

# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

GERMANY'S COLONIAL APPETITE, which have held and said for years, has been

unwisely fed by the gratuitous and unbalanced advertising in the British Press of the views of

British pro-Germans, who

parade their knowledge of the fundamental facts

of the German view, have never hesitated

to rush into print with proposals dangerous to the safety of the Empire

unfair to the Native races for which Great Britain has accepted responsibility, and disturbing to

Anglo-German relations, and they have

covered the world to expect what no British Government could concede. In recent years, The

Times has repeatedly given great prominence in

its correspondence columns to communications on the

German Colonial question, and as is shown in extracts which we have published, the bumptious

have again been allowed to parade their views in a

way which cannot but have created in the minds of

the uninitiated, especially those abroad, the impres-

sion that the pro-German view predominates in the

country, and that British opinion is ready to be

swayed if only German power sufficiently

that that construction had been put upon its

correspondence is evident from the angry comments

with which the German Press has treated the

belated recognition of The Times

Germany's aims in a leading article published

are strategic.

It is now three weeks since the retrospective

present transverse difficulties against which

economical stability. It is notable that

colonial which was admitted a

decade or two ago was not admitted

and emphasised much further by the press and

public opinion, although one of the most

controversies which has been so

influenced the course of the debate, we do we share the view

that the cause of world peace requires dismember-

ment of the British Empire, or that it is either

necessary or wise to give Germany hostages in the

form of land in Africa which will provide her with

air and submarine bases from which she may

conduct and unquestioningly carry on her

policy of war. Surely the fact that all the

German spokesmen are agreed that the former

colonies must be restored as part of a general

settlement, but as uncompromised thoughts of

peace and war bring the danger, Germans and

others are still and less criminal folly to

the British Empire, to the Dominions

and Colonies, and the conception of a greater

as the "Mother Country," the existence

and permanence of the colonies as restored

to their original uses for military purposes

and as record, as a treaty-breaker, and as

based on it to follow up her designs

and to repossess or estrange the colonies

as she planned, though through those designs

she has not yet reached her ends, and her undertakings were

The whole correspondence was soon conducted in a spirit of mutual suspicion. It was presumably started because it was known that the gold steamer would serve political purposes, and that man in

**Ignoring** touch on the world's affairs could remain **Essentials**, and a small component of the subject

to be discussed between Great Britain and Germany.

When even *The Times* itself was at last induced to admit that there must be an end of the Spanish War before this problem could

be tolerable discussion. Slowly, while a less ardent effort strove to underline British

willingness to support German ambitions, there was a studious reversal of attitude, first by the

annual Conservative Conference (unusually

so soon), then, Scarcely, as recently as October 8,

the first "severest proposals for the surrender

of strength in the British Colonies," described

any proposal of the character as "certain disregard

for the British property both national and individual; and then, the next day, another, that of

the Colonies, and disastrous to the welfare of the

country." That resolution, easily the most

important so far from the Imperial standpoint to be

carried, as their existence was treated by most

newspapers with curious indifference, by more

than ten with contemptuous dismissal, in a few

lines.

A great Empire and its mind go ill together; it has been wisely said. If this is true, then

to the grave sin of betraying the little minds

of East African busybodies and sentimentalists

not brilliant, and sound logic on the part of the

Imperialists nothing but a barren

and then determined to see Britain true to herself and to those whom she has sworn to protect,

so far it has been due to Mr. Amery to bear the

burden of rating the Imperial cause in this contro

versy, and though there is no more effective

than he, it is not right to let him to

fight alone. It would be easy to show

that the names of a couple of score of men

of prominent in public and commercial life in this

country, and with important East African con

nections, could with advantage be added to the

particularised in the discussions, their prompt

and energetic assistance being demanded by

Germany, who have left the Convention

from us more eager than ever to

claim the charge. The case has been ruined. Who

now leading East Africans in this controversy talk

their own language? To some, their

own language. There is a salutary lesson in the

fact that the committee of the joint East African

Board. Why do they not stand in

Imperial vigilance? What other language can

be used in the interests of East Africa, if the

colonial government is to be ignorant at this critical time?

**THE REPORTS** on the agricultural developments in East Africa give the very definite impression that, especially in Kenya, research work beginning to pay dividends. It has cost time and money in the past, and will do so in the future, but, as Sir Frank Stockdale, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, says, the results of experiments must be successfully applied to farming practice, or that advice would have no meaning were there no practicable results to apply. So, too, said the Agricultural Adviser, in the standard of research work in the Dependencies that he does not insist on immediate or immediate appointments of a certain agriculturist expert in tropical root diseases, or even a sudden arrival of clove trees. Zanzibar has provided a fully equipped experiment station, and the British and Central Provinces of Nigeria, and a number of additional to the annual budget of Africa, of which it has always been a good friend, and a powerful supporter. The East African Director of Agriculture is noting the cost of buildings, apparatus and staff of experiment stations, not unreasonably expects to see some return for the money, and a practical man, that is, a person whose behaviour at the man in the street exists, is "if worth it." An affirmative reply can now be confidently given in Eastern Africa.

The Director cannot be blamed for his scepticism. In the first place, he is handicapped by his estimate of the ability of the men employed in research.

**What Research** Agriculture in Uganda? Farm Work Means.

He has decided that all research workers until he has established a Harley Street reputation in his particular subject is usually simply tolerated by the agriculturist. There is a modicum of truth in that attitude, but like a half-truth, it is misleading. Genius for research is rare, but by no means unique, and all who attempt it. He is satisfied that research should be under the control and the guidance of someone who has proved himself, but though some of the staff may be capable and routine work may be confined to it, they are a necessary part of the organisation, and their share is vital to the whole. In the second place, the Ugandan has not, but the greatest need of what research means. He has a very stale indeed of the concentrated afternoon, the unwilling labour, the tiring devotion, the long days of hard work and torment, and the lack of real delight.

Taken for example, as it is on the mealie field, the wheat belt of coffee in Kenya. True, said that Director, it is not a really abundant crop, but

like the maize, or, rather, like the mealie Bug, it is a small

suffice to supply the demand, and to do so

in a way that is not only profitable, but

also healthy. The wheat, or, rather, the mealie

Pelley, is produced in some cases, and the mealie

Bug, in others, in a way that is not only profit

able, but also healthy. The wheat, or, rather,

the mealie Pelley, is produced in some cases, and the mealie

such a wide scatter still allows interbreeding. To reinforce these findings, Le Pellec left for Kenya, where he had been invited by the British Government to try to overcome self-sown weeds growing in the tea plantations. Only to visualize his work, Le Pellec is typical of many scientists, followed in his field of endeavour. He succeeded in sending to Nairobi infected mealie bugs, from which diseases duly emerged. When came the task of the pest control section of the Scott Laboratories, fifty diseases were found in the maize varieties, and the local mealie bugs, experimentally introduced, were very careful and patient workers on every stage of life. Le Pellec and his colleagues have ranged over all the metrical observance of highly specialised techniques in every experiment taken up. Le Pellec is now back at Port Moresby, having brought with him no doubt more than half of his remarkable finds against the pests.

How many years has it been which have given the details of the Scott Laboratories' researches on diseases of those who have how long they have been? In this case, the knowledge is limited to

**Feature no 1** and technique and the details and **Diseases** which knowledge again is limited to the breeding of the many strains of these insects? In this he found it impossible to pin down certain links. But the work is not wasted. No negative results during the course of investigation; and one day the man has the "will to will build." Against these failures many successes can be placed. The "will to will," too, was Nasaland was happily cured, the root system which have been definitely plotted and then forgotten and to like life soils established. The reports of the Agricultural Department are loaded with significant results that have a definitely practical application. Research has been weak in the past, and we may well come to be so, while it is in the heads of men like the culture, the technical know-how, and the scientific mind that now control it.

## NOTES BY THE WAY

### *Bruce's Bomber*

M. R. C. L. BRUCE, Provincial Commissioner of the Eastern Province of Uganda since last year, will be warmly congratulated on his selection for appointment as Resident Commissioner of Swaziland, which will be his spread of greater influence. At his departure from the Protectorate, in which he has served since 1914, said M. Bruce, who has long ranked as one of the most popular officials, left instructions to make a definite effort to see the position of the other fellow whether he be European, Indian or African. As a proved administrator, and a good sportsman, he captained the Simba cricket team for ten years, and has done much to encourage the game in Uganda, which followed his arrival there. He was one of those who gave the May Day for Gloucestershire. He has taken a prominent part in the development of Native communities in Uganda, and in Native coffee growing. In August 1935 he was selected to bring to London the Native witness from Uganda who was to give evidence before the joint Select Committee of Parliament, which is considering the question of Closer Union of East Africa.

quarters, say, inch in diameter, but they remained on the ground for eighteen hours fulfilling the purpose of plants "to be honest" and carrying a heavy fare of berry to fruition later. So not only was the crop all cut down, but also of observations, a long period of time, to the satisfaction of a significant result was not broken—a disaster the following year, starting scientific experiments cannot be avoided in times of war.

### *Time's Curves*

IN FUTURE EDITIONS of the Official Year Book of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia will appear at intervals a column entitled "Time's Curves." We hesitate to do in the aid of the Theory of Relativity, a subject in itself only mathematical genius, and highly trained in that, can grasp, and probably not until a dozen professors can explain clearly. But here goes. It deals with "space-time continuum," curved "space" and "time" in kidney, which imply that if you go on in a straight line you will eventually reach the point you start from, that when going out you are really coming home, and the further you are away from that point, the nearer you are to it, and vice versa. To make matters worse, it brings in the speed of light, which does not seem relevant, but apparently

### *Nature's Aerial Bombs*

HAT STORMS common enough in all climates and in all latitudes, are one of the greatest calamities the agriculturist has to face, or, indeed, do in a brief space of time cause very serious, in many lands, insurance losses. Bushfire damage, a wise precaution, but in such cases it is impossible to estimate the harm done, and to the acre, than damage is suffered by the destruction from the effects of fire. During the recent visit at Sankt Peterburg, Russia, to a prominent scientist, he mentioned that only 10 per cent. of the land in Russia

### *Avoid the Rain*

PERHAPS averse to help, at this but quoted to me, was this saying, "Advised Rain, / White speech was much greater than light, / and silent, but of power." And came back the echo of might, / You follow, of course. And you will find / in future editions of the Official Year Book already published, "Very well, / and numbers were early in the New Year, / now to avoid the bush."

# Publicity for German Colonial Claims

*Mr. Evans' Outspoken Reply to Signor Mussolini*

GERMANY IS ENTITLED to claim Britain respects Italian intervention in the Colonial question as the outstanding feature of the reply in the House of Commons on Monday night of Mr. Evans, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to the four amendments to the address. He said most heatedly scathingly, "An end to sending ultimatums from the house tops and telling them to face." The passage oncrete importance was the following:

"This House will no doubt have observed that during recent days a country that has itself, as the outcome of the Great War, gained very considerable accessions of territory in Europe, and also received Verginia to its territories in Asia and also received Verginia to its territories in Africa—renewed threats from countries which were, after all, the chief ones now championed the claims of Germany to African possessions. I do not desire to say anything at the moment about this other so far as concerns Germany and our ally Italy, but it must now be plain that it does not seem right or appropriate to call upon either for arbitration when there is no evidence that the Government are prepared to make any concession in their favour." (Applause three times.)

Almost at once, loud clapping availed little, papers, *ECHO OF ITALY* and *RHODESIA* predicted that Signor Mussolini's visit to Germany would be followed by a declaration of Italian claims for German Colonial claims.

*Mussolini Said*

A statement came last week on the fifteenth anniversary of the First World War in Rome, where the Duce, addressing a great crowd, said:

"Germany under what we do, we wish to begin the sixteenth year of the Fascist Era. It is contained in this simple word 'Peace.' It is a word which the bleating-flaks in the reactionaries called great demagogues have used and misused. When, however, this word leaves our lips, the life of men who have fought and died ready fire again, acquires a new and solemn human significance. If peace is to be lasting and fruitful, Bolshevism must be eliminated from Europe, beginning with Spain. Certain glaring absurdities of the Peace treaties must be revised."

"A free people such as the German people must regain the state which is due to it, and which it used to have beneath the sun of Africa. Finally, Italy must be left in peace, because she has had no remedy with her blood and with her own means without touching a single square yard of the empire of others."

A German delegation headed by Dr. von Lossa, deputy leader of the Nazi Party, was present. It suggested that the recent intervention by the forces of Sir Herbert Plumer, British Ambassador to Germany, associated with the possibility of such a decision, being made by Signor Mussolini.

In our discussion on earlier differences, one be-

came up, *Ameny on the Retention of Tanganyika*

Those of us who see in superficial practical objections to the particular claim advanced by Germany that the retention of the territory of the settlement of Tanga are not unmoved by it. It will be towards a former enemy for profound political difficulties of Germany's geographical and economic position.

We who are finding a stable foundation of our own world, like in the absence of mutually sheltered areas, especially stimulating markets created by the Ottawa Agreement, may not like to dig-in the manager attitude towards the economies of mutual interest which may be agreed upon between Germany and her European neighbours and their colonial possessions. Such a preferential system of continental Europe, if its possession would afford a secure and sheltered and reciprocal trade, and when she is possessed of her own currency, that will be a means in itself more valuable than even a monopoly control of her former Colonial Empire. It would affect, not Germany only, but other European nations whose difficulties are no less than ours—for we should never forget that the economic situation in which Germany voices such a claim is the victim of many other causes but is not a neighbour.

Such a solution would demand of us the sacrifice of our claim to equality of treatment under the League of Nations Charter. That would be a larger and less difficult sacrifice than any military surrender. In the long run, if it conduced to the peaceful development of Europe, it might be no sacrifice at all. What is needed is that the British Government should give a lead now, without delay, in accepting the acceptance of our lead by the Dominions, the United States, and other countries affected.

*The Issue of Prestige*

There only remains the issue of prestige, the claim that the possession of certain colonies, territory, the control of Native populations, is essential to the dignity of a Great Power. Sir George Grey says that I wished to base upon Germany for all time the stigma of being weak for any Colonial possessions. Far from it. Whatever may have been said in the now wholly detached atmosphere of 1919 by the British Government (of which he was a member) reported in 1926, at the time of Lusitania, there was no reason why Germany should not undertake the responsibility of a Mandate if at some time she should acquire Colonial territory.

It is no objection to the claim to acquire such territory by negotiation or purchase. Such Colonial territories are not to be regarded as a military dispose of. But I must come back to the principle which I have raised repeatedly, and to which many of our main correspondents have referred to. Sir Herbert Plumer's territory is there that we, the United Kingdom, stand with our hands joined. We are bound to support him in his policy, and to do all we can to support him in his policy, and to do all we can to support him in his policy, and to do all we can to support him in his policy.

is an essential part of herself, and it has to-day German "white men" in Australia has no mind to surrender her. France, prepared to give up Cameroun or Togoland, without which the African border strips under our control can be dealt with.

It is, however, hard to say just what are we prepared to give up Tanganyika and sacrifice territorial continuity in Eastern Africa without this meant in securing all our other territories in the neighbourhood of Rhodesia. It is, however, as well as for our people to have a voice to a pure semi-colonial dependency. We ought in justice to Germany be comparable to the others, in the quality of security, but of reputation, of our own fellow-citizens in the Dominions, affected of Native populations subject to an

#### The last cannot be given.

The difficulties of to-day are not to be met by attempting to do away upon the part and reverse the process of separation attaching from the British Empire territories, in so far as what are their technical status, have, in fact, become essential parts of its life, organization, but in helping new and constructing colonies on a large scale, compensated for the developments of the future. Those of us who are not prepared to make a final concession to the continental ambitions and pretensions to world power both of France and Germany, and also, in our opinion, a distribution towards the British, her prosperity and her dominions.

Lord Aspin wrote recently concerning the suggestion that the alternative would be a full choice between a diplomatic retreat with consequent loss of prestige, or war and issue, by which the Dominions may postpone a conflict.

Risks to Britain. Of course there are risks. But the risks of peace are less serious than the consequences in armament and war or the alliance of the Central Powers with Germany, and the alliance of Britain with France, and the continuation of British activities in the Near East, and we might deal effectively with any of the British problems in those regions so long as we are obliged to keep up main fighting strength in Central Europe, where we reached a settlement with Germany.

#### African Affairs.

Professor A. C. Hodge has returned to America, suggesting that he had recommended by Mr. Ameru to the author honourable

for us to do nothing. The author does not seem to mean by this that he does not wish to do nothing, but that the policy has been exposed noted as to the weaknessness of not understanding the situation. And he is bound to say that the country is obsessed by a desire to believe that British imperial communications would be safe if controlled by hydro-aerial, aerial submarine and air bases in Tanganyika. This danger could, if it materialised, be about as great as the actual danger to these communications from the Italian air and sea bases in Abyssinia, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland. And, as last I know, Mr. Ameru is equally as visibly here as he was when he was in Africa. The truth is surely that the lack of good will and wisdom of European powers do things one another again in the disposal of territories in Africa, the decisions being taken place not in Africa but in Europe, and over South-eastern England.

Mr. Avery thinks it was propitious in converting the German colonies in German East Africa by operation of military force against German ambitions in Africa, and in non-British Africa, to suggest that it is really a plan for enabling German to conquer in Europe, the lion of Africa, British colonies, as well as non-British colonies that have conquered the lion of Africa.

#### Johnston's boundaries, altitude.

Colonel C. L. Johnston, M.C., contributed to the discussion in the same way.

