloped country, the ultimate cost, and the loss to the Protectorate and its peoples, may well prove considerable." Is not this another way of suggesting that the Railways should do everything in their power to encourage and stimulate revenue yielding industries by giving them advantages, facilities, rather than by permitting them in competition with their competitors, and then deplored their lack of development?

The report goes on: "It is as much to our detriment to establish oppressive rate scales as to the detriment of the community." I would go further and suggest that it is even more to the detriment of the Railways, because the more onerous the rates imposed, the more the local industry would be handicapped in competition with other producing territories, to the ultimate disadvantage of the Railways.

The final paragraph in your extract seems almost to do insult to injury, namely: "For years we have pursued a policy of reducing rates for agricultural products," tea being mentioned among the products referred to.

Yours faithfully,

SENEGER (Bantu)

It is fair to compare freights on the Kenya-Uganda Railways, with their relatively enormous share with those on the Nyasaland system, which so sadly must increase in time. And it is not reasonable that the tea industry, the outstandingly prospective industry of the country, should be depressed simply from circumstances outside its own control, namely as a result of the international tea restriction agreement, should contribute substantially to the revenue of the transport system. The freight charge per lb. is no mere trifling amount for prices, and if it were reduced that portion of the burden would have to be borne by industries or commodities not likely to carry it. Ed. "E.A. and R."

German Colonial Claims.

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR, Having read your recent articles on German Colonial claims, with special reference to Tanganyika Territory, and noting that you have very rightly taken this matter to heart, we should like to possess some of the pamphlets you mention.

Our idea is to give such material to French and have it printed in local newspapers, in the hope that publications in Madagascar and the island of Reunion will take up the matter and draw the attention of the French Government to the danger, which those two islands might run in case of war, should Tanganyika Territory ever become German.

Yours faithfully,

ALFRED L. HARRIS

Mauritius. Acting Secretary, IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION OF MAURITIUS.

Copies of some of the pamphlets which have been mentioned in recent issues have been dispatched to the Immigration Association. A list of

Active Development Needed.

Importance of "Making Things Happen"

THAT AN ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT POLICY for the Eastern African Dependencies should be adopted and prosecuted by the authorities was again urged by speaker after speaker at the July meeting of the Executive Council of the Joint East African Board, which has for some months given special attention to this matter, and the unanimous view of which may be epitomised in the statement that the Colonial Office and the Governments under its control are too prone to let things happen instead of making them happen.

It was agreed that the matter should be referred to affiliated public bodies in Eastern Africa, and a number of interesting points were made in the discussion of the form which the Board's memorandum to those bodies should take. It was agreed on the one hand, that general principles only should be set forth, and that specific proposals for development within any territories should be left to be suggested by the Board's affiliated members on the spot. There was a good deal of support for that view, which was particularly concurred in by Mr. Geoffrey Peck and Sir Theodore Chambers.

The views of the people on the spot, said Mr. Peck, must necessarily be determined by local knowledge and circumstances, but it might happen that it would have their advantage to have assistance and advice from London. Sugar growers in Kenya and Uganda, for instance, had had considerable difficulties in recent years, and the two large growing concerns operating in Uganda had made bitter complaints of unsympathetic treatment within the last few weeks in connexion with Uganda's departure from the International Sugar Agreement.

East African Tea and Sugar Growing.

Sugar growing in Uganda had been begun and taken up with enthusiasm at a time when the Colonial Office should have seen the dangers ahead and been able to advise the local Government and those who intended to finance the industry of the complications which were even then visible from the Empire sugar standpoint. That was because in which London help with regard to a particular industry would have been valuable.

One actual case which cried out for action would be much more effective than numerous generalisations, Sir Theodore Chambers thought. What was the right policy for the Board to pursue in connection with such a matter as tea growing? For the sake of grounds, China, and the Dutch East Indies tea growing in East Africa had been severely restricted in respect of new territories, when it was obvious that the interests of East Africa was to develop in the tea production, it could now be said that in a suitable territory East Africa tea could be grown more cheaply than anywhere else in the world, and that, but for restriction, it could be sold overseas in markets as serious competition with the older producing sources.

From the Empire standpoint it was desirable to limit East African export in order to prevent the flooding of the market, to the grave detriment of India and Ceylon, but it was not necessary in their interests seriously to curtail East African tea growing. He favoured a policy of unlimited production in East Africa, but with a limited export quota, being confident that there were great prospects for the increase of tea consumption by Natives, but that development, which would be of general benefit, was now hindered by the restriction of export.

Mr. Holm concurred and felt that there was also great scope for the increased consumption of sugar by Natives.

Scope for Investment in Kenya.

Colonel George Griffiths, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, hoped that the Board would seize its opportunity to make widely known that for the first time for some years, it was now possible to invest capital in agricultural industries in Kenya with a reasonable assurance of profits, for land prices and wages generally were reasonable, the market had recently been examined by the Board as to economic development of the Colony, when had satisfied itself that there are reasonable prospects and that it is now fair to encourage new agricultural enterprises. Apart from the economic fluctuations, the strenuous efforts of the Italians in Ethiopia had to be borne in mind.

There was no justification to fear shortage of native labour, the greatly reduced infantile mortality, the better medical services and the improved health of the people had done a great deal to improve the position and outlook. Kenya had a native population of over three millions, of whom under two hundred thousand were employed in wage labour. The problem of the future should not be to find labour for industry, but to find employment for native labour. There would no doubt be increases of wages here and there, but broadly speaking, he believed that wages for the next few years would be fairly stable in relation to the value of the commodity produced.

Colonel Higgins was anxious that no one should think that industry desired financial help from the public, but that there was an abundance of capital awaiting investment for other enterprise and that business men in the Colonies should set their own savings on a more practical basis. There was, he insisted, a widespread feeling of conservatism in policy, which checked progress men great anxiety and often losses, and also delayed the establishment of new businesses and the passage of old ones.