About ten months ago, he has tried to deal generally with the arguments of turning back the former German Colonies to the German Government. The Johnstone Board, which represents in the country unofficial opinion of East Africa, may I state shortly the case of Tanganyika which is, at present, readership by now aware with the exception of two other countries in East Africa, the only territory under independent rule to Great Britain, until before the only territories on which discussions in this country can turn.

If ideally in this country wish to continue the status quo of Tanganyika, may I be allowed to set out a few facts which have a bearing on the issue?

(1) The War in East Africa, which terminated on November 1st, 1918, with the surrender of a gallant opponent, General von Lettow-Vorbeck, is estimated to have cost the British Empire £72,000,000 and a heavy toll of casualties, which included 15,000 from South Africa.

(2) The population of Tanganyika now numbers 1,380,000 made up of some 800 Europeans (of whom perhaps 3,000 are Germans), 3,500 Indians, 9,000 Goans, Abyssinians and others, and over 5,000,000 African Natives.

(3) The German rule of the territory dated from 1914 to 1918. British统治 continued from 1918 to the present time.

The country is unfit for mass colonisation by Europeans and could never be an outlet for the surplus population of this country.

It is the only product of Tanganyika which could be included in the category of essential raw material is cotton. In 1936 the country produced 1,130 tons.

Under the terms of the mandate, there is absolute freedom of entry of trade and of religious worship, notwithstanding in the mandated Territory.

#### Academic Discussions Should cease.

These are "boundary" indigenous issues which have to be taken into account in any consideration of this question. Is it however for me to call attention to these academic discussions? Are they any value to the people of this country? I do not wish to create, in my impressions above,

It is unnecessary to point out the same feeling of insecurity which they create, especially to those who have administered the territory to the traders and others who are interested in the development of the country. In view of these elements, the Native population who are sufficiently advanced to understand their significance, the fate of Tanganyika of every race are agreed only to certain limitations. This annual conference.

In the moral side, there will be naturally friendly relations with Germany are friends. We wish neither to be under foreign conditions nor to be forced to have our economy are. We are entitled to speculate with the figures of some 500,000 people living things.

On the strategists side let us also be perfectly frank. Under modern conditions, the nation which controls Tanganyika controls the peace of Africa. Is not African peace an African vital to the peace of the world?

#### *Colonel Meinertzhagen's Criticism*

Colonel R. Meinertzhagen, who will be remembered as always serving as an Intelligence officer in Africa during the War, described the letter as containing "a lot of muddle and confusion."

The author gives six facts which he says go to the major issue. Not one of them really affects Germany's claim to Colony. Next comes a prayer that the controversy may terminate. Why? He says there are "a number of whom have no real fact in the matter and the remainder are perhaps wishing for the less controversial type of German success." In referring to a "policy of Europe" and I believe therefore more than a good amount of Englishmen like Tanganyika's are she-giant and world-wide issues are at stake. In discussing Germany's claim to Colony we must look much farther afield than Tanganyika.

He has told we are speculating with regard to human beings. The second is related to him or great profits. Is there any evidence that either Germany or ourselves have exacted profits from Tanganyika? Assuming what is meant is that we are bargaining away so much profit as we have enjoyed the *San Remo* for 19 years and handing them back to Germany who ruled them for 20 years to their satisfaction. I believe there is not a scintilla of evidence to show that British administration is any better or in worse case was German administration. Let us assess an instance and others can be added up on both sides.

Finally comes the astounding statement that the nation which controls Tanganyika controls the peace of Africa. The peace of Africa is controlled by the peace of Europe and nothing else, and smitten interest. Tanganyika must not be allowed to endanger the peace. We may have to make sacrifices so far as our allies were the largest beneficiaries under the Treaty of Versailles and those should make the greatest sacrifices.

Mr. George Lansbury, the Member of Parliament and Captain in the Sheriffs, has issued a joint plea for a impartial adjudication of Colony's claims, suggesting that the munitioning of the weapons of war in the shape of arms, quotas and currency restrictions, and the abandonment of the private ownership of Colonies' possessions in favour of the extension of a revised mandate system, non-aggression treaty and the establishment of an International Court of Arbitration through a League of Nations as the guarantee of the new experiment in international co-operation.

#### *"Times" Leader Article*

What was followed by a long column article in *The Times*, which was as follows:

There is certainly a point in this country in the view that the peace of the world would best be assured by a mere reversal of the original settlement of Versailles. The reason cannot be summarized for the credit of God that the former settlement was the best at the time in every respect.

In the first place, Colonial administrators are all agreed that the end of the long and glorious record of the British Empire, but it is rightly held sheer hypocrisy that they should do other European races fit to be ruled by the British. More particularly

in Africa where the destiny of the Native races is present one of the supreme tasks of the future is the making of a strong case for enlisting the cooperation of all the best European experience in a solution of all the best European experience in a solution of Tanganyika's problem. That does not include the reorganization of Tanganyika which presents insuperable difficulties, admitting administrative, economic, and strategic difficulties. It is nearly the sole exception of the present military system to all the African Native territories. But it does involve a genuine attempt to add to Germany's economic activities for development. The existing industrial base was not sufficient to call for more industrial activity if such a field could be opened. The territory is common to three or four of the great powers having world-wide interests in African territories.

#### *Germany's Attitude for Expansion*

The German hope for expansion seems to be satisfied—in part—by annexation by an isolated gesture. The growth of other countries' power may, however, weaken the German pretensions. But the other known "aspirations" are not directly a British interest, though momentary at present, the Colonial issue takes first place in the mind of the Germans. All there is assuredly no case for returning to it as part of a general settlement in a friendly spirit.

At this point the discussion may turn to a general settlement is vital, but there are two reasons why it should be satisfied before the time comes. First, it will be stabilized from the outside if there is any disposition to confine it by a shooting match. It is conceivable that any British Minister, in front of a public demand through the German press, might say that a Colonial concession could not be an affirmative step through a single instrument. Is it conceivable that British opinion would support him if he were to attempt it, or that he could be sure to come than a majority of the poor? Here again more than ever, it is essential to get away from the long range vagaries of politicians and back to the simple principles. Secondly, the Germans avoid of the colonial trouble before it is possible to see any other proposition tolerable to themselves.

#### *Germany Rejects a General Settlement*

Most German newspapers dismissed summarily the leading article which in *The Times* called for a general settlement and some writers even upon it. Some others scouted the conditions of a general settlement. The *Kommische Zeitung* strongly objected to the suggestion that Tanganyika's territory could not be returned to the British. Hitler declared that England could not offend Germany on such a point, and like assertions for herself and her "Dominions" and the *Reichsberichterstattung* called Adolf Hitler's pronouncements on Germany's claims referred only to Colonial territories taken from her.

Other newspapers, derived largely from the same German source, took the line that there could be no question on the Hughes entering into a military alliance which would batter the *League of Nations* for Colonial territories which in the past belonged to Germany by right. Especially at this moment, when it is probable that Hitler considered himself in a position to do more damage than Hitler had done on his own in Germany. The *Frankfurter Presse* and *Die Welt* of Berlin and *Le Monde* of Paris asked that we should seek other sources of information without attempting to give proofs of the veracity of the

intensions, should we do nothing to increase their military force, ready against us?" said the *Journal*, quoted by M. Leon Blum, the Deputy Prime Minister.

Some thousand years ago it could bring Germany into a peaceful nation, we should be among the most pacifistic nations in the State. But we are assured that the German demands for colonies is only a stage in the Nazi struggle for the conquest of space, involving those steps which have already been traversed and leading to further steps in the future.

*The Daily Telegraph* dealt seriously with the matter, saying—

If this question of German colonies is to be raised, it must be at a suitable moment, and the present international situation does not afford. The British nation is very ready to have a conference with Germany and is willing to discuss its demands in a spirit of good-will, in view of the grievances that affect good relations. But in the matter of colonies it would not reasonably expect two preliminary conditions to be fulfilled first, a new statement of what would satisfy the Germans; and next, an assurance that any alliance reached would result in a genuine appeasement, and would not be an advance base for further claims. It would be well to ask the Foreign Office if it can be reasonably assured contributions to the guarantees of the colonies of Germany and of the German whose mandate is placed under the League cause by the conditions.

#### General von Epp's Speech

General Fritsch von Epp, General of Bavaria, in head of the Nazi Colonial Political Office, then said to the Nazis in Munich: "The German Reich puts herself in a surefire position in legal terms. The ground is to which the obligation of Germany to remove her colonies has come to no longer exist. Thus there is no longer any justification for the continuation of mandates. All attempts to make the shipping products available for sale to live by means of tactical means to life opinions. Unalterable facts are opposed to the mandate system."

The German colonial policy has separated from the original problem. The solution of this problem in a very rapid way, the question of territorial questions, probably only one thing is possible. Germany's hard struggle for freedom and raw materials is largely due to her having been deprived of her colonies.

The German nation, which has been fighting against this during the past 20 years, has now since the Hitler Government came to power, has come to the conclusion that it must give up its colonies.

#### During German Move

After the German people had made the final decision of the German Government to colonies, General Fritsch regarded again the question about the disposal of the colonies. He had been making a speech in Berlin, when he said: "We must give up our colonies, when officially decided. We must remain in charge of the colonies, when the

## Mr. George Nicol's Address

### To Associated Chambers of Commerce

MR. GEORGE NICOL, President of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, said in the course of his address at the opening of last week's annual session in Nairobi, which was attended by the governors, that excellent relations existed with Government officials, who were ever ready to co-operate, and that the criticisms and suggestions of the business community were put forward for the general good.

He warmly welcomed delegates from Uganda, who had come to observe, and hoped that the Uganda Chambers would soon join the Association. Uganda could be assured that the Association would always advocate policies at all times.

In May it was hoped to hold an interim session in Dar es Salaam, which had offered hospitality for the annual meeting, an invitation which had not been accepted because it was desired to facilitate the attendance of Uganda observers.

Playing urged East Africa to make more use of the Joint-East African Board, and thanked Mr. Pepler, Mr. Colander and Mr. Jenkins for serving upon it as representatives of the Associated Chambers. Mr. Nicol pleaded for closer co-operation between commercial interests in the territories, so that recommendations, requests, criticisms, etc., might have the strongest bearing.

He revealed that imports into Kenya and Uganda at £1,657,717 for the first six months of the year were 25% above the corresponding figures of 1936. East African imports at £1,005,523 were 20% higher than the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda had advanced 26% to £1,931,717 for the first eight months of the year; those into Tanganyika at £3,033,651 for the same period represented an increase of nearly 10%, and that the figures for the first nine months of the year were even larger, the estimates in Kenya and Uganda were £10,002 in Tanganyika.

## Belgian Congo Wild Life

The Belgian Ambassador, Baron de Cande, in a recent speech, described what was being done to ensure the Belgian authorities were preserving the wild life of the Belgian Congo. He said:

When the Park National Albert was conceived a few years ago it only covered 700,000 acres, now with the three National Parks of the Kagera and Katanga regions, in the Lualaba basin, it covers about one and a half million acres. They are now one big, undivided land under the able direction of Dr. van Straelen. The Belgian Colonial authorities work hand in hand with British Colonial officials in conducting the protection of wild animals and birds.

Some difficulties are encountered in regard to the Native who inhabit these regions. In the first place they have been suppressed, and given elsewhere, good and undivided conditions for change.

The Belgian Government has invited from the Memorial Institute for Africa, for scientific research, the results of the efforts of the various scholars. These studies are not limited to the animals, but extend to the plants, the soils, the minerals, the rivers, the climate, the forests, the fisheries, the agriculture, the mining, the handicrafts, and the economic, useful helps and the like.

## The Duke of Gloucester Pays High Tribute to Kenya

THE Duke and Duchess of Gloucester were the guests of the Royal African Society at dinner at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, on Monday night, the Earl of Athlone, President of the Society, being in the chair.

Proposing the toast of the guests, Lord Athlone said:

"Your Royal Highness was on safari in Kenya at the time of your father's severe illness in 1926, and you were forced to hurry home from South Africa by the mail boat. Unfortunately we missed you by only a few days on our return from a holiday in England. We had been looking forward to welcoming you as our guest a month later. We were, however, more fortunate in the case of the Duchess of Gloucester, whom we had as our guest in 1925."

Turning to Her Royal Highness, Lord Athlone added: "Little did your Aunt Alice and I think then that at a future day we would be trying to entertain you both as our guests at a African Society dinner. But since 1925 you have spent many months in Kenya on safari, photographing and shooting. Your charming sketches of that country and its people tell you have seen the atmosphere of Africa which draw us all again time or another back to that fascinating continent and always wonderful country."

"The chief aim of our Society is to encourage and keep alive interest in all things that have to do with the African continent, and for this purpose we have to trespass upon the time of the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Dominions. You will notice that those two countries we represent in this evening which signifies that we approve of our efforts, though they may not encourage any outside interference with their duties."

We have members in all parts of Africa, but I should like to see African membership. A new member has this evening promised his present of a new member on his return from South Africa. Will some body else follow suit?"

### The Attraction of Africa

The Duke of Gloucester, in the course of his reply:

"Parts of East Africa do not grow well, though I have not had an opportunity of seeing a great deal of the Union and Rhodesia. Lord Athlone has, of course, a far longer experience of Africa than we can both claim. He certainly did the charm of that great land."

"A really variety, from tropical forest to barren deserts in the humour and good nature of Africa; there is nothing that impresses and stimulates the imagination. A visit to Africa is an experience never to be forgotten, and to me there must be an opportunity of giving some to the boy who is in Africa."

With the increasing complexity of functions of education, administration, and agriculture, it is more than ever necessary to us in this country to have our own African Lands Commission. In the conditions there, we consider that the native Africans are not fit to manage their affairs, just as we kept our colonies under control. It is not possible for all of us to go there, and it is impossible for many more than a very few to do so. Nevertheless, the last and greatest of these to do so, probably for the good benefit of the lands, and if they choose the protection of the Government, or the guidance of our white brothers,

to stimulate public interest. For these reasons I am glad to hear that the Royal African Society has added to its many other useful activities a scheme for round-the-world tours which will not be confined to its members."

One of the problems which will strike visitors is that of soil erosion. Changes in systems of agriculture have exposed the soil to the full fury of tropical wind and rain, and denudation of the fertile topsoil has proceeded sometimes with appalling results. Little steps are being taken to combat this evil, but perhaps its special nature has blinded many of us to the fact that it is not an isolated phenomenon, but one aspect of the inevitable changes in the economy of Africa, and that must be tackled such as it is.

Scientific research will always be vital to the health and prosperity of all communities in Africa irrespective of race, memory or colour, and we have almost come to regard the marked advance in hygiene which has transformed conditions in West Africa. European trades have been instrumental in improving the quantity and quality of Native produce, on which the prosperity of vast areas depends. This prosperity, of course, depends on the turn on the course of world prices, which are unfortunately beyond the control of African producers. We have achieved all the sensible solutions to the problem, and I hope many others will inevitably come out as in the future?

### Kenya and Her Setters

Now if Africa remains in the hearts of mere visitors, how much more does it mean to those who have chosen to make their homes and bring up their families there? As I know from my wife, Kenya in particular is a Colony which inspires in a peculiar degree the love of the Royalist in its inhabitants, as I can慈悲fully from my memory of its splendid scenery and climate.

I have always felt a deep admiration for the courage and determination of those who have made their permanent homes there, and who in their energy have done so much to raise the standards of life in the most difficult conditions.

In African Africa and particularly on the part we are playing in its history, we the complete without reference to the inestimable value of the work of the Colonial Civil Service. Advancing the nation has invariably been the task of such men as those mentioned, and I am glad to say that increasing demands on their services are being met. Only the best will do for the Colonial Civil Service, and it is most gratifying that Africa still retains a fine nucleus of men, many of whom can be relied upon especially in their power to bear the heavy burden of administrative responsibility.

The demand for such men is increasing, and we must encourage the young to enter their ranks and continue the great tradition of colonial Government in the spirit of adventure and public service overseas.

Today's young people, not only in this country, are watching the way in which we discharge our responsibilities over the 100,000,000 Africans whose necessities we continually heed in ours, but we also look to Africa for the example of good co-operation and good understanding with the other great Powers, and in the administration of African territories, in stimulating the development of the resources, and in the extension of the frontiers of African power, either through the formation of a confederation of African states, or through the formation of a single, strong and large African state.

**Britain's Noble Work in Africa**

The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby-Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, proposing the toast of the Chairman, said:—

I well remember arriving in Georgetown in 1924 on my second visit to Africa, and being most kindly entertained by Lord Athlone and Princess Alice. Lord Athlone has been President of this Society for some time, and we are delighted to see Princess Alice with us. [Applause.] It is a pleasure in South Africa to see how delighted it is to see how happy they were in Africa, and how happy everybody in Africa was with them.

It is a happy circumstance that His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester married a lady born of Scottish descent, but really a citizen of Kenya at heart. There are no two members of the family who would be more welcome guests than their Royal Highnesses tonight.

This Society does a great work in bringing together those interested in the great Dominion of the Union of South Africa, in the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia, and in the twelve or more British African possessions under my immediate care; and the more each part of Africa knows of every other part, the better shall we fulfil our various tasks. The Society's journal is quite excellent; it is one which I always endeavour to find time to read.

I can assure you that His Royal Highness's references to the Colonial Service and its members will be most deeply appreciated. I think it is true that we are now recruiting some of the best staff ever sent out from this country to different parts of East Africa. They, the settlers and missionaries and other pioneers who are putting Africa on the map of the world today, are doing a great work in the history of the British Empire. We stand to be judged at the bar of history, and I am quite sure that when that history is written it will be said that Britain in her impact upon Africa did a noble and great work.