Part of the trouble was the Government and their inferior officials, who in many instances were inefficient and too frequently in a hurry to change policy and to very often a change of Government or even of a department, had meant changes in policy which had retarded and hampered commerce. Too often the practical way was being taken and probably would be the saving fund for development policy was adequate.

The Colonial Empire Marketing Board.

Mr. J. H. Jones, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when addressing the Colonial Club, said of the new Colonial Empire Marketing Board:

"The successful functioning here with its eye on the development of new markets in every part of the world depends on the ultimate co-operation of all the traders and the consumer in the Colonies and with the various Home Departments of these Colonies. It depends on your own more intelligent foreign and domestic markets for our development, as well as better methods and arrangements of our products."

If the Colonial Empire Marketing Board, when its terms of reference and constitution were known, proved to be founded on such a basis, it would have an especially warm welcome from those who are anxious to press development. The economic planning at the Colonial Empire Marketing Board for a long time, and it was to be hoped that the new M.B. would be organised to meet the needs.

Mr. Holm drew attention to the fact that Mr. Harrington, Chairman of the Eastland Board, who

addressing the annual meeting of that company on the previous day, and in particular to the message which deplored the

Lamentable lack of success which has attended all attempts to develop Nyasaland, and the expression of hope that "some of the Commissioners will be able to indicate what elements of policy, whether on the part of the local government or of the Colonial Office, may be necessary in order that progress towards a better standard of living throughout the Protectorate may be accelerated."

That specific reference to Nyasaland entirely supported the attitude of the Board. Mr. Huggin commented that the Governor had said publicly in Manchester a few days previously that while he was anxious to develop cotton growing in Nyasaland, the bollworm was very active in the north of the country, and that one of the difficulties was the necessity to maintain a wide belt between those areas and the real cotton districts.

Mr. Petropierre thought it should be noted that lack of water and timber interfered with development in Tanganyika, where exploitation of the coal resource should be kept in view as a possibility. Colonel Griffiths hoped that the soil erosion problem would not be overlooked, and mentioned that the Economic Development Committee of Kenya had recently discussed the possibility of totally prohibiting the culture of timber within a certain distance of water courses, and the Chairman added that the control of the tsetse fly and mosquito should not be forgotten.

A Question of Rolling Stock

Mr. A. J. McCameron regarded the rolling stock of the Kenya and Uganda Railways as inadequate to export Uganda cotton and cottonseed and Kenya's maize which reached their peak point at the same period of the year, to which Colonel V. Flecker, a member of the Inter-Colonial Railway Council, replied that maize and cottonseed was carried at a cost which only paid the bare expenses of haulages without making any allowance for depreciation, loss of time, etc., if either commodity could pay a higher rate a good deal more traffic would be made available.

Mr. Huggin pointed out that cottonseed exports in 1936 had been worth only about £500,000 and in 1937 had reached £1,000,000, which obviously meant that the necessary rolling stock had been found. This question of rolling stock was, Colonel Griffiths said, a serious one, for neither maize nor cotton seed could afford to pay more for carriage. Mr. Petropierre thought that physical connection between the Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika railway systems would allow inter-change of rolling stock.

Crimes in Tanganyika

Attention was drawn to Press reports of the activity in Tanganyika Territory of the Hitler Youth organisation, which had held a big rally in the Northern Province, attended by some two hundred German youths who had the trenches sung. Many songs were generally demonstrated in a way which apparently made neighbouring Natives wonder what it all meant. Fortunately the German missionaries at the station had flown to the camp and ordered immediately the cessation of such demonstrations.

Comment was made upon the fact that the Hitler Youth camps in Germany also appeared to lay special stress on the idea of compensation in Africa by young Germans, that the Düsseldorf Exhibition emphasised German colonial activities, and that the Reich Germans were taking credit for practicality in every field, and that have ever been done in Africa.

Colonel Porson only said that Holm were re-elected Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively.

Rhodesian's Fine Shooting.

Wins King's Prize at Bisley.

Colonel Birney, son of Colonel C. F. Birney, former general manager of Rhodesia Railways, created a sensation at Bisley last week by his magnificent shooting for the King's Prize.

Now articled to a London solicitor, Mr. Birney held a reputation as a marksman at Cambridge, but he decided that he had not the time to continue the sport. As the Bisley meeting drew near, he thought he would have one day of shooting, and attended on a Saturday. Winning the Stock Exchange shoot of £10, he was encouraged to enter for the King's, which is worth £250 and a rifle, and a gold medal and gold badge. He got through the first stage, won the silver medal for top score in the second stage, and went on to win the gold medal and prize. The achievement is the more commendable in that Mr. Birney had never fired a service rifle for nearly a year. He is 23.

Mr. Birney generously acknowledged the sporting help he had received from Captain Parr, of the Sudan team, with whom he was squadded. Captain Parr has been trying for 20 years to get into the King's, and this is the first year he has succeeded.

Colonel Birney, who was warmly congratulated on his son's success at Monday's meeting of the Rhodesian Group in London, scored a "bull" in the final when dissociating himself from any credit. "I had," he said, "seen bull after bull being scored, but had been an agricultural show he might have taken some credit for raising the prize herd, but Bisley was a different matter!"

The Tanganyika Team.

Mrs. Doris Hilton, of Dar es Salaam, is the first woman ever to compete in the Junior Kolapore and Junior MacKinnon competitions at Bisley. She was a member of the Tanganyika team under the captaincy of Mr. F. K. Dyer, and in the Junior Kolapore competition last week she made the highest team score for performance being highly creditable for so young a competitor. The Tanganyika scores were:

JUNIOR KOLAPORE.		JUNIOR MACKINNON.	
Miss Hilton	120	Mr. G. Olivier	84
Mr. A. E. Hooper	123	Mr. A. E. Hooper	70
Miss Hilton	122	Miss Hilton	75
Mr. G. Olivier	121	Capt. A. L. George	72

British team won the Junior Kolapore with 558 points, the Sudan coming sixth with 534, and the Junior MacKinnon trophy was won by the Zulu and the Rhodesians, 20 points, Tanganyika being 19 and the Sudan 17.

No member of the Tanganyika team had ever visited Bisley before and they were unable to meet the other competitors before the competition proper opened. They now realise, should they be asked to participate in the competition next year, that they should be prepared to do so, as they are different from those in Africa.

Industrial Aid

The Rhodesian Industrial Aid should be a good thing, and was made by Mr. A. J. McCameron at a recent meeting of the Rhodesian Industrial Advisory Committee. He expressed the hope that the interests of health of the company supplying the aid would consent to sell it at a nominal profit, so that the production of industrial goods would be increased.

PERSONALIA.

The Hon. Leticia Bhabero has left Salisbury for England.

Lady Crawford Mackay has arrived home from South Africa.

Lord Lloyd has been elected Chairman of the British Council.

Commander and Mrs. Lawford, of Nairobi, Kenya, are on overseas leave.

Mr. J. Hogg has been appointed Chairman of the Bracken Hill Management Board.

Mr. G. V. Edward died in Kitale recently at the age of 26, following a motor car accident.

Sir Francis and Lady Woiles now reside at Orchard Court, Portman Square, London, W.1.

Messrs. E. L. Huchcock and R. M. Gahner, directors of Sims Estates, Ltd., are visiting Tanganyika.

Mr. S. Blackwell, Secretary to the Southern Rhodesia Department of Interior Affairs is on his way home.

During Mr. F. D. Rugman's absence on leave Mr. J. W. Ed Miller is Acting Financial Secretary of the Sudan.

Miss Grace Miller, daughter of a student in Southern Rhodesia, is to marry Mr. Stephen Rom, the British Consul.

During the Acting Governor's absence from Dar es Salaam, Mr. C. F. Say's resumed the duties of Deputy Governor.

Messrs. W. H. Sutherland and J. C. E. E. have been appointed inspectors in the Sudan Agricultural and Forests Department.

Mr. A. A. Eaton, formerly Assistant to the general manager of the Rhodesia Railways is visiting Southern Rhodesia.

Sir Francis L. Joseph, who visited the Rhodesias some two years ago, has been appointed a Government Director of Imperial Airways.

Lord Cherham flew east to Southern Tanganyika last week-end and expects to return by air early in September.

Miss Kathleen Hutson, whose death has taken place in Gwelo, had been a missionary worker in Southern Rhodesia for the past five years and recently returned after spending a holiday in England.

We deeply regret to report the death at the Comelia Hospital, Dole, of Mr. John James Archer, an Forest Officer, who was engaged on a coffee plantation near Lambé, and had just been a very popular "stand-in" for the sick and wily, he was exceptionally good looking and, as a friend writes, "a very fine fellow indeed."

Hubert Young, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, recently left the Lusaka launch club in appreciation of the Corporation celebration.

Mr. C. Newton and Miss Isobel Murray, Forest Officer and Major General Sir Balfour and Lady Duffley were married in Pietermaritzburg.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar received a warm welcome from all sections of the community when he returned to the Protectorate recently after his Coronation visit to England.

Admiral Magalhães Correia, Governor of the Mozambique Territory, recently opened the new petrol tank storage installation in Beira in the presence of many distinguished Rhodesians.

Sir Arnigel and Lady Wade, who leave Kenya next week for England, were the guests of honour at a charity party given last week by the Governor and Lady Brooke-Popham.

The Hon. J. E. S. Meyrick, C.M.G., O.B.E., Chief Secretary to the Uganda Government, was sworn in as acting Governor in Entebbe on Friday last, after the departure on leave of Sir Philip Mitchell.

Congratulations to Miss Mary Dale, daughter of Major C. H. Dale, Commissioner to H.M. on obtaining a first class B.A. degree at London on obtaining a first class B.A. degree at London University.

During the Governor's recent tour of the Native reserves in the Urubu and Mern districts, Lady Brooke-Popham spent a weekend with Mr. and Mrs. Randall Swift, of Nanyuki, and hunted with the Mweita party.

While hunting recently in the Iringa district, Mr. ... of the Berlin Mission, was charged by buffalo and sustained severe injuries to the arm, he afterwards travelled overland to Salisbury for an X-ray examination.

Mr. S. Smith and Miss Lucy Mary Bishop, formerly of the Tanganyika Nursing Service, were married in Salisbury last week. The bride, who is a sister of Mrs. Burke-Campbell and Mrs. Salmon, lived in Mombasa from 1924 to 1928.

Miss Alice Fielding (Mrs. Eaton Jones) is exhibiting some of her Kenya paintings at Walker's Galleries, 118 New Bond Street. Three of the best pictures are "The Edge of the Forest," "Crater Lake, Rungwe," and "Crater Lake, Naivasha."

Mr. W. J. Grinstead of the East African Meteorological Department, recently completed an examination of meteorological stations in the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya, the majority of which were established at the time of the Italian Ethiopian war.

The Bishop of Mombasa has made the following appointments: Economic Chaplain, 1 East Africa; and Canon of Mombasa and London, St. Wingham, Bishop of Mombasa. The Rev. J. Gilbert, Education Department, Kenya.

Mrs. H. M. Morrisby presided over the twenty annual congress of the Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern Rhodesia, held recently at One Tree.

Colonel G. A. Traill, general manager of the Kenya Farmers' Association, will leave England on August 14 by the "Teranga" for the United States, and will thence return to Kenya and Japan, where he hopes to spend a week. He is due in Mombasa on October 22.