I pass you the toast of the chairman. [The Earl of Athlone.]

Lord Athlone responded briefly.

**Aviation in Rhodesia**

A tribute to their pilots for their fine record of safety in the air was paid at a meeting held in Salisbury by Rhodesians and Basothaland Airways, where the Hon. Sir H. Downie, chairman, said that since the inception of the company in August 1935, their comparative small fleet had travelled 200,000 miles, and had carried 8,655 passengers without loss of life or injury and without a major accident.

He announced that an arrangement had been entered into with Imperial Airways to meet flying boats at Beira and to carry the Empire mail to Salisbury, Lusaka and Mabvya, for which service the fare to be £100 per carriage. An arrangement had also been made with the Southern Rhodesia government by which the company would carry Empire mail twice a week from Bulawayo twice a week, and to extend its service to Umtali twice weekly.

Appreciation of the help received from the British government was expressed by Sir Herbert, the chairman, in contributing £1,000 to the company. He was also highly gratified to note that the company had taken up 1,000 shares, though there was no extent to which he could disclose the amount.

**Planning Ahead in Kenya****Governor on a Long Range Policy**

SIR ROBERT BROOKE-BOWMAN, Governor of Kenya, opened his first Budget speech to the Kenya Legislative Council last week by saying the most important matter for Kenya was constructive development for which he could find nothing at the present time than indicate a plan, leaving to the Executive Council the duty of framing details of a long range policy covering the next 20 or 30 years.

The Executive Council would be the co-ordinating and synchronizing factor in the policy, after committees and departments had worked out details. Such problems as communications, land utilisation, soil erosion, water supplies, and social services would be among the items to be considered in the programme. Meantime special efforts were being made to deal with soil erosion, and £200,000 was being sought for that purpose from the Colonial Development Fund.

The Budget for 1937 showed an estimated surplus of £33,753, while the surplus for 1936 was expected to be between £50,000 and £100,000. The Railway surplus was anticipated to be over £200,000. For 1938 the Budget provides for increased expenditure on local services, local government activities, and on the revenue-producing departments.

On the subject of the Ethiopian refugees, the Governor described their return to the Colony as a work of mercy and a contribution to civilisation. The Colonial Office had decided that it would be unwise and unfair to the other Native peoples to try to absorb the refugees in Kenya permanently, but it was assumed that they would remain in the Colony for another year.

Plans were announced for the expenditure of an extra £42,000 on defence, the Governor saying that the basis of the policy was to provide means of defence against external aggression until reinforcements could arrive. The programme outlined included the creation of a mine-sweeping unit with its own training vessel based on Mombasa, to which other governments were contributing. The King-African Rifts were being equipped with new rifles and Bren machine guns with adequate reserves of ammunition.

**Lord Dufferin to Visit****East Africa and Mauritius**

*East Africa and Rhodesia* understands that Lord Dufferin, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will leave England early in January on a tour involving East Africa and Mauritius.

Until further details are known, we officially informed that it may be expected that he will proceed first to Alexandria, and thence by R.A.F. machine to Sennar, and British Somaliland. Returning to Mombasa he will fly north to Khartoum, where he will embark on an Imperial Airways' flying boat for Kenya. From Mombasa he will fly to Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar, before making a Hesseloze Maritim line to Mauritius. Lord Dufferin's tour will probably last about two months.

**MEMBER'S SHARE ADVICE COUPON**

No. 68

November 4, 1937

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

**"Chambézi" Simpson***The Tribute of a Friend.*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

SIR,—You recently published a most interesting account of the career of C. D. Simpson, of Northern Rhodesia, or "Chambézi" Simpson, as he was so often called, which it must have been new to many of his friends. He might be truly termed one of the "Old Guard," and his years of the early days on the Shire and in Nyanga were worth listening to.

But "Charlie," as he was called by his many friends, "Butty" by an irreverent few, will be remembered chiefly as one of the most loyal and respected characters in Northern Rhodesia, an hospitable host, and a charming companion.

His cosy bungalow, situated on the banks of the Chambézi (or Chambézi) that placid steady stream which becomes later on the Limpopo, was an oasis for tired and thirsty travellers on the long dusty road from the railway to Lake Tanganyika. There Prince, peer, or commoner, it did not matter which, were all welcome at his hospitable board.

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on his visit to Northern Rhodesia a few years back, spent some pleasant hunting days on the Chambézi, and a frequent visitor at C.D.S.'s. Many other notable visitors have also availed themselves of the hospitality which he and his wife were famed for.

He was one of those Scotch engineers famous the whole world over who can make anything go which was made to go, and he always refused any part out of an old car or scrap iron. Many a broken-down motorist on the great North Road has had cause to bless Charlie Simpson. But woe betide any young man or a lorry driver who might take these ministrations for granted. He would be报复ive with a cold stare from under those same bushy eyebrows, and few indeed could ignore him with a Scottish accent would inform the aggressor where he came from.

It was during his last days in this country, and those who were privileged to be received into his home will remember Chambézi's kind and Native servant who some time ago passed away, and left a blank about a characterless Bastard.

This sympathy with his unmentionable friends, including the son and daughter who gave up to that same State hospitality, is due to that singular partiality of his master which I have faithfully

**No Memorial to Stanley***Mr. Owen Letcher's Revelation*

To the Editor of "East Africa and Rhodesia."

—Great men are seldom the result of great action and sacrifice, but rather sons and daughters, and there are occasions exceptional to the general rule when service rendered, explored through to a successful conclusion, and movements which have added territory, riches and power, come into lustre to British statesmen and Britain's interests. Such is the case with Sir John Rowlands, and such is the case with Sir John Stanley, whose achievements in Rhodesia, and

for which Britain ate, suffered, unfortunately terminated by the present regulations, set forty years ago, and which are the most talked of man in the world, and was the adviser and friend of kings and queens of proudest and statesmen.

He followed in the steps of Livingstone. Stanley assisted enormously to open up the "open sore of the world," as the old Spanish explorers and missionaries termed the slave trade. That journey of his, when he traced the mighty Congo to its mouth and solved a geographical problem that had puzzled the savants for centuries, was one of the greatest feats of endurance in all history, and one of the most tremendous of all expeditions of discovery.

The Emin Pasha's expedition, despite all the dissensions that resulted from it, was a test of courage and resourceful organisation which in all probability no country than Stanley could have received.

It was Stanley who was largely instrumental in the founding and early development of the Congo Free State, that enormous territory which is the heart and core of Africa, and which we to day know as the Belgian Congo of an enlightened, amanuarian and far-seeing administration. But Stanley not only served that astute Monarch, King Leopold, of the Belgians, in conjunction with Sir William MacKinnon, Stanley was in a major degree the founder of our East African Empire.

Long years passed before Stanley's services were recognised, his span of life had almost run out, when the Order Cross of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him. How often is it the case that men who have served Central and East Africa well and truly, and for many years, are passed over. And when Stanley died in 1904, it was forbidden that his remains should be interred in Westminster Abbey beside the dust of Wellington, as he desired.

If the soul of the British Empire there is not one single memorial monument, or statue to the memory of this great man.

The centenary of Stanley's birth is near at hand. Let us, and especially Welshmen, throughout the world, should see to it that this tarnish on our reputation for recognition of the actions of our greatest sons should be wiped out, and that justifiable commemoration of the acts of courage, the energies and achievements of one whose name is emblazoned across the map of Africa in letters of stardust and success, and endeavour.

Yours faithfully,  
Owen Letcher  
Natal.

Mr. Letcher has, we know, long made a special study of the life of H. M. Stanley, and it is therefore to be assumed that he has made careful inquiries before giving utterance to the astonishing charge that nowhere within the Empire is there a suitable monument or statue to the great hero of British Africa. We trust that fact cannot be denied, and, if so, surely the reproach would long and heavily rest upon us, if its existence had been realised. The approaching centenary of Stanley's birth offers an opportunity which should be seized, and we should welcome expressions of the views of readers as to the most suitable form and place for a memorial or

**To Readers in Africa**

How much better if you had read this issue a month earlier! You might have done more to help for our African edition. It is the only one going specifically for our African friends.

## Zanzibar Clove Industry

### Government Reply to Indians

MR. MULDER, replying to critics who had attacked the new clove industry legislation in Zanzibar, said, given by Mr. S. B. P. McLean, Acting Resident, at a recent meeting on the Zanzibar Legislative Council:

"Both the Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, he said, had considered carefully the proposals put forward by the Indian National Association, but it was not felt that they could effectively guard the industry against the abuses from which it had suffered through speculation by traders and exporters, and the exploitation of producers by the traders. The Government was determined to stick to the policy embodied in the present legislation."

The issue has been clouded by appeals to racial sentiments on both sides, and the Indian associations to move, continued Mr. McLean, in a letter to the *Worchester Standard*, written by Pandit J. M. Monoochandram, Barrister-at-Law, who had made a statement that "A racial Bill had been introduced by me by inadvertence, and not necessarily from racial feeling," and declared that it is impossible to associate with the Indian associations that Zanzibar Government in view of the paragraph in Mr. Monoochandram's report, "is liable to disguise the fact that the proposed legislation is essentially a racial one." That paragraph, however, referred solely to the Land alienation Bill and had no connection with the new legislation.

### Propaganda to Blacken Government

MR. MULDER drew attention to a recent article in the *Bombay Chronicle* which, he said, was an instance, amongst many others, of propaganda to blacken the reputation of the Zanzibar Government.

In the article extracts with omissions which cover the entire paper, it was made to appear that the Government was engaged in a "treacherous and India propaganda" as given in from a letter addressed to the Indian National Association. The letter had not been published, but in order that the fibre may be exposed I am publishing the correspondence between the two persons."

Referring to a declaration by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the National Congress, that "we want Indian rights monopoly has been denied to us by the British monopolist at the expense of the Indian small trader," the Acting British Resident quoted from a statement made by Mr. M. A. Jannah, in which he said that "the Gov-

ernment of India, in so far as it is body working for India, has done nothing to get any benefit out of the existing agreement and the scheme which the Government of India have secured, it will remain in the interest of growers and cultivators. There is no possibility of any interest exploiting Indian traders, as it is simply given out in certain quarters that it seems to me that the Congress party and some of the Press are unconscious, being influenced by Indian commercial interests and their growing influence."

## E. A. Group Luncheon

The Hon. F. J. Bagshawe and other members of the Commission on Higher Education in East Africa are to be entertained to luncheon by the East African Group of the Over-Seas League at the Holborn Restaurant on Wednesday, December 5, and Granworth, Chairman of the Group, will preside. Applications for tickets costing 6s for Members and their guests, £1.7s. for non-members, should be sent as soon as possible to the Hon. Secretary, East African Group, Over-Seas League, 2 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

### Mr. Bagshawe's Flight Adventure

Considerable interest occurred in Tanganyika last week when a plane in which Mr. F. J. Bagshawe, the Acting Provincial Commissioner at Tabora, was the passenger, and Mr. Soltan the pilot, was reported missing on a flight from Arusha to Dar es Salaam. After being missing for 24 hours, both passenger and pilot reached Morogoro on foot, and reported that their machine had been forced down on a Native cotton plantation 40 miles north of the township.

### Deportees Reach Seychelles

By the courtesy of the editor of *The Seychelles Clarion* we have received news of the arrival in the Seychelles of the five Arabs recently deported from Palestine. The deportees are being accommodated in Victoria, the residential quarter of Victoria, where two well-furnished bungalows have been placed at their disposal, the necessary servants and horses having been engaged beforehand. The Arabs said they had had a long trip through the Red Sea and had appreciated the courteous treatment extended to them by the officers of H.M.C.T. Active, whom they entertained after their arrival.

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## Italy Rewards Natives

MEASURES benefiting Eritreans and Somalis have been approved by Signor Mussolini in recognition of the services they rendered during the Italian campaign. The population of the Colony is henceforth to be referred to in official documents as "Eritreans" and "Somalis" not as "Native." Commissions are to be set up in Asmara and Mogadishu for Native war heroes, and for the education of war orphans. Native Eritreans and Somalis are to be given in the camps a free preference in applying for employment. In addition, a far-reaching amnesty is being prepared in favour of Eritreans and Somalis.

The Italian Press quotes these measures as an example of the humanitarian nature of Italian policy. What other Colonial Power has ever thought to the origins of the wounded troops who died on behalf of the home country? it is asked. Other classic Colonial Powers use the word "native" in signifying the colonized population who have been conquered and kept in a state of subjection and inferiority, but such customs can not be applied to Fascist Italy.

The Italian Ambassador in London has returned to Rome on reaching the age limit of retirement and it is announced that Italy will be represented in Paris by a Chargé d'Affaires until France decides to grant *de jure* recognition of the Italian colony in East Africa.

The claim of the Emperor Haile Selassie to possession of the \$1,000 shake in the French-built Addis Ababa Railway Company registered in the name of the Ethiopian Government which is contested by the Italian Government was heard in Paris last week. The Tribunal of Reference which heard the case reserved its judgment.



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Dar es Salaam-Durban, 14 hours

The Imperial Airways flying boat "Corsair" recently flew from Dar es Salaam to Durban in one hour. The distance is 2,000 miles, and the time taken was under 15 hours.

## King George Memorial

Southern Rhodesia is to be asked to contribute to the King George V Memorial Fund in South Africa. It is proposed that the memorial shall take the form of an Institute for the treatment and diagnosis of cancer.

## Bulawayo's Bright Cricket

"Sitting on the splice" seems to be a discovery in Bulawayo cricket. Playing against Ross and Flockton, the English Old Boys scored 260 runs in two hours, of which J. Swenson, who retired unbroken, made 101, and J. J. Swart, who also rested, 55 in which were six 6's.

## General Lewin's Return

Pictures published in London of Brigadier General A. C. Lewin and his wife on their arrival at Malakal after their dreadful experience on Duke Ellington where their aeroplane crashed and they were marooned for 10 days, certainly seem to confirm the statement that the castaways showed no signs of their terrible ordeal. Neither looks haggard. His face appears remarkably fit, and the General is smiling as cheerfully as usual. Photographs probably cannot be, so it must be concluded that the men's courage and endurance are equalled by their physical resilience.

## Tourist Cars in S. Rhodesia

Strong protests are being made in Southern Rhodesia against the decision, announced by the controller of Customs and Excise, that as from November 1, 1937, visitors in motor cars to the Colony must have a triptyque, a guarantee on an insurance company or a bank, or pay a deposit on the car in which they are travelling. Hitherto it has been possible for visitors to enter on presentation of a letter from an employer of repute, a magistrate, or a justice of the peace. Comparison is being made with the action of the Union of South Africa, where steps are being taken to abolish the \$5 deposit required from all visitors found to be an "irritation" — as a check on their departure at the end of their visit.

## OUR AIR MAIL EDITION

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**Statements Worth Noting**

"...Vainly he will come after Me, let him say himself, and take up his cross and follow Me." — Matt. viii. 19.

"...Grazing has been the curse of South African culture." — *The Rhodesian Herald*.

The Ayrshire is an unsatisfactory breed of cattle for introduction into Tanganyika, dairy herds. — *Sir Frank Stockdale*.

"...comes along in at the same time one of the old and one of the youngest countries in the world." — D.F. Gurnettfield Hitchen.

"...the native willingly gave of his own accord as a reason for emigration the need to collect money for his tax." — *Nyasaland Medical Report for 1936*.

Though it was possible to telephone from Salisbury to San Francisco or Budapest, it is not possible to phone to Beira. — *Even the Rhodesians*, "Sunday Mail."

"...my service in East Africa confuses me about the monkeys I encounter in the taxpayer's pocket; the better — the bushy-tailed Mitchell's Langur.

"...once had a little three-quarter-bred Irish greyhound which snatched killing several smaller leopard cubs." — *Mr. Marcus Daly, in his book, "Big Game Hunting and Adventures."*

"...it is amazing to find what a complete absence there is in the Dominie's office of members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament tend of prominent people in the Colony." — *The Hon. George Huxley, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia*.

"...Governor in residence is now Sir James Gordon Forbes, former East African, now referred to as Sir James Gordon Forbes, whereas hitherto his official title has always been Governor-in-Chief." — *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*.

"...Careful records are kept of the shade of burnt savannas, and the land that is difficult for taming, using hand implements alone, covers six acres of land which is ample to provide food and shelter for twenty-four hours." — *Tanganyikan Agricultural Department*.

"...The elephant has a good appetite, will eat any kind of food, even bats, which makes dogs ill and sometimes the bears which hyenas avoid. But their greatest delicacies are sun-dried locusts and raw meat." — *Max L. Lobe, in "Illustrated London News"*.

"...The extension of the Uganda and Lake Victoria railway from Kampala via Mbarara and Mbale through the Ankole to Kabale would do more to develop the mining industry of Uganda than any other single factor." — *Leonard G. Soper, writing in "Sands, Rivers and Mountains."*

"...When anyone shoots his first elephant he should watch the cutting up, and note the exact position of the vital organs. He will be surprised to see how the heart is much lower in the cavity of the chest than is often mentioned in books and articles." — *Mr. Dennis D. Lyell, in "The Field."*

"...One small thing the Government will finally be to give some of the chief's rights back to the African is just that the chief may say, 'I want to fine and am a great man,' but to help the chief to exercise his powers and authority for the good of his people." — *John L. Smith, as quoted in "The Rhodesian Review."*

**WHO'S WHO****376.—The Hon. Alan Ross Welsh, M.P.**

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*The Hon. Alan Ross Welsh, M.P., Speaker of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament since 1935, was born in South Africa, qualified as a solicitor in the Colony and in 1910 joined the Kruger government, and went to Southern Rhodesia in 1920 as managing director of one of the first legal firms established in Bulawayo. Sir Charles Coghlan, afterwards first Prime Minister of the Colony, became a partner, and later invited Mr. Welsh to join him, and together they founded their partnership in 1924. On Sir Charles' death in 1927 Mr. Welsh succeeded him as senior partner; the Parliamentary seat thus vacated.*

*As a sportsman he excelled for years, he had been a member of the Rhodesian government school, was 74 years champion of the United Schools Committee of Bulawayo, and is now Champion of the Rhodesian Schools. As a 4<sup>th</sup> team tennis player, he twice held the championship of Africa's club, Bulawayo.*

*He is Deputy Chairman of the Child Welfare Society of Southern Rhodesia and of the Bulawayo Hospital Fund, and the Proprietor of the Incorporated Publishing Company, Southern Rhodesia, publishers of the *Bulawayo Standard* and *East African Mail*. He is also a Director of Mutual Holdings and of Burns, Philp & Co. of Bulawayo, and of the Rhodesian Airlines. He is a member of the Rhodesian Bar.*

"Truth in war." — "The people will welcome the announcement that the Government is to broadcast in foreign languages," Major Tryon said, "and when the first bit of news it would be straight news" and "not the sort of propaganda which went out from some foreign countries not to their credit and not for the better information of the people who listened." Informed opinion has long been anxious to see effect taken to counteract the mischief done by such wireless "news." There have been frequent complaints of anti-British propaganda broadcast regularly from Berlin in Arabic, other languages of the Near and Middle East, as well as in some of the languages of India. The object of the new service is not to play at tit-for-tat to supply what Major Tryon aptly calls "straight news" where it pleases, there is an over-supply of news that is not straight." — *The Times*.

#### Mussolini wants Peace.

Signor Mussolini will not make war now. Neither he nor his allies are ready. They can think we are going to have immediate war with Germany have now examined the conditions. You may have a procession in strained when before you will get a German army comparable with that of Russia or France. There is not the slightest chance of a immediate war. I do not say that there will not be. In Mussolini's phrase, "immediately" — when the reserves have been broken. The dictators are becoming more threatening and formidable than the positions which that time seems, if ever it does, to gain in one of the most dangerous bastions for us all like ours of the French. The most important position of the British Empire in the event of war is definitely where now east and west that it was five years ago." — *David Lloyd George*

#### The Rome-Berlin Axis.

Adolf Hitler desires peace because he desperately requires peace. But though he does not want war, he is ready to go to the limit, the game of threatening it. He constantly hedges toward the bogey of the Rome-Berlin axis, presenting to the world the horrifying aspect of a Hitler-German combination, encompassing his solidarity with Hitler's uncompromising demands for colonies in Hitler's behalf. The truth is that the Rome-Berlin axis is already badly cracking. If the not-in-on-the-project of the Franco-British naval pact is given the right to run clear objectives, the stability of European politics is that Hitler will not go to war to make Roman policy. — *Mr. Frankel, writing in the Daily Express*.

# Background

*Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs*

**Belgian Cabinet Crisis.** — M. van Zeeland's Government has reduced unemployment successfully by encouraging foreign trade, stabilised the Belgian balanced the budget. But these achievements have saved his Administration from scandal and shambles. The Cabinet has resigned. The Prime Minister relinquished his Parliamentary seat also to have complete freedom in determining his policies. Broadcasting, M. van Zeeland described the attitude of public opinion in recent months as one of dull discontented dimity to define. It is the result of the uneasy suspicions breed by the successive of legislation of the National Bank at a time when M. van Zeeland was Vice-Governor. An official inquiry has been transformed into a judicial investigation because of certain facts held to be irrelevant by the Public Prosecutor. The Governor has been given leave of absence until his term of service expires, and unfortunately inquiries appear to have met with some resistance in the Bank. — *The Observer*

**Japan.** — Since continental expansion became Japan accepted policy the Press has developed a habit of regarding Japan, Germany and Italy as the three great have-nots bound by a vague but bitter hostility to the *status quo*. Every Japanese who reads English knows all knows that the interests of the British Empire and Japan touch at so many points that a good understanding would be of mutual benefit to both. But by an unfortunate coincidence the Japanese Press has recently complained of Great Britain's attitude to the war with China. Readers have been told that Britain is assailing China by selling munitions and furnishing loans — and that Britain has been a ringleader in an anti-Japanese world movement from which only Italy and Germany have stood aloof. This feeling culminated in a resolution of members of both Houses of parliament which passed without a division declaring that "the present time does not change Japan's desire to make a wise determination." — *The Times*.

**Spain.** — If Members of Parliament will read the preceding accounts of what has been happening in Spain owing to one side having all the aeroplanes and the other doing to non-intervention nothing practically none, they would take more seriously the possibility of ending non-intervention as the tragedy has it has been for the last 18 months, for in some way letting it fight itself out in Spain without the enormous cost of overwhelming intervention of Italy on one side. The effect of the British Government's policy is that since January this year some 200,000 men and women in Spain have been killed. — *Sir Francis Galsworthy*

**Portugal.** — Portugal is the oldest of all our allies. This alliance has sometimes been more valuable than ever in view of the changed Mediterranean conditions of today. Portugal is under a moderate but masterly dictatorship. It is the best regime the country has known for many generations. The only alternative is Communism. The interests of Portugal are identical with those of Nationalist Spain. It is madness to strain our ancient alliance of centuries with Portugal and thus jeopardise our hold command of the Atlantic approaches to the Mediterranean for the miserable sake of that ephemeral medley under the patronage of Moscow who call themselves the People's Republics. — *Mr. J. R. Green, in The Observer*

**Dr. Schacht.** — Dr. Schacht is as incurable as the average old-fashioned diplomat of days gone by. But if he is as proud as they, he is certainly less overbearing. He likes a joke at his own expense, differing thereby from all the present rulers of Germany, with the exception occasionally of Goering.

Schacht was a partner of the well-known Jewish banker Jacob Goldschmidt, after having risen from the position of tutor to the sons of a Jewish bank president, and since then has had various far-right antisemitic Nazis — he who was a Freeman until the war forced him into the same pot as the rest of us. — *Mr. Peter Kellner, writing in the Daily Telegraph*

"All Editions" subscribe  
to "The Times"  
other East African and Rhodesian  
newspapers and journals.

# to the News.

**Financial Barometer of the Week:**  
**Market Movements and Trends**

**In a Sentence.** — I am the antithesis of a dramatist. — *Singer Mussolini*.

Democracy is poison to dictators. — *The Spectator*.

The British soldier is the best ambassador of peace. — *General Sir William Birdwood*.

Economics has been called a dismal science." — *Mr. Brendon Bradstock, M.P.*

We are all pacifists until the impulse urges us to strike." — *Miss Nelly Hamilton*.

The United States remains extraordinarily well-furnished with inviolate. — *Mr. G. Wells*.

Life is kinder, juster, and more merciful than it was when it was a boy." — *Angus Watson*.

It is not the wise man who reads advertisements. — *Mr. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture*.

In the last 25 years we have added two inches to the average height of our children. — *Dr. Francis Jephcott*.

I have watched Lord Nuffield's benevolence with mixed feelings. — *The Chapeller of the Year*.

One of the major duties of a friend is to force one up to one's own inestimable standards. — *Miss Monica Radich*.

The greatest need of our day is to renew the spirit of self-reliance, particularly among the young. — *The Rev. H. H. C. Carter*.

The first task of the new government in November will be to dominate. — *Burgess, Minister of Transport*.

Japan wants China to co-operate in order to bring about a new era of fruitful development and constructive prosperity. — *Japan's Foreign Minister*.

"The whole of the large amount of ill-health and disease in our organs is due to the therapy of older methods, prevented by well-ordered living and correct nutrition." — *Dr. M. Birch*.

There is now cause for gratification, and the British journalists show on the one hand much courage in criticising great people, and on the other, much respect for them. It is easier to say in organs so powerful as the British Press, "We

**British Recovery.** — In the first six months of this year industrial production as a whole was nearly 10% greater than in the corresponding period of 1930. In the first nine months production of pig iron was nearly 120% more; crude steel nearly 150% more; output of artificial silk and motor vehicles was more than doubled. The amount of merchant shipping under construction in our shipyards at the end of last month was 84% more than for the same period of 1931. While the amount of British shipping laid up was 97% less. Retail imports of raw materials in 1930 were 2% greater in volume, after allowing for price changes, than in 1931. The total volume of exports of coal in 1930 was 22% more. Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures were 12% more; wooden and fibroined yarns and manufactures 37% more in volume. In the first nine months of this year bank clearings were 37% more than in the corresponding period of 1931, and retail sales were also much greater in value. The number of insured persons, excluding agricultural workers, in employment rose from about 2,250,000 in September, 1931, to about 11,500,000 last month. — *Mr. Samuel Hoare, M.P.*

**The Prime Minister.** — Mr. Chamberlain has a genius for the dramatic, if not the background, and a way of quiet, unostentatiousness on one side which is very striking. But he has a more important quality which marks him in a crisis—he is unpredictable. The European powers are in a superstitious state which is maintained by the relationships with their moves, counter-moves, bluffs, speeches, and general belligerence. At such a time, the offices of the British Prime Minister are scattered all over the world. Last week Mr. Chamberlain spoke three times. What he said was nothing sensational, and yet he gave an assurance of strength. No fine phrase could have been more convincing than this excellent sentence:

"National defence is the chief guarantee of national security."

**The Treaty of Non-Intervention.** — especially in view of the statements of some of the members of the League of Nations. Other developments in the field of foreign policy are as follows:

A steady exchange. — Latest market prices of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols 2½% 115 0 9  
Shares 6½% 120 5 0

Rubber 3½% 107 2 6  
Tin Moderate 3½% 101 8 0

Nyassaland 3% 94 5 0  
Wland Elys. 5% deba. 96 15 0

Rhod. Elys. 4½% deba. 92 0 0  
S. Rhodesia 3½% 102 0 0

Stcher 5% 111 0 0  
Uganda 5% 112 15 0

Uganda 5% 114 0 0

**Industrial Stocks.** —  
Brit. Amer. Tob. (£1) 5 0 0  
Brit. Oxygen (£1) 1 3 0

Brit. Ropes (2s. 6d.) 2 2 6  
Courtaulds (£1) 2 9 4

Dialop Rubber (£1) 1 14 0  
General Electrical 3 19 4  
Imperial Chem. Ind. 1 16 7  
Imperial Tobacco (£1) 7 13

Int. Nickel Can Co. (no. 100) \$10

Prov. Cinematograph 1 3 0  
Turner and Newall (£1) 4 8 0

C.S. Sheets 1 60 0  
Cust. Steel (£1) 1 9 0

Unilever (£1) 1 18 0  
United States of S.A. 8 18 0  
Unilever 1 7 0  
Unilever (5s.) 1 13 0

**Mines and Oil.** —  
Anaconda 15 60 0  
Anglo-Amer. Corp. 10s. 18 9 0  
Anglo-Amer. 1 3 0  
Anglo-Iranian 1 4 1  
Burma Oil  
Cons. Goldfields 1 1 10 0  
Crown Mines 10s. 1 17 0  
De Beers Dt. (5s.) 2 12 6  
Ex. Rand Con. 5s. 9 0  
Ex. Rand Prop. 10s. 2 16 3  
Gold Cons. Sel. (5s.) 1 3 0  
Imperial Cons.  
Morganite 1 8 0  
Rand 1 1 10 0  
Randfontein  
Royal Dutch (100 fl.) 40 0 0  
Shell  
Sub-Nick (10s.) 10 7 6  
West Wind (10s.) 8 17 6

Tangs, Banking, and Harbours  
Bank of Brit. & C. 1 2 6  
Brit. India 5% deba. 10 2 6  
Glan. 1 17 0  
Gulf Reduction 2 3 3  
Gt. Western 1 0 0

Hongkong and Shanghai 1 0 0  
Imperial Bank 1 0 0  
Nat. Min. Ass. 1 0 0

Scot. Natl. Bank 1 0 0  
Union 1 6 10 0

Anglo-Dutch 11 0 0  
Bengal (5s.) 1 1 10 0  
Bend. Asia 1 0 0  
Malaya (5s.) 1 1 10 0

**PERSONALIA**

Mr. H. A. F. Boecking  
Tanganyika

Captain R. J. Lamark  
Kenya

Mr. H. A. S. Morrison  
Tanganyika

Mr. A. J. Simpson  
return to Nairobi

Mr. and Mrs. G. Gordon-Lowrie  
England

Arthur Lawrence,  
Governor of British  
South Africa

Mr. W. C. Smith  
has been elected a  
man of the year by D. & O.

Mr. W. G. Bell,  
an English man of  
the Goroka area

Sir Tom Hayes,  
former managing  
director of  
Montreal, is progressing satisfactorily.

Mr. R. E. Pennington,  
Captain of Industrial  
Commissioner of the Witwatersrand

Mr. R. L. Bennett,  
Premier of  
Salisbury, has raised after 10 years

Lieutenant L. W. H. Goode has been appointed  
Adjutant of the Natal Rhodesia Regiment.

Sir Humphrey and Lady Leecey have turned  
London from Blaicerraig Castle, Blairgowrie.

Captain C. M. Wilkins has been appointed  
Second in Command of the King's African Rifles.

Miss and Mrs. G. Parsons and Missess  
Hall have returned from a holiday in Durban.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wilson and Dr. and Mrs. Wilson  
participate in the final of the Foursome Golf Cup,  
London.

Dr. G. A. Kinnerton, 5 years Secretary of  
Publicity Association, Umtali, is now trying in  
India.

Sir John Macleod has been appointed chairman  
of the Royal Society's Committee in this  
country.

Mr. W. H. Lamb, formerly director of the  
African Development Fund, is now editor of the United  
Nations Review.

Mr. S. H. St. John, Assistant Inspector of Posts  
Uganda, becomes Assistant Inspector with effect  
from January 1, 1939.

Mrs. D. Milne, wife of the author, over ranges  
of 10,000 miles and sojourns with the world's African  
Cattle Ranchers, has given a talk on "The  
Cattle Islands of the P. L. S. S. Association" to  
selected among

Captain H. H. Phillips, formerly in charge  
of the Mombasa and Nairobi units, one in Umtali  
has been transferred to Nairobi.

Colonel A. Taito, formerly in charge of the provost  
magnates' Consideration of Italy and North  
Africa, has been appointed to the same position in India.

Dr. P. A. W. Wilson, formerly in appointment  
as Medical Officer to the Governor of the Hospital  
Medical Services, has joined the Government Hospital.

The Rev. J. T. Moore and Mr. W. J. Farmer  
have been appointed members of the East Film  
Censorship Board, Northern Rhodesia.

The litigation of Tetton, who owns properties in  
Kenya, led miners and estate workers in fighting a  
fire in his estate at Tatton Park, Cheshire, last  
week.

Mr. R. A. Atch has been appointed Vice Consul  
of the United States of America at Johannesburg  
with jurisdiction including the Nyasaland Pre-  
fecture.

Mr. G. J. Meikle, who for the past 24 years has  
lived with the African Charcoal Company in  
Kenya and Zanzibar, has left Umtali and intends  
to settle in Cheekwani, Nyasaland.

The American singer Owen and his band, Miss  
Lily, the singing Owl, formerly of the present  
Rhodesia, have arrived home from their tour of  
East Africa and the Rhodesias.

Mr. Chancy Kearton is about to leave on another  
trip to Central Africa with Mr. Keaton at his chil-  
dren's assistant. Some of his earliest native film  
was shown by him in Nairobi as long ago as 1910.

Mr. Wilfred Jackson, who served in Uganda  
before the war and who is Governor-in-Chief of  
British Guiana, has England to thank for his new  
appointment last week. He is accompanied by  
Lady Jackson.

We recently published particulars of the appeal  
being made in Kenya for the construction  
of a fund subscription scheme to help  
the Commissions' H.M. Eastern African  
Dependencies Trade and Information Office, Gran  
Buildings, Parliament Square, London, V.C., or  
Crown Agents for the Colonies, Millbank,  
London, S.W.1.

**EVERYBODY'S  
STRONG  
ON  
BOVRIL**

The General Manager has recently appointed Genl. Alfred G. Lupton, of Rhodesia Railways, to take up his appointment. He previously occupied a similar post in the Nigeria Railways administration.

Captain and Mrs. D. H. D. Dallas left England yesterday for Dar's Island. Captain Dallas, who originally served for some years in Tanganyika, has been private secretary to the Governor of Uganda since the end of part of 1945.

Mr. W. G. Gandy, son of the late John W. Gandy, Consul Extraordinary for the Colonies and the Hon. E. L. Astorson of Lord Astor, were invited guests at the fair at which they were being exhibited at the Arts of Oxfordshire.

Professor J. W. Munro was recently invited to Africa and Rhodesia on behalf of the Finance & Cotton Group Corporation. Some time ago he accepted the work of a research committee to be appointed by the government of Rhodesia to make a study of Social aspects of the cotton industry investigation.

Mr. C. A. Morris, Hospital of the Queen, died of pneumonia in Dar's Island on November 20. He was a member of the Royal Army Medical Corps and had been attached to many establishments in East Africa and the Islands for children during the war.

Mr. J. M. C. Powell has been appointed General Manager. Mr. B. Robinson is Medical Officer of Health for the Colony.