Sir Ernest H. Logan, who died in London last week, the head of whom was Chairman of the British Empire Traders' Organisation from 1920 to 1929, during which period the Organisation greatly extended its sphere of influence, not least among the East African Dependencies: an ardent Imperialist and a staunch supporter of inter-Imperial trade, he visited Southern Rhodesia in the course of a world tour in 1927, in which year he was knighted.

Among those with East African connections present at last week's West African Dinner in London were the following: Sir Herbert Bell, Sir Alexander and Lady Boyle, Sir Walter Buchanan-Smith, Sir Joseph Byrne, Sir John and Lady Gaultney, the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, Sir William Gowers, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Jardine, Sir Donald Kingdon, Sir and Lady Kingdon, Sir Ewen Logan, Sir Henry and Lady Moore, Sir Geoffrey and Lady Northcote, Sir Cosmo Parkinson, Sir William Prout, and Sir George Tomlinson.

Colonel Gore-Browne's Visit.

Tribute to the Secretary of State.

COLONEL S. GORE-BROWNE, an elected member of the Northern Rhodesian Legislative Council, and one of her two non-official representatives at the Coronation, left Southampton by Tuesday's flying boat. In 1929 it took him six weeks to get from that port to his estate at Simba Ngandu in the Mpika district, now the time of transit is five days.

Before leaving he expressed to *East Africa and Rhodesia* his deep appreciation of the hospitality shown him on all sides, and particularly of the action of the over-worked Secretary of State for the Colonies in giving so much of his personal attention to the discussion of Northern Rhodesian affairs.

He has been much struck by Mr. Ormsby Gore's knowledge of the many subjects with which his department has to deal, and voiced the hope that, since the Minister has announced that his own official travelling days are over, Lord Dufferin, his Parliamentary Under-Secretary, might be able to visit Northern Rhodesia, and that if Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, should visit South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, he would go north into Northern Rhodesia.

Colonel Gore-Browne has had several valuable talks with Mr. Ormsby Gore and Mr. MacDonald, and though he says that he himself has no idea of the outcome of the various meetings and conferences, he is confident that the representations made are receiving due consideration.

Benefits of Inter-territorial Consultation.

It had been arranged that Sir Leopold Moore, the other non-official representative at the Coronation, should return to Northern Rhodesia to attend the session of Legislative Council, while Colonel Gore-Browne, with the consent of his constituents, remained in England to put the case of the Country before the Home Government, to meet other Colonial representatives, and to interview influential people and bodies in England. That decision had, he believed, thoroughly justified itself.

He had seen something of Mr. Huggins, of Lord Francis Scott, and of the other East African representatives, and felt more strongly than ever that, for many African problems are inter-territorial, consultation and co-operation between the territories are essential. It is his earnest hope that unofficials from the different Dependencies will more frequently meet in conference in Africa, since from such meetings much good might result.

Colonel Gore-Browne has discussed defence at the War Office, and has addressed several societies interested in African affairs, believing that such bodies, and the individuals whom they attract, largely influence British opinion on African matters, and that since the Imperial Government is ultimately responsible for the affairs of the Colonial Empire, it is important that public opinion in England should be better informed.

Princess and Prince Arthur of Connaught honoured Sir Robert Thomas with their presence at dinner at the Ritz Hotel one evening last week. The other guests included Mrs. F. B. Pollett, Miss Greenwood, Sir George and Lady MacMichael, Miss Pearson, Mr. Claud and Lady Russell, Lord Southerton, and General Sir Reginald Wingate.

We ought not to generalise, to take the opinions of others upon trust, but to reason and judge for ourselves.

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Death of Mr. Fred Tate.

Great Courage in Affliction.

IF COURAGE in the face of cruel adversity be one of the main tests of man, then Mr. Fred Tate, proprietor of the New Stanley Hotel, Nairobi, who has passed away at the age of 54, was a man indeed. Large numbers of East Africans will mourn his passing, and will long remember his remarkable qualities.

Going to Kenya in 1906 at the age of 24, he was employed by the Uganda Railway, and within three years became station-master in Nairobi. He saved all he could for the establishment and continual improvement of a catering business, which started as a very modest venture by Mrs. Tate grew until it had developed into one of the best hotels in all Africa. Some years before the War—

Mr. Tate having meantime resigned from the Railway—they had acquired the old Stanley Hotel, and in 1913 the New Stanley Hotel was built on its present splendid central site. In recent years it has been largely rebuilt on the most modern lines.

Knowing everyone, and being in the confidence of many, Mr. Tate had had considerable influence behind the scenes of Kenya affairs, and until he was stricken, had taken an active part in public life, being at one time a member of the Nairobi Municipal Board. During the East African Campaign he served with the local forces.

Triumph over Blindness and Paralysis.

Shortly after the end of the War he went suddenly blind, and complete paralysis soon followed. For several years he was in London under treatment, but when it was apparent that nothing could be done, he demanded to be taken back to Kenya, where, on his coffee estate a few miles outside Nairobi, he could keep in close touch with his many friends, with his business interests, and with developments of all kinds.

The first visit to a man who, apart from his blindness and complete paralysis, appeared in vigorous health, was an unhappy prospect to many whose sympathy prompted them to see him, but on entering his presence, such thoughts fled. In a cheerful sitting room, bedecked with the flowers he loved, he lay flat on an iron bed which could be moved about the house. Tate's greeting was always a sunny one; any reference to his health would be lightly brushed aside in an inquiry about his visitor, and then, with an amazing grasp of detail, he would plunge into whatever subjects were likely to be uppermost in the mind of the caller.

Mrs. Tate, her daughter, a nurse and other staunch friends read the papers regularly to him and kept him so well informed generally that few men in the Colony had a better grasp of conditions or knowledge of people, so that his conversation was instructive, zealous, and the product of experience and reflection.

Though physically helpless, the planning of the new hotel building was mainly his own, and even the details of the furnishing and decorations of the dining and the kitchen were debated by him. The wished-for and sought-for details had reached the New Stanley, asked to be told of the day's success, and concerned himself with the progress, great or small.

Possessing a wonderful flair for figures, he could apply, of hand, the position of the various enterprises in which he was financially interested, indeed, the center of his memory, and it is

difficile most utterly a balance sheet, every detail of which he carried in his head. Finance remained a hobby, as he would talk with real knowledge of devaluation and currency reform, the pros and cons of income tax, the question of State expenditure, and the slow approach of autocracy.

Not a word of self-pity escaped him; a close friend, one who had assisted him hundreds of times, such as when he came upon him, had never once seen him in company, except to express regret, like the others, from his-to-otherwise. Mr. Tate furnished him with a constant supply of and his own, which were the admiration of East Africans, and apart from the many who had known him, the passing of one who had himself, and whose there as a little circle of close friends, who will miss him deeply.

East African Bishops

To Meet in Conference in Kampala.

THE Rev. W. Cash, general secretary of the Church Missionary Society, will leave England in the middle of August for Kenya and Uganda, where, at the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he will discuss the establishment of an East African Province of the Church at the Conference of East African Bishops which is to take place in Kampala from September 28 to October 1.

Others present at the conference, besides the Bishops of Uganda, Zanzibar, Masasi, Mombasa and Central Tanganyika, and the Assistant Bishop of Egypt and the Sudan, will be Bishop Willis, who will fly out from England, Canon McLeod Campbell, secretary of the Missionary Council of the Church of England, and the Rev. H. H. Hooper, African secretary of the C.M.S.

After the conference Prebendary Cash will leave for England almost immediately, but Mr. and Mrs. Hooper hope to accompany Bishop Stuart on a 10-day visit to Ruanda, returning to Kenya for a short stay. They will then proceed to the Elgon Mission, reaching the Southern Sudan about November 10, and after 10 days will head on to Gondokoro, making a detour by car to see the new C.M.S. stations in the Nuba mountains. Afterwards they will go to Cairo and Jerusalem before coming home.

Sudan Defence Force

Annual Dinner in London.

THE Sudan Defence Force, presided at the annual dinner in London last week of the Egyptian Army, 1936-1937, and the Sudan Defence Force. Those present included:

Major-General Sir John Dill, C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M., D.F.C., D.P.M., D.L.S., D.C., D.M.S., D.M.C., D.M.A., D.M.F., D.M.G., D.M.H., D.M.I., D.M.J., D.M.K., D.M.L., D.M.M., D.M.N., D.M.O., D.M.P., D.M.Q., D.M.R., D.M.S., D.M.T., D.M.U., D.M.V., D.M.W., D.M.X., D.M.Y., D.M.Z., D.M.A.A., D.M.A.B., D.M.A.C., D.M.A.D., D.M.A.E., D.M.A.F., D.M.A.G., D.M.A.H., D.M.A.I., D.M.A.J., D.M.A.K., D.M.A.L., D.M.A.M., D.M.A.N., D.M.A.O., D.M.A.P., D.M.A.Q., D.M.A.R., D.M.A.S., D.M.A.T., D.M.A.U., D.M.A.V., D.M.A.W., D.M.A.X., D.M.A.Y., D.M.A.Z.

Joint East African Board.

Chairman's Speech at Annual Meeting

PRESIDENT—LAST WEEK at the twelfth ordinary general meeting of the Joint East African Board Colonel C. E. Fensholt, M.P., paid tribute to the late Sir Sydney Henn, to whose devoted work during his six years' chairmanship the Board owed so much; and said that he looked forward to the election of Mr. Geoffrey Peto, his own predecessor in the office of Chairman, as a member of the Executive Council. Mr. Peto's wide knowledge of business matters, former role as Parliamentary Private Secretary to the President of the Board of Trade, and his personal acquaintance with Kenya and Uganda, were valuable additions. Mr. George W. Mung'anya, Chairman of the Kenya Chamber of Commerce, and a few weeks ago Mr. A. S. Kumukule, M.P., had accepted an invitation to join the Executive Council.

The Kenya Association of Zanzibar and Uganda Chambers of Commerce were being urged to send a representative to the meeting. Mr. E. W. D. H. L. had represented Uganda, had pointed out his interests were now mainly concentrated in Kenya and Tanganyika, and had been now represented by Mr. J. M. Ganton, former Chairman of the Uganda Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. George Barlow, who represented the Corporation of Associations of Nyasaland and the Masaland Chamber of Commerce.

Interterritorial Co-operation

Colonel Fensholt, in his address to the meeting in which the annual report was presented, continued Colonel Ponsford's "I should like to issue a marker, but not an economic question, may point out so largely in the East African sphere, we consider it essential that our annual report should be regarded as a book of reference and a book to be read until they are replaced by the five Governments concerned. The figures are eagerly awaited by many others who are ourselves glad to know that the officials concerned will do all in their power to contribute to the future."

He then mentioned more and more obvious that, by his own visit to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, Mr. Fensholt had advanced in closer economic co-operation. On the official side we have the Governors' Conference, the British Empire Customs Agreement, and the work of a range of links between the Kenya, Uganda and the Tanganyika railways. It is never too early to begin to study the Commission's recommendations and particular schemes which have been put forward. It is the greatest that we shall find that the question in all territories should not be confined to one or two of them.