Colonel R. Williams, who has served in the Royal Flying Corps for several years, and who commanded the 2nd Battalion Brigade Wing African Army from 1920 to 1921, left England last month for Memphis.

Mr. Rollinson J. Gibb-Chapman, the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, has accepted the chairmanship of the newly formed South African Group of the Overseas League, the inaugural meeting of which will take place at the headquarters of the Over Seas League in London on November 10. The Motor and Maritime in Capetown will be the guests.

## Mrs. Perry Lewis

OUR FRIENDS OF KENYA will learn with much regret of the death, in Bournemouth on October 26, of a lady, Perry Lewis, who bravely bore the name.

Mrs. Lewis, whose husband was a Lieutenant-General in the Uganda Regiment, resided in Nairobi throughout the period of the Great War and remained there until 1921, where she accompanied her husband to herself in Trinidad and subsequently returned to Nairobi, a prominent part of her time being spent by the Committee of the Red Cross. She is survived by an employee of the Uganda Railways and by a son, Mr. V. G. Lewis, who is a solicitor.

During the period of her life, Mrs. Lewis served on the Committee of the Royal Military Hospital, assisted with the entertainment of soldiers at the evenings' entertainments, was a member of the same at concerts arranged in connection with the Military Hospital. She will be remembered for her bright and cheerful disposition and fondness for giving a helping hand generally.

In accordance with her wish she was buried in the beautiful graveyard at Milverton-on-Sea, Hampshire, where some of her relatives also reside.

### Other Obituary Notices

We regret to report the death on September 26 of Mr. A. J. Jackson, of Messrs. F. and D. Jackson and Brothers, well known City firm with extensive African interests.

Mr. F. C. Morgan, who for over 40 years had been a member of the staff of the board of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Ltd., London, and is well known to many English business men who have done business with the firm, has recently died after a long illness.

We regret to announce the death at the age of 75 of Mr. Frederick Dunn, a pioneer of Rhodesia. Born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, Canada, on June 28, 1869, went to Mashonaland in 1890, his father having served as one of the first settlers with Major Forbes in Major's Column in 1890 to serve in Matabeleland with Dr. Shand, a medical officer, latterly a Commissioner. He held the Rhodesian medal with three bars, 1890-1892, and the 1896-1897 bar, having served for many years in the Matabeleland Column. He has two sons and four daughters.

### Just Published

An enthralling story of a famous  
White Hunter—a man who has  
shot everything from elephant to  
zebra, and taken care of the  
Prince of Wales on safari.

## AFRICAN HUNTER

BY ERNST WEIXEN-FRANCKE

A fascinating collection of African experiences covering 23 years. The author shows intimate knowledge of the native and their customs and of the hideous rites and customs. It is well illustrated with several capital hunting scenes and photographs. *Illustrated Times*.

With 23 pages of illustrations.

### A 4th Edition

Is ready at present a striking book about his journey and experiences in Southern Africa is the  
Southern Sudan.

THE GREAT SAVAGE By Richard  
Vindham. 12s. beautiful photographs.

CASTLE

# Income Tax in Kenya

## The Taxpayers' Protection League

The members of the taxpayers' protection league in Kenya have requested us to publish the statement on Income Tax which they have inserted editorially in December 1930. The elected members by majority submitted to the Kenyan Legislative Council that they were faced with what was tantamount to a tax on European traders, (a) that the Colonial Office would not grant to the Colony whether it liked it or not, (b) that if they did not agree the Colony could not be able to get the entire loans from the Crown Agents.

As a result of this they proceeded to agree to an understanding with the Government.

### What the Colony Expected

As far as can be ascertained at the time of the understanding were that if the elected members, in a majority acquiesced in not opposing the Income Tax Bill the Government and/or the Secretary of State for the Colonies agreed or would agree:

(a) To consider the reorganisation of the executive council so as to result in the nominated community being far more closely associated in the responsibilities of Government. That there would be no further reduction from the Moyne formula save to such an increased non-native direct taxation for the purpose of reducing the burden on the European increased non-native taxes. The European community, less said, so much the better, would be relieved of the income tax, was insisted upon for Kenya, it would also be imposed on Uganda and Tanganyika territories.

That the present of legislation would be approximately an additional £3,000 per annum.

That there would be a comprehensive redistribution of the fiscal system. (See *Africa Gazette*, October 1930.)

### How Matters Have Developed

The official method of carrying out the understanding has been as follows:—

The Executive Council has been re-constituted in such a way as to give elected members no greater say in managing the affairs of the Colony.

There is no intention of reducing the Moyne formula in Uganda or Tanganyika.

An income tax has been introduced which throws the heaviest charge onto the shoulders of the European settlers to the practical exclusion of all other races.

In order to collect this tax from about 5,000 persons an official organisation, the annual cost of which will greatly exceed the estimate, is being assiduously built up.

There has not been and there is no possibility of an all-comprehensive rearrangement of the fiscal system as there is no possibility of it not being one in Uganda and Tanganyika, there is an Income Tax.

It is still to be done, however, by misrepresentation and guess work to be applied to a quiescent in a tax which

(a) falls practically wholly on the European community to the exclusion of Asiatics

Arabs and others.

Can anything be more equitable in a colony with a mixed community? The allowances are based on the European standard of living and applied to all races.

It is evident that a vast sum of money will be administered by the European settlers in their capacity as direct subjects into Asiatic and Arab pockets in their location for their children are practically free.

It is a great discouragement to White settlers

to European traders to a staggering dis-

advantage in view of their Asiatic com-

petitors.

As an additional handicap to all planters and producers in Kenya as compared with Uganda and Tanganyika territories.

Will not all members of the community both official and commercial, whether they have to pay the tax or not, to great trouble and expense filling in forms, consulting accountants, answering the queries of the Tax Commissioner, etc., and will involve endless litigation?

Can be increased indefinitely at the whim of the Colonial Office.

### Europeans Bear The Burden

A brief analysis of the figures given in the issue of October 1930 shows that out of 1,000 families one native income of £5,000 or more will be liable to pay the tax, whereas

out of 1,250 Europeans a minimum of 1,000 will pay the above tax, and the above figures do not include commerce in

Uganda and Tanganyika European.

Percentage of tax is 10% or less than 10%. As seen at most 10% of Asiatics and others not more than 0.01%.

It is evident that the Colonial Office never had in contemplation of implementing their side of the understanding, and that the sole reason for the introduction of £5,000 minimum tax on income in Kenya was for political reasons at home and designed to curb favour with the Indian school of thought and the Indian masses.

As will be seen from the League's advertisement in this issue, its Committee is a well representative of the commercial, business and communities of Nairobi, its head just now containing several members who have large agricultural interests.



# THE KENYA TAXPAYERS' PROTECTION LEAGUE

## CONSTITUTION AND RULES

### CONSTITUTION

1. The name of the organisation is "The Taxpayers' Protection League".

The address is Stanley House, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

2. The objects for which the organisation is established are:

- To seek by any and every means to get Income Tax legislation expunged from the law of Kenya Colony;
- In the meantime to render all possible assistance to any person or persons or body corporate or unincorporate to mitigate the incidence of Income Tax, thus giving effect to the words of Lord Tomlin in the House of Lords case on May 7, 1905, of Inland Revenue Commissioners v. the Duke of Westminster;

3. It is the intention of the Committee to render all assistance to those who are suffering under the appropriate acts of legislation, either by the use of their influence or otherwise, so far as may be necessary to mitigate the effects of such acts.

4. To demonstrate by the publication and circulation of books, pamphlets, advertisements, & otherwise the impracticability of any equitable application of Income Tax in Kenya Colony, considered as it is of mixed races, and in particular demonstrating the deleterious repercussions upon the farming and settler community and also the lower salaried employee who, whilst not directly affected by the tax, is most severely injured indirectly by the property tax and import duty, the resulting increase in cost of living.

To work in co-operation with other members of the League and with other organisations of taxpayers throughout having the same or similar objects, further members or elsewhere.

To do all such other things as are material or conducive to the attainment of the above objects of the League.

### RULES

#### 1. Committee.

The first Committee shall consist of the following members:

- Mr. H. B. Hamerton, Chairman;
- Mr. A. Lawrie, Secretary & Treasurer;
- Mr. E. D. Gill;
- Mr. W. F. Shapley;
- Mr. H. F. Barriman;
- Dr. J. B. Gregory;
- Mr. E. C. Harrison;
- Mr. S. A. Mortiboy;
- Mr. G. G. Scott-Brown;
- Mr. B. G. Buckley;
- D. Mater;
- E. D. Heatherford;
- Mr. G. A. Tyson;
- Mr. E. Barret;

and shall have power to appoint local and sub-committees.

#### 2. Membership.

Any person or corporation desirous of being in sympathy with the objects of the League shall at the sole discretion of the Committee be eligible for membership without entrance fee or subscription.

#### 3. Powers of Committee.

The Committee shall have power to do all things and take all steps which they may consider expedient to carry out the objects of the League, including the making, altering, varying of the rules, and shall have power in such cases to co-opt any member.

#### 4. Meetings of Committee.

The meetings of the Committee shall be held on Friday evenings and on such other days as the Committee may determine. The maximum period between meetings shall not exceed three months.

#### 5. General Meetings.

General meetings of the League shall be held at such time and place as the Committee may determine, and the date and time may be fixed by the Secretary. The Chairman or the Acting Chairman shall preside at the meetings, and the general manager, the general treasurer, and the general secretary shall be present, and the Secretary shall call the meeting to order. The general manager, the general treasurer, each general committee and the joint at the earliest possible date at such time and place as the Chairman or Acting Chairman shall direct. The honorary life members shall be invited to attend.

#### 6. Accounts.

The Secretary and Treasurer shall keep proper account of all money received and expended, and such accounts shall be open to inspection by the Committee at such times as they shall decide.

## The Asisya of Nyasa

### An Isolated Race

URING a medical survey of West Nyasa district that had probably never before been visited to any extent by a doctor, Dr. D. P. Farmer, M.O., came across a tribe, the Asisya, whom he considers to be descended from a raiding party of Swahili slave dealers, so different are they from the Atonga who are the principal inhabitants of the district.

His account, in the Nyasaland Medical Report for 1920, reads almost like a "lost world" story. The Asisya live "utterly isolated from the world" on a tiny triangular peninsula jutting out into Lake Nyasa, cut off from the mainland by a range of precipitous mountains 2,000 feet high and two miles long, and so steep as to be almost impassable. The sides of the triangle are about 11 miles long, enclosing an area of some 60 square miles. Already they have lost a square mile by the rise of the lake, and a further rise of 10 feet would swamp them out altogether.

Their land is not communal, but is held by individuals, and can be bought and sold. The Zanzibar land surveyors, a remarkable fact, the tribesmen are an independent and truculent lot, using porters for the M.D., and declaring that they would not have allowed the District Commissioner to send the doctor if they had realised that he was going to ask their women how many live and dead children they had had.

Although the area of land is too small to grow enough food for the tribe, cassava is their only crop and they catch few fish—they seem to have money to buy all they need, for they are a much better-fed people than the Atonga, and in much better condition.



### Designed to meet World Competition

With a powerful 1½-litre cylinder engine capable of 80 m.p.h. in top gear, safety hydraulic brakes, a new front end, front-wheel springing completely built into the body, the "new competition body" in price and performance, a full five-seater saloon, four branch ventilation, Body Conformal Seating, controlled Synchron Mesh, and an Adjustable Steering Column are but a few of its features.

The Vauxhall 25 creates a new world standard in motor-car design.

**Vauxhall 25**

THE MOTOR MART & EXCHANGE LTD.

MARLBOROUGH

## Quintupling Native Crops

### Considered Practicable in Tanganyika

In past have been with a glow of satisfaction that Mr. Ernest Harrison, Tanganyika Director of Agriculture, penned his report for last year, for the rainfall had been so severe among all the country, food crops were abundant, underground water supplies had been replenished, and springs and streams flowed more strongly.

Here and there the distribution was unfortunate in the Rubavu basin, the river rose to flood height while the usual rainfall was abnormally slow, so that crops below flood level were destroyed and those areas it were ruined by drought—the whole inhabitant suffering both ways. But there was an exception, although Gondwana and Mbendera, two populous places, suffered erosion, and former dampness injured such crops as tobacco and maize.

Record export tonnages of cotton, linters, groundnuts (one of Mr. Harrison's favourite crops) rice and ghee were outstanding features of the year, plantation crops had little trouble with pests, and even a threatened invasion of locusts failed to materialise.

#### Sisal and Coffee

Sisal held pride of place in the exports, 80,559 tons valued at £1,733,312 going overseas; cotton lint, 17,744 tons, valued at £640,625, coming next; and coffee, 12,246 tons, £341,090; groundnuts, 22,786 tons, £27,261; and hides and skins, 2,000 £67,540 making good returns.

Coffee fell heavily from 18,888 tons in 1920-21 to poor setting of fruit in Bokoba, and Native coffee accounted for 8,744 tons, against 5,442 tons of non-Native. Of 13,752 tons of coffee exported from Bokoba, 12,506 were Native coffee and 1,277 non-Native.

Some anticipation of the future in Bokoba may possibly be read into the Inspector's statement that cultural improvements have followed since 1920, and that efforts to rouse native interest in the cultivation of plantations by native owners were made continually. But most could scarcely fail to conclude that, owing to the present economic malaise, no achievements with these native peoples will be forthcoming, and that it would be unwise to count on the fruits that it would be unwise to count on the

#### Analysis of Production

Five years ago Mr. Harrison set out to raise the exportable surplus of agricultural produce of the Territory, both Native and European, to a total of 100,000 tons. In 1920, at the close of his "Five Years' Plan," he admits candidly that the 70,000 tons of that year are only a partial success.

He has a genius for analysis; and, on going carefully into the matter, he finds that 70,000 tons represent the purely Native contribution, or 60,000 tons being the produce of estates. Three million Natives are producing the 70,000 tons, or just over 50 lbs. weight per head—2 cwt. per family of five. This figure he regards as far too low, to cwt. per family being not too much to expect. The attainment of that total does not seem impossible in a Territory in which the Administration and the Agricultural Department work so well together, and in which such excellent foundations have been laid.

A total loss of 65 tons of maize per acre from the controls, and of only 14 tons per acre in the treatments, are the figures obtained over the three years, 1920-21 and 1921-22. So, assuming demarcation

**Liner for Lake Victoria**

A 42-foot launch, intended for service on Lake Victoria from Kisumu to Kericho, Umoja Bay and Port Southgate, will be taken to Mombasa next week by the s.s. "Madura," a steamer which is to be operated by the Overseas Motor Transport Company, as to facilitate the transport of goods, fuel oil, mining machinery and Native produce. Equipped with a 20-horsepower Diesel engine, it will have a speed of six knots an hour.

**Kenya Coastal Area Progress**

The progress is being made in the coastal area of Kenya in many directions. A new road to Lamu will be constructed as soon as the lighthouse survey is completed; the road between Malindi and the Tana River is also being reconditioned; and at Likoni, work is being expedited with the new wireless directional finding station, the telegraphic section of which has a range of about 1,000 miles.

**Kenya Coffee in Johannesburg**

The East African Colony, established in Johannesburg following the success of the East African Pavilion in the Empire Exhibition, has proved so popular that a second sale is to be opened in the commercial area of the city. The present premises have accommodation for 436 people. An East African atmosphere has been created by the use of Native hut lampshades and Native curios and weapons and by East African scenery and typical flora and fauna being painted on the walls. Mr. C. Kenneth Archer, who was in charge of the East African Pavilion in the Exhibition, has shown considerable enterprise in establishing the new concern under private auspices.

**News Items in Brief**

A new Indian 10-paisa stamp, overprinted "KES," is now on sale.

The King George V Memorial Fund, being raised in Kenya, now totals £1,300.

A conference on cotton growing problems is to be held in Nairobi in September, 1938.

Electricity from the Victoria Falls hydro-electric plant is expected to be available by the end of this year.

Uganda exported 320,674 bales of cotton during the first nine months of this year. Cotton is collected amounted to £128,354.

A Bill to control importations of Butter into Northern Rhodesia is to be introduced in the forthcoming session of the Legislative Council.

A squadron of the French Air Force left Paris last week on a flight to Madagascar via Gao, Bamako, Stanleyville, Elizabethville, Broken Hill and Mozambique.

The German battleship "Hohenzollern" is to tour Africa on a training cruise for naval cadets. The ship will proceed via the Canary Islands, South Africa, and homewards via the East Coast.

Export traffic handled in Kilindini by the Kenya and Uganda Railways during the first eight months of this year totalled 332,715 tons compared with 341,058 tons during the corresponding period of last year. Import traffic totalled from the coast totalled 111,238 tons compared with 89,780 tons.

# KENYA

## BRITAIN'S MOST ATTRACTIVE COLONY

### KENYA OFFERS GREAT OPPORTUNITIES for the settler.

Those with modern means who are contemplating home-making should consider carefully the Colony's many exceptional advantages.

### KENYA IDEAL FOR RETIREMENT

Particularly for the man retiring from any profession or business with an assured income or pension, Kenya may attractions. Here he may enjoy his retirement, either farming, participating in public affairs, or leading a peaceful social life, with sport of all kinds.

ENQUIRIES ABOUT KENYA  
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**Colonel C. F. KHAGGA,**

KENYA  
GENERAL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR-BO. LONDON, W.C.2

- Healthy climate
- Fertile lands
- congenial surroundings
- Pleasant social life
- Light taxation
- Reasonable living costs
- Good schools
- Excellent fishing and game sports

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION  
The Secretary, Kenya Government, P.O. Box 100,  
Nairobi, British East African Colony.