On the other hand, we have co-operation in the form of the various territories represented at the meeting, and the important form of co-operation which has been to representatives of trade and industry. The evidence of the closest trade and industry co-operation in this side of a vast area. This is especially noticeable in the fact that there is a high proportion of such goods as coffee, tea, and other in trade and industry. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, and the East African Section of the International Chamber of Commerce here. The possibility of the use of such

association, official and unofficial, hope that co-operation may extend to other branches of agriculture and to mining. Such co-operation often saves time and overlapping—which is very important in these busy days.

Accelerated Development Necessary

While we congratulate all the territories on their economic recovery, we have felt that now that the foundations have been well and truly laid, perhaps in some directions development could be made to proceed a little more quickly. In this country the Government, quite apart from armaments, has by definite action and the creation of a feeling of security been able to stimulate the development of trade, industry and agriculture. I wonder whether a little of that spirit could not be transferred to East Africa. We have had many interesting discussions on this subject, assisted greatly by representatives from East Africa, and we have had an informal meeting with the Under-Secretary of State at the Colonial Office. It is a matter which cannot be rushed, but one which the Government, the five Governments in East Africa, and unofficial opinion must carefully consider. It is of vital importance that our trust for the East African territories should be an active and not a passive trust. This is a matter in which the Board, representing so many associations and interests, may be able to give valuable assistance.

One of the chief activities of the Board during the last year has been in connection with the question of the Tanganyika Mandate. It forms an excellent illustration of the manner in which the people of Great Britain tackle a thorny subject. At first there were strong indications of feeling that a return of Tanganyika to her former owners would be for the good of the world in general. Then followed the education period—a Parliamentary Mandates Committee, leading articles in the newspapers, correspondence in the Press, the issue of our memorandum speeches in many parts of the country, and especially that of Mr. Emery at the Institute of International Affairs debates such as that of Sir Arnold Wilson with Mr. Amery at the Royal Empire Society, and of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Francis Host at Bristol.

Cession of Tanganyika Unthinkable

And gradually some Englishmen began to sift the whole from the chaotic to realise that so far as Tanganyika was concerned its cession was unthinkable. This realisation will gradually make itself felt in Tanganyika, and any doubt there may be there at present will gradually cease to exist. For the Board's share in this result I should like to thank those who were good enough to give us assistance in one way or another in preparing our education campaign, and those members of the Mandates sub-committee, especially Mr. Holt, for all their work.

Colonel G. G. L. Smith, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said his services were greatly appreciated in East Africa. Sir Humphrey Leggett thanked Mr. Millership for having acted as honorary auditor since the inception of the Board.

Library Grant Insulting

The Government grant of £2,000 towards the cost of the proposed new library for Salisbury, in addition to £20 for running expenses, is considered insufficient by the Council. The Hon. Trustees have been offering

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COMPANY MEETINGS

Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

Captain A. H. Moring's Review

The 10th general meeting of Tanami Gold Mining Syndicate, Ltd., was held in London on Tuesday, April 13th. Captain A. H. Moring, the Chairman, after reviewing the accounts, said:

Our principal interest continues to be our holding in Roseberry Gold Mines, Ltd., and the Chairman of that company, Mr. Noel Powell, dealt at length with the reason why it is more desirable to have a general meeting of high company into a general meeting, it is necessary for our shareholders, and are not also shareholders in Roseberry, and to give a few of the salient features.

Developments at Roseberry Mines

The Roseberry continues to show an upward trend, and the No. 7 Level at an incline dip of over 200 ft. is being driven in one of two directions. In his speech, the Chairman referred to the shear zone which has affected this reef and the No. 5 reef lying parallel and north of it, and stated that diamond drilling was being done to determine the size of this shear zone, and its influence on the westward extension of these two reefs. The first drill hole under this programme has been put out from the end of the No. 6 Level on the Rose reef, and at 810 ft. cut 5 in. of quartz, assaying traces. Whilst in itself this does not appear to be of any great significance, it is of importance in showing that reef channels and values may be expected to be found west of the shear zone, a matter of the greatest importance.

The third of the reefs at Roseberry, the No. 2 Level, is being steadily developed to a depth on the No. 2 Level at an incline depth of 180 ft. We have been unsuccessful but continued to those obtained in the same workings, and a footwall arcuate indicates that the values may be found on the footwall side of the drive. In connection with the Rose and Roes reefs, the same may be difficult to follow in the upper levels, the ground being broken and disturbed.

Interests in South Africa

Active development work is proceeding on the largest holding, Alpine (Barberton) Gold Mines, Ltd., and a considerable distance has been driven on the No. 1 Level with a view to undercutting the main level of the old days, the principal being the No. 1 mine, which produced over 7,000 tons of ore for a recovery of 10 to 15 per cent. In this drive shoots of quartz have been exposed which correspond to those now being seen at the surface, thus proving the persistence of the reef to depth. The reef is difficult to sample and the first one is being installed which, based on the yield to date, will enable the value of the reef to be properly assessed.

We continue to hold our interest in Klerksdorp Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., on which the most important development has been the No. 1 Flank bevel area where the presence of the Contact reef and the Gold Reef of Orange Free State has been proved at shallow depths. The indications are that large tonnages of low grade base metal ore will be available from the former.

The existence of the Government reef was proved by established by diamond drilling. In one hole, which was assayed at 120 ft., 5.8 dwt. over 22 in., and another which proved the reef at greater depth, intersecting the reef at 186 dwt. over 42 in. It is estimated that the Government Company controls an area of approximately 1,400 claims underlain by the Government reef.

Interests in Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda

Last year I said we had joined in the formation of Chunya Goldfields Ltd., to exploit in area in the Lupat goldfield. After preliminary investigation, that company has decided to confine its operations to certain areas, and is at present developing two occurrences. A small mill in a capacity of about 20 tons per day, consisting of crushing and washing sections, is now being erected. It is estimated that they are already one year's supply of ore developed, and to meet for this mill. A vigorous development programme will be carried out, and as results in the next few months the capacity of the mill will be increased. In the Tanganyika area, I also mentioned that the Pakenesi Company, last year, I also mentioned that the Pakenesi Company is investigating certain prospects, close to the

Kenya-Uganda border. The Pakenesi Syndicate secured from the Uganda Government an area on that side of the boundary, and the work done has led to the formation of the East African Company-Borderland Syndicate Ltd., by ourselves and the Pakenesi Company. The Borderland Syndicate is now developing the area located, and is setting up two small mills, each capable of treating 20 tons per day; it is expected that these two plants will be operating shortly. It is estimated that there is some 125,000 worth of gold available for these plants down to a depth of 25 ft. from the surface.

Firm Faith in East African Mining

I am a firm believer in the possibilities of our East African territories as a producer of precious and base metals. The territories are, at present, only superficially prospected, and the proper method of exploring them has been a matter which has required, and will still require, much thought and care. Geological conditions are imperfectly known in spite of the valuable work of the Survey Departments, and, though excellent results have been very limited, the results have been excellent. We believe we have found the most effective answer to this problem in our policy of placing small treatment plants on the ground prospecting. These are nothing more costly than the ordinary method of prospecting, and are a large-scale plan of prospecting work which, if successful, involves the expenditure of less of large sums of money.

By our method we hope not only to secure the return of the money laid out plus a reasonable profit, but the systematic exploration and development which follows mining operations, and the scale contemplated, may yield information which would justify the formation of a large-scale operation to operate mines which have been regarded as "wooden dummies."

At the same time, the Imperial Government can render enormous assistance to the territories if, through the agency of the Colonial Development Fund, they will extend the geological survey by placing sufficient funds at the disposal of the provision of improved communications and health services. It has been over 100 years since the first discovery of gold in the East African territories, and the time has now come when the vast, empty and undeveloped land.

How Government Can Help

History shows clearly that the mining industry has nearly always been the forerunner in the development of new territories, and history will no doubt repeat itself in East Africa, but to-day the Government must play its part in a more energetic manner than has been done in the past. I would ask it to look at the problem from a new viewpoint, and to remember that the development of this great area will result not only in a demand for engineering equipment, but will also raise the economic status of the native population, thus stimulating its demand for commodities with a corresponding benefit in the export trade of this country.

From our own experience at Roseberry, we know the need for provision of regular medical and medical supervision and adequate and scientific feeding, works wonders in improving the physical, mental and material well-being of the Native employed.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

Eldoret Mining Syndicate

Mr. Stanley Gether and Mr. Neal Mann have resigned from the board of Eldoret Mining Syndicate, Ltd.

Kaungashi Mine

The Kaungashi mine in Northern Rhodesia is expected to restart operations shortly with a small staff.

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance

Selukwe Gold Mining and Finance Company shows in its annual accounts that after crediting £1,200 surplus on realisation of shares the profit for the year ended March 31 amounted to £1,438, which has been added to the main reserve fund, raising it to £10,000.

Northern Rhodesian Output

The mineral production of Northern Rhodesia for the year was as follows: Blister copper, 10,550 tons; refined copper, 2,500 tons; cobalt, 20,850 lb.; uranium oxide, 200 tons; mica, 620 lb.; silver concentrates, 20 tons; vanadium, 39,022 lb.; zinc, 11,000 tons; and lead, 120 tons.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Arusha Plantations, Ltd.

A Satisfactory Beginning.

THE statutory meeting of Arusha Plantations, Limited, was held on Friday last at the registered office of the company, 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.4.

Mr. Donald Smith Gordon, B.A., the Chairman of the company, presided.

"I think," said Mr. Gordon, "that your company has gone ahead of the first day of its existence with smoothness and in the absence of disappointing setbacks which is a credit to the management. I have laid emphasis on the fact that you are not asked to take over a going concern in the full sense of the word, and my assurance in that respect has been justified. Apart from the fact that the start at the period of the long rains which caused the great overwater than the usual temporary dislocation of production, it is fair to say that the planting troubles have hardly existed."

"For this we have to be very grateful to the vendor of the Them Estate, Mr. Kerpensko, who handled everything in the best possible condition. Mr. Kerpensko has not only joined the board of directors but is also acting as technical adviser, which is greatly to our advantage, for it shows that the estate has strong prospects, and his high showing capacity to work and control a large force of local labour, which is one of the principal factors in the success of a small property."

Local Prospects.

"The 1,000 acres planted with sisal during the period 1926-28 have yielded very good results so far, and will continue to do so until such time as the plants are planted on the 1,000 acres planted 1929-37 come into production. The rate of growth of the plants comprising the small 1934 area is considerably retarded during the period of depression, but these plants are now rapidly improving, and it is hoped that they will be ready for their first cut next year. The areas planted in 1937-8 are also coming on very well and should be ready for their first cut next year."

"In order to make the most of the possibilities of the land, the local have sanctioned a development programme of 10,000 acres during this year, in which work has already begun and will be further advanced next year. This should involve the being able to produce the increased quantities of fibre required in our programme for increasing our exports without any difficulty. It is a matter of the present year we were seriously handicapped by the very unfavourable weather during the year when we had only just taken over the estate and production for that month amounted to only 10 tons all around. The June output, however, was 70 tons, and the total for June 30 is 1,027 tons. We expect a difficulty in failing in maintaining a rate of production closely approximating to prospects ultimately. The factory is grand new, and here again we must pay tribute to Mr. Kerpensko, who carefully ran in the machinery."

The Outlook Favourable.