## Rhodesian Anglo-American

RESULTS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN LTD.—Mining for the year amounted to £1,517,540, when the added balance brought forward £2,000, and premiums and shares issued during the year (£402,141), making a total of £1,515,400.

After providing £192,580 for income tax and other adjustments the year's available balance of £1,425,175. From this sum £400,000 has been transferred to a general reserve account, bringing it to £1,025,000. An interim dividend of 10/- less tax was paid in May, and a final dividend of 10/- is to be declared after the forthcoming annual meeting. Thus, after providing for the dividends and for the additional directors' remunerations, there remains £525,000 to be carried forwards.

On June 30, 1937, there was an excess of liabilities, including the 5% debentures, over cash and cash equivalents of £58,000. This was after allowing for losses for the proposed final dividend. The total of £500,000 shown in the balance sheet represents a sum advanced by the Anglo-American Corporation of South Africa, Ltd., under arrangements which that Company will arrange to provide loan facilities up to the amount of £500,000.

The company's principal asset is its shareholding in Rhodamia Corporation, which operates in the mining at £6,850,666. Other investments amount to £342,757, bring together a total of £10,000,000 market value. This was not less than £8,762,197.

An ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Rhodesian Anglo-American Ltd. will be held on December 1, 1937, when the company's accounts for the year ended June 30, 1937, will be presented and voted upon, and this meeting will be succeeded by the directors' annual general meeting.

The company's shareholdings stand as follows:—Schenck's provide the sole of 5,000 shares in privately-owned group of mineral reefs situated in a block of approximately five square miles, and also 100 shares for the sale of the mine to the Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd.

The proposed new company will have a share capital of £500,000 divided into 5,000,000 shares. £1,000,000 will be contributed by the shareholders, Ltd., and £1,000,000 by the nominal capital of £500,000 divided into 5,000,000 shares. £500,000 fully subscribed will be paid up in £1,000,000 by the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd., one-half of the shares of the new company will be held by the shareholders, Ltd., and the remainder will be held by Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd., who will hold approximately 23% on the issued capital. The Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd., will have the first charge on the Tanganyika Gold Subsidiary, Ltd., as a guarantee.

The Anglo Transvaal Consolidated Investments Company have undertaken to subscribe £100,000 in shares in the new company, which is considered to give the company sufficient funds to commence the purchase of the Belvedere gold field. Arrangements have already been made for the Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd., who will sell to the new company full control thereof, and it is expected that the remaining 100 shares will be sold at a nominal price. Tanganyika Gold Subsidiaries will accept the sole rights for seven years to buy the other interests owned by the Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd., and to develop the land and other properties, and to deal with all the business connected therewith on the basis that 75% will belong to the Belvedere Mining Company, Ltd., while 25% to the Tanganyika Diamond and Gold Development Company, Ltd.

## ON BUSINESS OR ON PLEASURE

YOUR TRAVEL IN EAST AFRICA CAN BE MADE SWIFT  
AND SMOOTH BY THE RAILWAYS OF EAST AFRICA

THE BUSINESS CENTRES are linked by regular, safe and comfortable train services.

FOR TOURISTS, fun services to the game reserves, to the excellent fishing rivers, to the inland seas—and for tourists going even further afield there are through connections with the Sudan, the South and the Belgian Congo.

WHILE you are contemplating SETTLEMENT in East Africa, the Railways will make you in comfort to the fertile and healthy starting point.

BEFORE travelling to East Africa by Railways, you now can see your Agent.

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General Manager, Nairobi  
General Manager, Mombasa  
General Manager, Dar es Salaam  
General Manager, Kisumu  
General Manager, Mbeya  
General Manager, Arusha  
General Manager, Tanga  
General Manager, Zanzibar  
General Manager, Kigoma  
General Manager, Lake Victoria  
General Manager, Uganda  
General Manager, Kenya Colony

## Confidence in Gold

CONFIDENCE IN the price of gold will be maintained unless reassessed by the Clement Davies, the Chairman, at last week's meeting of the South African and German Investment and Trust Company. He said:

The mining houses have clearly shown their continued optimism that they do not face a heavy fall in the price of gold, and their reports do not indicate their implied faith in the value of that metal as the only known medium for international exchange and for the stability of world finance. In the considered opinion of my colleagues and myself that the price of gold will be maintained at a figure which will permit handsome profits for the majority of the mines in the Witwatersrand."

## Latest Progress Reports

**Rhodesia: Broken Hill.** October output: zinc 1,200 tons; vanadium concentrates, 114 tons; tin, 1,000 tons; manganese, 20 tons.

**Woodstock Gold Mine.** October output: gold, 1,000 oz.; silver, 1,000 oz.; drive driven 1,000 ft. over 100 m. scist; No. 30 level.

More No. 31 found 25 ft. below last over 20 m. jaspelite.

**Ullswater Copper Mines.** October report: ore, 4,600 tons; copper, 1,000 lb.; total revenue amounted to £68,500, and operating expenditure £20,500, leaving an unclaimed surplus over working expenditure of £20,500.

After a sinking of 43 ft., the prospect of provision for debts and other interests was so grave that replacements were called off and attention turned to taxation of £234,000.

**Campbell's Water Gold Mine.** Developments: Camp-

bell's Water Gold Mine - developments: Camp-

Saul, 1,000 ft. down 150 ft. and W. coordinate

driven 120 ft. and 100 ft. of rock. Motor No. 1000 ft. down dry footwall, 100 ft. for 100 ft. co-

ordinate, 100 ft. down over 200 ft. in No. 34

overhang driven 100 ft. in vertical shaft cut foot

bottom, main floor, 100 ft. down for 50 inc. foot

all. 100 ft. down 100 ft. and 100 ft. for 100 ft.

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## Kenya Mineral Resources

ARTICLES on mining in Kenya and Uganda, and a review of the mineral industries of Rhodesia, are published in the September issue of *Solids, Clays and Minerals*. Writing on the mining and mineral resources of Kenya, Dr. J. S. G. H. Hilton, Government geologist, says:

"It is from the pre-Cambrian rocks of Western Kenya that all gold at present produced by the Colony is obtained. The various mines and prospector are scattered widely about the peripheries of the intrusive igneous masses, and also occur in the vicinity of the country granite bosses or uplands. The typical setting of the economic gold vein in a shear zone in which the quartz 'mass' and 'wains' in elongated lenses. Airiferous impregnations of the wall rock and shear zone material are common. At the greater depths yet reached in the Kenyan goldfields, the veins exhibit a strong and valuable ore found to persist."

### Territorial Outputs

Total exports from the Belgian Congo during the nine months past this year totalled 1,000,000 tons.

Mineral output from Northern Rhodesia during September was: Copper, 4,747 tons; zinc, 13,133 tons; lead, 54,500 lb.; cobalt, 16,488 lb.; mica, 110 lb.; gold, 38,227 oz.; and silver, 2,000 oz.

Mineral output from Southern Rhodesia during September was as follows: Coal, 1,017,081 tons; chrome, 1,778,002 tons; iron, 109,704 tons; chrome, 1,381,000 tons; gold, 4,500 oz.; tin, 341 tons; chromite, 1,774 tons; tungsten, 100 tons; lead, 3 tons; lime, 10,050 tons; salt, 1,000 tons; and mica, 2,465 oz.

Mineral exports from Tanzania during September was as follows: Gold, 3,326 oz.; diamonds, 60 carats; tin, one long-ton; and salt, 508 long tons. The gold production came from the following districts: Mbeya (1,000 oz.); Arusha (1,274 oz.); Mwanza (830 oz.); Shinyanga (1,222 oz.); Mgoro (17,000 oz.); and Salala (2,800 oz.).

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PRODUCE MERCHANTS

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AGENTS

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ARMADORES HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.3

**Mutumba Copper Mines.**

At a site the Amakwa Building Co., Shareholders of Mutumba Copper Mine, have decided to build a smelter at Roan Antelope. They said that practically all the remaining copper, the above the 1,000 ft. level, which now has a low level of 600 ft. had been treated so the output of the areas would quickly develop and output materially increased production during last financial year averaged about 3,100 long tons of blister copper per month. The output was over 4,000 tons, and they said that if they should be able to produce the two lots of five tons of fine copper monthly, the company's losses by December 1, the transmission time, about \$4 million, connecting the Mungall power station to Roan Antelope mines should be considerably reduced. By this time next year the Chairman of the board should be able to finance about 8,000 long tons of copper per month.

**Rhodesian Selection Trust.**

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, having received his dividends, Rhodesian Selection Trust, the sum he had delivered at the annual meeting of Mutual Copper Mines, in which company Rhodesian Selection Trust has a large interest, Mr. John A. Adey, one of the directors, said his second son, after the adoption of the annual report that last month, and with the adoption of the annual report that last month, Roan Antelope Power had created over 30,000 tons of copper with a plant built to treat only 10,000 tons of iron, with both meetings tributes were paid to Mr. D. Stokoe, the managing director, who has contributed so greatly to the development of the Copper industry.

**Mining Personnel.**

Mr. K. H. Davison has left Southern Rhodesia for Africa.

Mr. Malcolm Stevenson, M.P., has left Southern Rhodesia for Johannesburg.

Mr. A. E. Thomas, M.P., has recently returned from the Kimberley to continue his treatment.

Mr. Edward Fries, managing director Victoria Falls Electricity Company, leaves London on Nov. 19, for South Africa to attend the conference.

**Last London Stock Prices.**

	1st Dec.	2nd Dec.	3rd Dec.	4th Dec.	5th Dec.
Akura Syndicate	5s. 9d.				
Bushwick Mines (15s.)	61s. 1d.	71s. 3d.	71s. 3d.	71s. 3d.	71s. 3d.
Cain & Motor (12s.)	1s. 9d.				
Consolidated African Soils (15s.)	3s. 6d.				
East African Goldfields (15s.)	12s. 6d.				
Exploration Co. (10s.)	1s. 6d.				
Fantus Consolidated (8s.)	2s. 6d.				
Garnet Gold Mines (2s.)	28s. 6d.				
Gebe and Phoenix	11s. 3d.				
Gold Fields (Rhodesia) (10s.)	1s. 4d.				
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (1s.)	1s. 6d.				
Malakal (Sudan) Gold (2s.)	1s. 6d.				
Marionvale Gold Mine (10s.)	5s. 6d.				
Mayford Gold Mine (10s.)	2s. 6d.				
Kentan (10s.)	1s. 6d.				
Kenya Gold Mining Syndicates (1s.)	7s. 1d.				
Kimberley (10s.)	1s. 6d.				
Leonora Corporation (1s.)	1s. 6d.				
Loangwa Concessions (5s.)	3s. 3d.				
London Australian & Genl. (1s.)	3s. 6d.				
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	1s. 6d.				
London Gold Areas (5s.)	4s. 6d.				
London Asbestos (1s.)	1s. 6d.				
Macanga Cons (20s.)	31s. 3d.				
Rezende (1s.)	1s. 6d.				
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	1s. 6d.				
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	1s. 6d.				
Rhodesia Minerals Concessions (2s.)	2s. 6d.				
Rhodesian American (10s.)	5s. 6d.				
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	5s. 6d.				
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	12s. 6d.				
Roan Antelope (5s.)	17s. 9d.				
Roseman (1s.)	4s. 6d.				
Selection Trust (5s.)	24s. 6d.				
Sherwood Starr (5s.)	4s. 6d.				
Shamani Gold (1s.)	5s. 6d.				
Tanganjika Gold (10s.)	10s. 6d.				
Tanganjika Concessions (5s.)	10s. 6d.				
Tanganjika Minerals (5s.)	10s. 6d.				
Taiti Goldfields (5s.)	10s. 6d.				
Nyihala Pine (5s.)	8s. 6d.				
Uganda and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 6d.				
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.				
Entde (5s.)	1s. 6d.				
Abesia Exploring (5s.)	11s. 3d.				

**GENERAL**

British Corp. Corporation	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
British South Africa (15s.)	31s. 1d.	30s.	30s.	30s.	30s.
Central Line S.s.	8s.	8s.	8s.	8s.	8s.
Consolidated Steel	9s. 9d.				
East African (10s.)	5s. 6d.				
East African Sisal Plantations (10s.)	5s. 6d.				
E. A. Powers & Publishing (5s.)	29s. 6d.				
Imperial Distillers (5s.)	31s. 6d.				
Imperial Cotton (10s.)	25s. 6d.				
Imperial Distillers (10s.)	1s. 6d.				
Mozambique (Beverly) (10s.)	16s. 6d.				
Portuguese (10s.)	5s. 6d.				
Rhodesia Railways	5s. 6d.				
South Estates (5s.)	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.	6d.
Sudan (10% Prefs. 20s.)	61s. 3d.				
Sudan Plantations (New) (10s.)	41s. 6d.				
Victoria Falls (New) (10s.)	61s. 3d.				
Victoria Falls (New) (10s.)	10s. 6d.				

Pan Jolly Good

Pan Jolly Good Meals  
First Meal. Big extra special  
feast of Pan - then  
there's its digestive qualities.

Yum Yum Bakes - want to  
eat them - and make it safe  
for you to do so!



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read our proposal to one of the Companies offices.

Special tariffs are available for large consumers. Very  
favourable terms can be obtained for large powers in  
these areas.

SYSTEMS IN UGANDA AND TANZANIA - 3 phase 4 wire 50 cycles 415  
volts 40 ampere - 240 volt 200 volt Direct Current.

THE EAST AFRICAN POWER & LIGHT CO. LTD.  
Kenya, Uganda, S. Mombasa, Tanga, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

THE TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

THE BAR ES BALTIMORE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.  
Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Zanzibar, Mombasa.

LONDON OFFICE: 55 Queen Street, E.C.4.

# South African & General Investment & Trust Company

## Demand for Industrial Finance.

MR. CLEMENT DAVIDSON'S REVIEW.

The annual general meeting of the South African & General Investment and Trust Company Limited was held last week at the Victoria Adenside, London.

Mr. J. E. J. Rivers, the Chairman of the Company, after reviewing the accounts for the year, which disclosed a divisible net profit of £1,053,820, Ltd., outlined what the directors proposed as the final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 3/- per share, making 5% for the year intended to transform 5/- into 6/- per share account, said—

You may think it is a bold annual statement to point out that we continue to run our business on the safe and conservative lines upon which we have proceeded for 20 years, but you must remember that every year we have more shareholders who should be told the salient features of our business and the various components of our policy. I feel that every year we are adding to our stability by continuing to build up large mortgaged and finance farms in Natal and extensive works added.

Our funds today are over £1,000,000 and our fixed investments total over £750,000, a total of over £1,800,000 with an ever-increasing Goodwill business sufficient to pay practically the whole of our management expenses.

### Chairman's Visit to South Africa.

When addressing our yearly general meeting, that our managing director and I were on the point of leaving for an extended visit to South Africa. During those two months the trade in South Africa business on the whole was buoyant, in fact it was more than buoys, it was booming. When we suddenly had to direct our wheels back to England, it was really impossible to realise our stocks and shares. It is indeed pleasing to be able to tell that with the exception of a couple of accounts which showed a slight encumbrance and for which we had made provision, our advances on open account amounting to over £1,000,000 were adequately secured. This was surely testimony to the sound supervision and capable handling shown by responsible persons.

Turning now to the more general position on the Rand, we find steady progress in the mining industry both on the extensions east and west. In the near future, one of the mining companies will enter into joint venture with the corporations, the being the Johannesburg, the Durban, the Transvaal, and the "leads," and I believe, will continue steadily the development of large operations which will found the market where both coal and oil, because of being available, make.

### Price of Cane.

It will hardly be denied however, that by continued activities as they are for the day, both in the field of oil, and those reported daily indicate their implied belief in the value of the metal as the well known medium for international exchange and to the staple of world commerce. It is the considered opinion of some localities and myself that the time is not far off when the demand for a figure such as will permit of a bonanza profit for the majority of the planters on the continent. As the majority of the planters feel that at present time

outlets are limited, they reflected on the own prospects in the future.

The demand for industrial finance has been Africa's natural growth with the result that specialised organisations to cope with it are being created. Companies last year two companies have been formed under excellent auspices to cater for two distinct types of this demand—The Industrial Credit Corporation Limited, to deal with hire-purchase finance, and The African Industrial and Finance Corporation Limited, to finance, develop, underwrite, and take over industrial concerns. Each of these corporations is building up a specialised staff which can and does investigate all business connected therewith. We were invited to associate ourselves with these two corporations also to take a financial interest in them, and we have, in consequence, considerable deposit. Your heard are of the opinion that through the medium of these bodies the Trust Company can best assist and participate in the development of industrial undertakings in South Africa.

### Sugar Growing Interests.

After some three weeks at our chief office in Durban our respective business were the managing director and I left for Natal, having made ourselves *ad hoc* with the latest position of our debtors in the immediate area of our property interests there, we spent three days in the Umfolozi and Kwambonambi districts, of the properties visited the farms in which we are mainly concerned.

I will first take the Umfolozi district, my eyes were indeed opened at the vastness of the extent and breadth made both on our own property and on the plantations mortgaged to us, and this time round we were greatly indebted to our super visor Mr. G. J. Baden-Powell. The introduction under his guidance of more up-to-date and intensive methods of farming combined with the substitution of trees, new varieties of soft cane has very greatly increased the productivity and value of these farms. Another encouraging feature is the substantial rise in the world price of sugar during the past year, from which the South African sugar industry will benefit in respect of the sugar which it exports. There is, however, a minor drawback to this more prosperous state of affairs in the fact that it is part attained by an agreement to restrict the volume which makes for further curtailment to further development.

### Combating the Locust Plague.

Another item of great importance which naturally on the voice of initiative and determination shown by the Union Government in combating the locust infestation, I have well understood of the Government's earnest purpose a poison bait that practically annihilates the bopper population which was especially dreaded by all farmers and planters. It may be, of course, that fresh by-baits will invade the Transvaal, Zululand, from the direction counterfeits, but this poison bait was such a masterpiece in its manufacture, I have understood in all south Africa, and until subjected to the same manner.

I am a sawyer and learnt in my country our timber and sugar interests, I am related to what I now know distinctly hopeless, which shadowed me in the wheel of the jerseys which we had to bring along to set up our Durban branch. A few losses may certainly still be incurred, but we dispose of the timber upon maturity, and as the profits of the greater annual cuttings of cane which have commenced this season, it is certain will be ample to meet all the expenses of the

## Editorial: Rhodesia

the tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia we find that the position generally throughout the Colony has greatly improved during the past 18 months. The first conclusion is that the sound trade day and the second season of the after-treatment sales has been highly successful; the sales having enabled producers to dispose of their crop with greater ease, and for cash at enhanced prices.

The Salisbury Board of Directors endeavoured to carry on a sound and steady business, and units were maintained throughout at figures which enabled them to pay 10% per annum.

During our visitation to Rhodesia I am well satisfied.

## M. H. C. Maranhão-Silva

M. H. Risck Marshall, the managing director, who seconded the motion, said: "Mr. Gurnamourou's deal so far has given good interests in South Africa and I will concur with him in regard to Southern Rhodesia. Tobacco is by far the most important agricultural crop of the country and the welcome improvement in tobacco prices which I anticipate will contribute in some measure to brighten up the general state of business there. During the past season 18,000,000 lb. of Virginian tobacco was sold at an average price to the producer of 75d per lb. As regards 1937, last year's deal has been broken, this because one great wheel will support and help to develop so many other interests and a tobacco estate interest only."

Units of both the board and districts continue to expand.

This report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

SISAL & SUGAR TRUCKS MINING WAGONS OF ALL TYPES

**JUDSON RAILWAY MATERIAL**

BALL BEARING WHEELS & AXLES

STEAM & DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES

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## Kidneys to Blame

Are you suffering from kidney trouble? If so, take Dr. Dose's Kidney Pills. They are a safe, simple, non-poisonous cure for all kidney troubles. They are easily soluble in water, and Dr. Dose's Pills will do this for you. They are really successful in overcoming such kidney troubles as gall and bladder disorders. No medicine is just as good.

**DOSE'S**

DR. DOSE'S KIDNEY PILLS

## Min Min (Nyasaland)

## Tea Syndicate, Ltd.

### Successful Year's Trading

#### SIR FRANCIS MOULDS REVIEW

THE fourteenth Annual General Meeting of Min Min (Nyasaland) Tea Syndicate, Ltd., was held on Friday last at 19 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3. Sir Francis M. Moulds, C.B.E., the chairman of the company who presided, said that the directors were pleased to report a successful year's trading, enabling the company to pay dividends of 3d. for the past year.

#### Rewards of Good Planting Policy

In spite of a short rainfall in Nyasaland, the crop harvested was 55,882 lb., an increase of 10,000 lb. over the previous season. The yield averaged 0.50 lb. of tea per acre, including 10 acres of tea experiment tea, which gave a maximum output of 10,000 lb. These results showed that the experiments had been very well carried out, and the expenses incurred in carrying out the trials and those expended in experiments were negligible. The experiments were conducted on available land from India.

The directors were unanimous in their opinion that the future was glorious, if impossible to make. Some 1,000,000 acres of native forest in the bushy districts have already been cut down, an experimental plantation of tea has been started, and small areas of tea have grown very well in Nyasaland, and prospects of a profitable by-product to the tea industry were promising.

#### The Future of Tea

With regard to the future, it was decided to seek approval by the tea industry in Nyasaland of a reasonable term put forward by the International Tea Restriction Committee when inviting Nations to sign the International Tea Restriction Convention for another five years from April, 1938. The market for good common tea such as Nyasaland tea would continue at a profitable level, and no better world would remain so long as restrictions continued.

The company's estimated crop for the current year is 60,000,000 lb. It is expected that, after review over twelve months, the new scale, had been exceeded of half the crop of 'good' grades for 1937 at 1s. 3d. per lb., which he thought would prove to be a very profitable sum. In addition, they had obtained very highly satisfactory reports of 1s. 3d. per lb. for the whole of the output of districts for this year.

#### PROBLEMS Solved

The financial outstanding on both the 8% and 10% redeemable and 10% moratorium debenture stocks had been reduced and the company's estate was now fully charged off. The value of the 8% debenture redemption fund, which was now £1,000,000, together with the 10% premium of £700,000 had been transferred to the general reserve. It was also proposed to add a further £1,500 to general reserve in the amount of £1,000,000. The report was unanimously adopted, and the vote of thanks was referred to the directors of the year.

During the 128,000 tons were handled by the port of Bulawayo in September, and the company's cargo increased in quantity by 20% over the corresponding period last year.

# Sisal Estates Limited

## Prospectus Estimates Realized

THE first annual ordinary general meeting of Sisal Estates Limited was held at London last week. Colonel J. E. Tomson, C.V.O., M.C., the chairman of the company, presided.

The representative of the secretary, Mr. John K. Scott and Co., Ltd., having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: "Before we begin, gentlemen, I would like to you Mr. Fletcher,歉意 for not being here, but he is in the Far East."

I assume you will take the report and accounts as read." (Applause.)

As shareholders are aware, the assets of this company consist of one large farm called Sisalands and the share capital of Bird and Son, Africa Ltd., a company incorporated in Kenya which owns and operates five estates. While the greater technical resources of the estates are held by two companies and the estates themselves have been sold to them in this way, in the directors' report and the consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss account no separate company is given entity, and I propose to do so today.

You will have gathered from the report that the payment of Bird's dividends and the conversion of household funds into freehold money has been completed, with the result that, with the exception of the whole of the company's properties are freehold and free of any charge.

You may remember that, at the time of the incorporation of the company, cash which had been advanced, was reduced from £1,10,000 in order to discharge the old debts of profit and loss account to write down certain book assets. The opportunity was taken to revalue all the assets in view of present-day values and the items which will appear in the consolidated balance sheet include these valuations:

With regard to land stocks, I can assure that the land unoccupied at the close of the accounts was 100 tons and all this has now been sold.

### The Year's Working

You will remember that, in the prospectus, it was estimated a net profit of £66,000, subject to 5% of interest on Debenture Stock of £1,235, leaving £60,000, which was based on an output of 600 tons and an average selling price of £5 per ton. As stated in the report, our actual output fell short by 500 tons, but this was compensated for by the increase in the average price obtained, £5.10s. 4d., while certain incidental charges of £1,000 helped to offset the venture interest and other non-recurring charges. In the new year's figures excluded, the profits made work out to fulfil the figure estimated in the prospectus.

The principal cause of the short fall in output was the scarcity of labour, but I am pleased to say that this situation is now very satisfactory. Nearly 90% of the labour is permanently settled on or near the estates. At two periods during the year we suffered greatly in manuring, but we also successfully increased production by the measure that for the first quarter of the current year production is limited to 100 tons, with compensation given to the partners. This period represents only 10% of the estimated total output of 1,000 tons.

With regard to the financial position, it is pleasing

to note that charges, labour expenses, depreciation of plant and machinery, and general costs for the past year, amounting to £1,000,000, including extra labour already mentioned, amounted to £1,000,000. The increase was due to rises in oil and sea freight and a small increase in wages.

### Satisfactory First Year's Results

I would like to add my congratulations to think that the results for the first year of the company's existence are satisfactory, and as these results are largely due to the local organisation and management I should like, on your behalf, to convey your appreciation to the managing director, Mr. Gray, and his assistant, Mr. F. G. Parker. I may say that we thought it very important that directors from London should visit the estates in the first year. Mr. Tomson was able to go there in July, en route to the East, and Mr. Sanders, who formerly worked on the estates, has only recently returned. Both these gentlemen made a full investigation and inquiry of the company on the spot and have expressed themselves as more than satisfied with all they saw of the estates and the organisation. I might mention that Mr. Sanders made a special investigation into our tea supply and he is convinced that it is ample for regular planting programme, commencing with 100 hectares for tea. Last year should make this situation safe for the future.

With regard to the future, the costs of production (including those costs like freights over which we have no control) may rise from time to time in line with the rising cost of living, taking place all over the world. In our case, I think such cost may be offset by greater utilisation of modern machinery, and I should mention that we are making no opportunity to maintain our machinery and plant at the highest state of efficiency.

### The Market Outlook

With regard to tea, it is difficult to prophesy, as you are aware, the demand for binder twine depends on the world production of wheat. The carry-over of binder twine is stated to be approximately a excess of normal growing period to the failure of the wheat crop in some parts of the world. Authoritative reports from the United States, however, indicate the planting of a wheat acreage in 1938 even larger than 1937, and should this materialise it should have a favourable effect on tea. At the moment the international situation is largely responsible for the falling back of tea prices, which are normally priced at this time of year in anticipation of future requirements.

I would remind you, however, that the market for sisal for other uses, such as binding twines, small cordage, etc., is continuing to expand, and the commodity has other uses besides binder twine.

As mentioned in the report, we sold 2,525 tons of this year's crop, at an average price of £10 s. 4d. per ton.

In conclusion, I may say that, subject to the negotiations which are now taking place, the company has every reason to be satisfied with the coming season.

The chairman then moved the resolution for the adoption of the report and accounts, the confirmation of the audited figures, and the declaration of the final dividend.

This was seconded by Mr. J. E. Tomson and carried unanimously.

## E.A. Coffee Trade Association

DELEGATES from Nairobi, Mombasa, Kampala and Moshi were present at the first general meeting of the Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa, held in Nairobi last month. The constitution and rules of the Association were approved, and a budget was agreed upon for the year ending June 30, 1938. Mr. L. B. Preston, Speer of the Governors' Conference, was elected President, with Mr. H. S. Chapman as Vice-President, and Mr. A. H. Ginn as secretary.

Among the topics discussed were standardisation of weight of coffee bags throughout East Africa; uniform arbitration rules to be adopted by all trading centres; and the distribution of dealers' marks.

It was also agreed that the possibility should be explored of establishing a joint committee of producers and traders, consisting of representatives of the Eastern Africa Coffee Trade Association and the East African Coffee Producers' Committee, which, it was hoped, would draw a petition to consider and express "unitedly" views on questions of common interest to the coffee industry in the East African territories.

### Rhodesia to Spend £500,000 on Roads

Rhodesia is to spend a total of £500,000 over three years on constructing new roads, and building the railway from Bulawayo to Legitimate Nyanza through Shireland. Sixty attractive places of accommodation would be opened up and further鼓励 for the development of the Colony as a tourist centre.

## Trans Zambesi Railway

The Trans Zambesi Railway Company announces their report for 1936 that gross receipts totalled £10,091 and working expenses £9,976, so that net receipts thus amounting to £202, and after adding £242 interest on bank debts, there was available a total of £45,302, compared with £16,674 in 1935. It is pointed out, however, that the 1936 figures relate for the first time to full year's working of the south main line to the River Zambezi Bridge.

The total tonnage moved during the year was 81,498 tons, of which 48,000 tons was general traffic, 16,000 tons coal, 17,500 tons timber, 1,500 tons coke, 1,000 tons cement and sand, and 1,000 tons lime, with a total of 1,000 tons live stock.

No consideration for dividends was made by the Rhodesia Government on the provision of additional rolling stock and for carrying out improvements and betterments of the line, a further £18,000 of capital will be invested in the year commencing October 1st.

## Bank Trade Reviews

The Standard Bank of South Africa include the following items concerning East Africa and Rhodesia in their monthly trade review:

Kenya.—The business in Mombasa has remained steady, and commitments are being met regularly. The possible effect of Sino-Japanese hostilities on the Japanese rice goods market is causing some concern, and import indents, particularly in view of the necessity for placing orders in the great future for the next Uganda season.

Rhodesia.—Business remains quiet but steady, financial results good.

Tanganyika.—Agricultural statistics show a healthy and active cotton-growing district, and cotton planting is being done.

Zambia.—General trade steady, and as trade develops in Bulawayo agricultural exports to Rhodesia visitors to Agricultural Shows, and as farmers learn about the maize crop, trade activity should increase.

Uganda.—General business is steady, and an improving tendency is noticed in the growing teeth receipt by farmers of incentives to encourage maize crop.

East Africa.—Tobacco trade is steady, and general trading conditions are reasonably good. Cotton is being marketed, and although the earlier expectation regarding yields will not be fulfilled.

### Increase in sugar imports

London.—D.C. & G. conclude that probably the best feature in their monthly economic review is the fact that sugar generally is continuing more steadily than hitherto to rise in price. In the lower altitudes the drop of maize is expected, and competition in local corns market for early growths was very sharp, particularly for lower grades. Trade generally good, but market for D.C. & G. goods is showing activity in anticipation of new supplies and shortage of shipping space.

Kenya.—Cotton is indeed. Cotton plantings have increased, and the production of growing cotton has been over and above that of 1936 and has continued to do so during last two months.

Tanganyika.—General trade is steady, and the position for the year is satisfactory. The export of cotton is still strong, and the market is estimated to be in balance. The market for cotton is brisk, and the demand for cotton is strong.

Uganda.—General trading conditions are steady, and sugar quantities easily taken up. Cotton demand on the market is strong, and the market is estimated to be in balance. The market for cotton is brisk, and the demand for cotton is strong.

CABLES: VARIOUS LONDON CABLES  
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## AFRICAN SISAL & PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED

19 GREAT ST. HELENS,  
LONDON E.C.3

Commercial Agents

KENYA-SISAL COMPANY LTD.

K. S.

SISAL

The Brand of Quality

**Market Prices and Notes**

**Coffee.**—Kenya and New Zealand 150s.  
**Castor oil.**—Ready 2/- per pound; refined 3/-  
**Cocoa.**—Ugali, Zanzibar, spot 8/- c.m.; 1/- per lb.  
**Cotton.**—Long staples, Zanzibar 5/- 50 bales (100 kg.)  
**Cottonseed oil.**—Madagascar 3-4/- bails 100kg.; 3-5/- 30kg.  
**Diamonds.**—Competitive. Last week's foreign zoom shows  
 many more new entries than usual.  
**Foodstuffs.**—A little inflation in food prices.  
**Fruit news.**—  
 1. A banana  
 2. B. Trade  
 3. C. Grade  
**Pearls.**  
**Tanganyikan crop.**—Bullion quality coffee claimed 10/- od.  
 Five grades  
 First sizes 8/- 7d.  
 Second sizes 8/- 6d.  
 Third sizes 8/- 5d.  
**Raspberry.**—London 6/- 10d.  
 London stocks 10/- 10d.  
 First sizes 8/- 8d.  
 Second sizes 7/- 6d.  
 Third sizes 7/- 5d.  
**Tea leaves.**—Summary of Kenya coffee sold during October  
 gives the following particulars:—W.M. grade, 105  
 bags sold; average weight 26 lbs; total 2,525 lbs; sold at average 10/- 10d.; 2nd grade 32 bags sold;  
 average of 75/- 10d.  
 London stocks 2/- African 1/- 8d. cwt. (100  
 lbs.)  
 First standard, cash 4/- 12/- 7s. 6d. per month  
 or 1/- 10d.; 4/- 10d. 4/- 7s. 6d. 10/- 8d. per month  
 or 1/- 7s. 6d. per month; 1/10/- 1/- 8d.  
 1/- 10d. 1/- 7s. 6d.  
 1/- 10d. 1/- 7s. 6d.  
**Hide.**—Pigskin 2/- value East Africa 2/- 6d.  
 1/- 6d.  
**Leather.**—Pigskin 2/- value East Africa 2/- 6d.  
 1/- 6d.  
 Python 2/- 6d.  
 Various leather products 2/- 6d.  
 Python 2/- 6d.  
**Meat.**—Meat imported from Australia nominal.  
**Milk.**—Milk 2/- 6d.  
**Milk powder.**—Milk powder 3/- per lb.  
**Meat export.**—Meat export 3/- per lb.  
**Meat imports.**—Meat imports 3/- per lb.  
**Meat exports.**—Meat exports 3/- per lb.  
**Meat imports.**—Meat imports 3/- per lb.  
**Meat exports.**—Meat exports 3/- per lb.  
**Bell peppers.**—Bell peppers 3/- per lb.  
**Flour.**—Flour 4/- per sack.  
**Kenya coffee.**—Kenya coffee 1/- 7s. 6d.  
**Kenya cotton.**—Kenya cotton 3/- 30 lbs.  
**Kenya cottonseed oil.**—Kenya cottonseed oil 3/- 100 kg.  
**Kenya diamonds.**—Kenya diamonds 1/- 10d.  
**Kenya tobacco.**—Kenya tobacco 2/- 6d.  
**Kenya tobacco.**—Kenya tobacco 2/- 6d.  
**Kenya tobacco.**—Kenya tobacco 2/- 6d.

**Central Line Gold Coast**

Central Line Gold Coast 1/- 10d. 6/- 5/-  
 Nominal levied by Kenyatta, Governor  
 of Gold Coast in May 1957.