"As a result of the issue of our products the price of No. 1 sisal was 2.0 per ton for forward positions. Subsequently, owing to the uncertainty of the international situation, keeping spinners at the margin, the price fell to 1.75 per ton. This setback, however, was transient and with that suffered by many other commodities, and has already nearly been made good, to date, price being 1.85 to 1.90 according to position. The statistics of the market appear to be favourable to the producer, and gives reasonable stable conditions there seems every reason to hope for a further advance in price. With regard to coffee, the general manager estimates that the crop from Them Estate will be between 700 and 150 tons parchment, and from Kerpensko Estate 100 to 125 tons parchment. The latter estate is making a good recovery from heavy frosts by firing, which has been done. Them Estate are in excellent condition, there being no sign of disease whatsoever. No questions were asked, and the proceedings terminated."

Veterans Cup.

Members of the old East Africa and Rhodesia Rifles reassembled in Nairobi and decided to hold a challenge race on the Kenya Stadium to commemorate the native soldiers in which will be decided in collaboration with the military authorities.

Rhododian Tourists.

Over 500 tourists landed at the Railway and District Publicity Association's office during the last week of the month. Some 200 Africans, 100 from 25 farms from England, and the remainder from the British Dominions.

Popularity of Low-Powered Cars.

The popularity of English cars in Kenya increased from 17.5% in 1935 to 21.1% in 1936. The number of cars in 1936 was 1,050, or 15% more than doubling during the last three years. The total registered in this class last year was 7,079.

Treatment of Juvenile Offenders.

The Tanganyika Government is to introduce legislation providing for the proper treatment and punishment of young offenders, to ensure that they are taken to reform them rather than merely to punish them and to prevent contact between juvenile and adult offenders.

Good Map of Africa.

A revised colour map of East Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa has been issued as a supplement to the contemporary *South Africa*. It is a good map, shows the topography and new roads in colour, and can be obtained in bound form at 1s. 6s. and 7s. 6s., or mounted on rollers at 10s., from the publishers, in Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

Legalising Marriage.

Northern Rhodesia has decided to introduce legislation to legalise the marriages of the native church, a move which has been in the pipe of legislation in which the marriage is solemnised. This has not been observed in certain recent marriages, and the law has been amended to give the people concerned the protection and assistance of a valid civil marriage.

Natives Prefer British Bicycles.

A gratifying feature is the increasing trade report description of last year's increase in the number of bicycles imported into the country. The 251 machines imported in 1935 included 100 of the 1935 type, which is 25% above the 1934 total. Although a foreign bicycle may still be bought for 25% less than the price to the British machine, the latter continues to be in great demand, the native now realising that the more expensive machine is better in the long run. Hence the high British percentage of 67% of the total imported. The remainder of 2,450 machines came from Japan.

Courtesy from the Air.

An interesting incident of courtesy marked the last flight of an Imperial Airways liner through Northern Rhodesia. Commander C. Nichol, wireless operator, flight, via Bakken Hill, said, to Sir Hubert and Lady Young, with the compliments of Imperial Airways, Ltd., and thanking you personally, together with your fellow-subscribers, for the valuable assistance rendered the company during the period of their operations in Northern Rhodesia. The Governor replied, "I am very grateful for all the company has done for us, and while we regret that it will no longer actually fly over us, we look forward to many years of continued operation with Imperial Airways."

Simplified Tax Collection.

The first year's operations of the local tax stamp system in Kenya has proved its success. The 1936 stamp having been bought in that period. By this alternative method of payment the Native is relieved of the necessity of making a single tax payment in cash, and is furnished with a ready means of transmitting tax money to relatives in the reserves, employers, assist government in the collection of the tax, by obtaining checks of hand, sale to public works, and thus all bookkeeping transactions are eliminated, and the inevitable disturbances of labour, which follows the payment of a single cash payment, is avoided. Government also benefits by a more steady flow of revenue, particularly in the early part of the year.

BEIRA

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

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There are four magnificent beaches with miles of white sands, which assure warm but exhilarating bathing throughout the season. A few miles inland every variety of game, big and small, abounds, which may be "shot" by the visitor with rifle or camera.



Yet Beira is a modern commercial and residential town, and nestling among the palm trees, poinsettias and flamboyants are comfortable hotels, a variety theatre, an excellent golf course, tennis courts and social sporting clubs.

Beira has become the recognised winter seaside resort of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and, being easily reached by sea, rail and air, it is becoming increasingly popular with residents in and visitors to South Africa, and with visitors from Overseas.

The Port of Beira is not only the outlet of the Territory administered by the Mozambique Company, but of the two Rhodesias, Katanga, Zambesi Valley, Nyasaland and the shores of Lake Nyasa. It enjoys the monopoly of the import and export traffic of the Copper Mines of Northern Rhodesia. Over 30 Steamship Lines call regularly at the Port, which has the most efficient and modern equipment.

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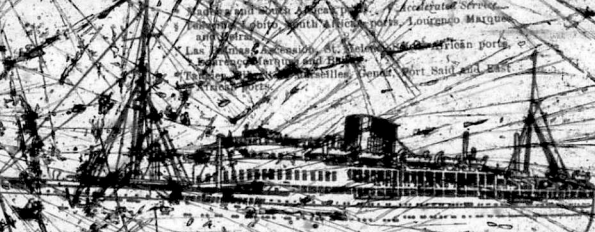
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LIST OF SAILINGS

Ship	Departure	Arrival	Days
London Castle	July 17	July 20	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	July 24	July 27	Wed
London Castle	Aug 1	Aug 4	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Aug 8	Aug 11	Wed
London Castle	Aug 15	Aug 18	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Aug 22	Aug 25	Wed
London Castle	Aug 29	Sept 1	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Sept 5	Sept 8	Wed
London Castle	Sept 12	Sept 15	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Sept 19	Sept 22	Wed
London Castle	Sept 26	Sept 29	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Oct 3	Oct 6	Wed
London Castle	Oct 10	Oct 13	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Oct 17	Oct 20	Wed
London Castle	Oct 24	Oct 27	Wed
Edinburgh Castle	Oct 31	Nov 3	Wed

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