**Rainfall in East Africa**

The Eastern African Dependencies Trade and Information Service in London has received the following details concerning territories during the period indicated:

**Rainfall weeks ended October 2018.**—Kenya, 0-1 cm.  
 106-107; Eldoret, 1-6; Fort Hall, 1-6; Fort Ternan,  
 1-6; Nairobi, 1-6-1-7; Nairobi, 2-0; Kitale, 1-0-54; Kitale,  
 1-5; Kisumu, 1-4-1-5; Kisumu, 1-5; Kilifi, 1-5; Kinangop,  
 1-5; Kipkaren, 1-5; Kipsing, 1-5; Kisumu, 1-5; Kisumu,  
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**Air Mail Passengers**

Homebound passengers on October 23 included Mr. P. C. C. Williams and Mr. Bryson for Malakal; Mr. J. M. Baird and Mr. E. Bryant for Nairobi; Mr. J. S. V. Davis and Mr. J. E. M. Baker for Nairobi; Mr. G. L. H. Davis and Mr. G. B. Brindley Hill for Nairobi.

Outward passengers on November 2 included Mr. P. C. C. C. Williams and Mr. Bryson for Khartoum; Lieutenant Colonel H. W. Linton for Blantyre; Mr. J. G. Patterson for Nairobi; and Miss E. D. McElroy for Nairobi. Miss E. Davis and Mr. G. E. Baker for Nairobi; Mr. G. L. H. Davis and Mr. G. B. Brindley Hill for Nairobi.

On November 3 outward passengers are booked to Malakal: Mr. G. C. Gossage (Gulf Hamlet); Captain K. C. Cook.

*After the Picking — what?*

*Do your coffee seem flat? Quality berries or do you always report to yourombo? What makes the difference in market value of any product? Let us help you find out.*

*Remember we can make a great difference in the market value of any product if we can get you the best to offer. We can also help you to see that your coffee is correctly segregated after picking.*

## Passengers for East Africa

Passenger lists for the various routes to East Africa and South Africa, and for passengers en route to the Sudan.

Mackintosh, Miss M. V.  
 Hargreaves, Miss  
 United, Mr. O. T.  
 Gandy, Mr. A.  
 Gandy, Mrs. B.  
 Barnes, Mr. M.  
 Barnes, Miss  
 Bayley, Mrs.  
 Birch, Mrs. Z.  
 Bowker, Mr. J.  
 Brooksbank, Miss & Mrs.  
 Brooksbank, Mrs.  
 Chapman, Mr. M.  
 Chapman, Dr. A. G.  
 Clarke, Miss R. C.  
 Chisholm, Miss E.  
 Dell, Miss E.  
 Dodgson, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Dore, Mr. D. K.  
 Dowd, Mr. & Mrs. F. B.  
 Dewar, Mr. & Mrs. R. M.  
 Dugay, Miss E.  
 Donald, Miss E.  
 Elliott, Mr. L. G.  
 Evans, Mr. J.  
 Evans, Mr. J.  
 Evans, Miss E.  
 Forrester, Mr.  
 Foster, Mr.  
 French, Mrs. W. F. O.  
 French, Miss  
 Gatward, Mr.  
 Gullett, Mr. J. D.  
 Gurney, Mr. J.  
 Gray, Miss E. W.  
 Grange, Miss S.  
 Heslop, Mr. & Mrs. W.  
 Johnson, Miss S.  
 Johnson, Mr. A. W.  
 Johnson, Mr. A. W.  
 Hett, Mr.  
 Hoyle, Mr.  
 Hopkins, Mr.  
 James, Miss S.  
 Lampard, Mr.  
 Lane, Mr.  
 Lawrence, Mr.  
 Leonard, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Littleton, Mr. D. H.  
 Lukes, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Macintyre, Miss J.  
 Mackintosh, Mrs.  
 Mr. & Mrs. A.

Hancock, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Hanbury, Mrs.  
 Fraser, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Fraser, Miss M.  
 Gale, Mr. &  
 Summer, Mr.  
 Dimmick, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Dilley, Mr.  
 Davis, Mr.  
 Parker, Miss  
 Pearce, Mr.  
 Poynton, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Peyton, Miss  
 Rennell, Miss  
 Ross, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Phipps, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Shipton, Miss E.  
 Sargent, Miss V.  
 Saville, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Shaw, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Sheburne, Miss  
 Shields, Miss & Mrs. H.  
 Thorne, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Short, Mr.  
 Thompson, Mr. & Mrs.  
 St. John, Mr.  
 Stather, Miss E.  
 Stedman, Miss N. S.  
 Stoddart, Miss I.  
 Stopford, Lt. W.  
 Stott, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Tuck, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Weston, Miss  
 Weston, Mr. & Mrs.  
 White, Miss E. F.  
 Wilding, Miss  
 Wilding, Miss  
 Wilkinson, Lt. Col.  
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Williams, Mrs. G.  
 Williams, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Wilcock, Miss W.  
 Woodward, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Wren, Miss G. H.  
 Wright, Mr. E. S.  
 Wright, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Basford, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Blackburn, Mrs. S.  
 Blinoff, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Botham, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Botham, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Buckley, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Clegg, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Lee, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Lewis, Miss D.  
 Lewis, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Lettice, Mr. B. R.  
 McLaughlin, Miss H.  
 Middleton, Miss A.  
 Paxton, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Perrin, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Sauvage, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Storck, Mr. & Mrs.

## Passengers from East Africa

This S.S. "Dunedin Castle," which left Mombasa on October 30, carried the following passengers:

*Port Said*

Brown, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Kyngs, Mr. & Mrs.  
 St. John, Miss M.  
 Clark, Miss J.  
 Crothers, Mr. Col.  
 de la Faillie, Dame  
 Davies, Mr. C.  
 Drysdale, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Green, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Hall, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Langford, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Lister, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Cooper, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Jansons, Miss  
 Meers, Miss  
 Risley, Miss  
 Seymour, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Cooper, Mr. & Mrs.  
 Stephanie, Sister  
 Abbott, Miss  
 Webb, Miss  
 Cooper, Mr. & Mrs.

*Africa*

Betteridge, Miss  
 Brown, Mr. & Mrs.  
 St. John, Miss M.  
 Clark, Miss J.  
 Crothers, Mr. Col.  
 de la Faillie, Dame  
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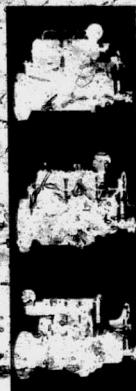
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# EAST AFRICA AND RHODESIA

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## MATTERS OF MOMENT

EDWARD G. HARRIS, M.A., M.R.C.P., Physician and Master of St. Paul's, Rhodesia. After much thought and careful consideration, and after consulting the advice of experts, also after the strictest enquiry into the principles upon which the future

Mr. Huggins's education of the European youth in Rhodesia should be conducted, it is decided that he is to have the freedom of ideas, and any concession will be made by the Ministry. For not a trace of sincerity he is to be honoured. No subject is more pregnant with possibilities, and no stone controversial, than the education of European youth upon which the heretic has to be right, and upon which he is ready to insist at any length of argument. So far as this is the case, the experts' opposition, but he can always be encouraged to know that his present position on the subject of Rhodesia was adopted by him, and by the most thoughtful and experienced educationalists, even before he had been born. It is a good part of a statesman's education to be prepared for the worst, and the latter may be provided for in Rhodesia. All supporters of the cause, his Parliamentary supporters, his friends, his debaters, and his opponents, the former, some of whom are now dead, should

be national professors, and incuse him in the cause. The incompetent, however, and the untrustworthy, the less educated, and those who are grossly ignorant, in a small minority, will, of course, in a small minority, be determined to do their best to bring down the education of Rhodesia, free from all forms of control, and in many instances, under the increased supervision of Rhodesia, and with the help of the most

principles, though he must not be satisfied to rely on his staff. The training of small children, especially in the days laid down in this scheme, needs more responsibility, patience, knowledge, and devotion, and in the instituting of boys' schools of greater permanence, and in this case, to accomplish the unperformed, and all external examinations in modern times, he is following the best advice, for the reverse of the examination of today, recommended by Plato, is all advanced education, and again he will have to depend on the teacher. In setting up the institutions of school, Modern, Secondary, and Technical, the spirit of the times, yet as a nation and people, we must trust one justly.

We shall follow the discussions in the educational department of Rhodesia. So local, so varied, and so conflicting opinions prevail. We may illustrate by an anecdote or two, narrated by a half-caste of Rhodesia. Life in the Rhodesian savannah among the semi-persistered African tribes, to some extent, New York is to be "educated". The kids, now become men, very learned, taught to their viewpoints, and their beliefs, seen this summer in Paris. Our so-called "black to the wall". They cannot bear the trials of the torture of the war-path, nor have the language or wisdom to take part in the new world of the tribe.

The education of cattle for the Royal Army, probably the one most closely calculated in detail to meet the requirements for their future

SOUTH AFRICA  
AND RHODESIA

career. As a certain Mr. J. W. C. G. Smith, a blacksmith, with interest at a port of call, wrote in 1866: "A sixteen-year-old boy, who is working under charge of a steamship, for his living, ship, and sailing that ship handled the job with the dexterity of a seaman and the engines with the precision of a field engineer," remarked. "Educated? No, they are just well-trained. Little spiritual training has set them above everything to produce men and women to carry the name of their race for generations."

**BEHIND RECENT EDUCATIONAL** Schemes of African development there has been a noteworthy emphasis on the importance of creating stable educational foundations on which to build.

On that basis, in reality, but The Foundations of education exists as a solid form which the educational system should take. One capitalist having put forward an elaborate plan to give an African more than any other European schoolboy could absorb, and to reinforce his educational background by comparative studies of European and African economics, politics, and religion, this second has given his interpretation of the African's educational requirements. In other words, "to secure the training of intelligence and character, but the acquisition of the means of livelihood, and the raising of the general level of life of the whole people." It is a fair comment that the first has been emanated by a comparatively young man whose actual experience of African life extends over only a few years, while the second comes from a former Director of Education, who has lived among Natives for over thirty years and who brings to his theories a wide knowledge of the social factors of African life and of the African's limitations.

With the issue thus more clearly defined, we will consider that one of the fundamental aims of education should be to equip the people with the means of livelihood.

**Educational** Relation to the People. It is evident that if the thinking person would be confident of the thinking person's ability to aware of the fact, contrast the two-life that education is supposed to can bring something of a hindrance to the plan set up into first, second and third, and applicable to a large part of the country, and to the rest of the country. There has been a better understanding of the need for flexibility in training schemes, and the only experiments have been those which is to say, this is something that has been successful. It has been found that a course will meet the needs of the people best with the exception of a wise preparation. This is the main effect of the "brain drain" that has been

going on in educational plans, to the point where some educationalists are calling it a "brain drain" and others are finding out to be a "brain sink." The result of this is a lack of many available in the teaching staff, and great difficulty in getting qualified teachers. The result of this is greater tension and pressure in the educational field, and it has been made the educational situation worse. The result is that the students are leaving among the rank and file, and in the case of the most able, known as "graduates," are continuing to pursue lines of experiment. Experiments also run in secret, to secrecy even, in such things as in what the easiest possible method of getting rid of some one.

It is a common opinion that the educationalists who continually remind us of the African's educational deficiencies, forget that the value is in his importance. It is the European child who in his tender age needs 10 years to become a bright and alert. Adaptability, a gain of 10 years, is planned, not by himself, but by his mentors. Development has already taken place in the African's view of the possibility of the direct approach to the problem, when the difficulties were fully realized in the early days. Such developments, though necessary, however, considerable in distressing adjoining industrial areas, affecting the operations of mines, probably, as well as the whole future com land, and native townships, organizations, and only to stress the need of adaptable training schemes in a feasible educational policy, each scheme being based on the opportunities open to the people of his area, according to means of livelihood within it, is a source issued preserved in the growth of industrial and agricultural Africa. Care must be planned for African of the continent is to avoid repeating India's unhappy experience. Sir Edward Grigg said recently that control is essential to the protection of the country, and that his development on the right lines.

**I**HABIBI SAID, an Arab, once wrote: "Author of a tropical country, the only for people outside of me." The statement is apocryphal, but it is a truthfully reflected in the established from Southern Rhodesia, where during a debate in the Legislative Assembly in 1911, the Minister of Finance officially stated that "the fact is that the people are very poor, and the sum in the Colony in silver

is £1,000,000. The figure was indeed, as he said, the same. The Minister of Finance has called for a supplementary sum of £800,000 to meet the calls on the pension fund. In fact, the percentage of elderly folk over the 60-year mark is almost exactly the same as in Central African. Another interesting circumstance is that a large number of the people turn in the townships. A general social feeling that town life is better than the bush.

# The Magic of the Written Word

Two articles on Popular Native Education.

THE CHIEF CHURCHES  
are now the chief to bring in their  
ministers, not as religious teachers,  
but you admit and assume that they are  
not fit for this office, even though the  
other aspects of their education  
have not been dealt with. I do  
not accept John Harvard's minority report.

The report follows the speech delivered by  
Sir Philip Alcock, Governor of Uganda, to the  
African Council of the River-Sea League, and in  
it is said that "there had to be it was  
specification in matter and procedure of  
proselytism, and concede that the Governor was not so much  
thinking of the educated classes informally  
as the uneducated masses." When he said  
this he addressed an audience of  
the most interested audience. When he said  
this before us, in his recommendation, it had  
the D.L.C. Report with close application.  
It stands well as an admirable summary but academic.

## Needed to Define Terms.

Sir Philip Alcock, scholar and so trained  
a local will understand the need for defining  
terms. What is the meaning that he赋予 to  
"higher education?" And what does the  
latter denote? An inhabitant of Uganda,  
of Zanzibar, or Negapatam, or Mysore, with  
inherited warlike traditions, as claimed "boy" of  
the great towns or of "raw" traditional of the Baro  
girls? These and many others differ radically  
in many hereditary habits, traditions, and  
customs.

How can any one general scheme of education  
be applied to all these? Still less of higher education, is applied to all these?  
Only those decent men and women who are  
candidly engaged in defining these "higher  
education" and "higher training" can  
possibly hope to solve the infinite number  
of problems.

The first step in the practical side of the ques-  
tion is to admit that admirable sorts already  
exist in the various African Dependencies.  
These results can be found in  
any library, but the best are in many different  
languages. In the English language, the best  
do not exist, but there are some in other  
languages, such as German, French, and  
Italian. It is the fact that  
these people seem to know the  
things that they write, that is good, and  
they can do useful and important labour  
and services without being compelled  
to do things that are not good. They  
can do useful and important work, without  
being compelled to do things that are not good.

THE MAGIC OF THE WRITTEN WORD  
is the title of an article in which ever Africans,  
whether they be natives or not, are to be given  
writing, reading, and arithmetic. It will train  
them from a nation to one of the world's  
most powerful nations, in the  
same time, and give them the  
chance to live like the same.

Finding in our African  
have had freedom to write, compose for a hundred  
years, and the results are thus far to show  
will. Do the rest of that Africa and which  
stands claim to be the life-work of our

100  
years. In South Africa this occurs often. In  
South Africa there is no law, as when they are writing the  
other aspects of this African education, the  
whole range of all Africa is unlimited.  
This has not been done, and the  
John Harvard's minority report.

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A SHILLING A WEEK

# German Press Concentrates on Colonies

## *Demand to be Addressed to Great Britain*

THE SUDAN REINSTATEMENT DAY was marked by an official indication that Hitler's plan to repudiate the mandate of South-West Africa will be resisted by the mandataries' demands for colonies which were predicted at an early date?

In German German quarters it has been discussed during the past week that November 11 would be used for a new regular offensive in connection with the long-expected return of the former Colonies which has now assumed definite prominence in the German Press, receiving more emphasis than the war in China or even, if ever, than the accepted Italy.

### *General German newspaper*

General Goebbels' newspaper, the *National Zeitung* of Berlin, gave great prominence one day last week to the German demand for Colonies, the headlines reading: "Richter Smashes Hypocrisy" and "England's Submission to Hand Over."

The burden of the article was that Germany's moral and judicial claims would be shortly decided. The Colonies had been stolen by a *Diktat* in which Germany was no longer subject, and with the greater emphasis Germany demanded, and would demand in an increasing measure, the return of her African possessions, not only because they were necessary to her life, but because she had the moral right to possess them.

The action of mandates was described as sheer hypocrisy, and it was alleged that Great Britain's behaviour during the past decade has exploded all pretence that Geneva concerned itself with the mandates except as a matter of form. Great Britain had derived most benefit from territories which were really Germany's by right, as the country to which the German demands were addressed.

Germany desired a peaceful reparation, but the gathering of military forces and the determination of the Reich had altered the conditions which made possible the Colonial industries of Versailles and General Foch. Whether the other, not other, States would be ready to permit that their Colonial robbery had no basis in an internationally-ordered statute. Their possession was simply illegal, which would be vindicated by Germany now and in the future.

### *The Position of South Africa*

On the following day *Die Deutsche Presse* (*Agencia Latina*) published an article by Dr. Blumenthal setting forth a position in which the Union of South Africa must make it clear to whom an understanding with Germany lies:

"(1) That South Africa has no need and consequently no necessity to seek space to live in South-West Africa, because South Africa, with barely 2,000,000 white inhabitants, is a land without people, and even urgently needs immigrants from Europe as a counterpoise to the coloured population of 6,000,000 who are already infected with Bolshevism; and that a strong German population might be welcome as additional security;

"(2) That South Africa does not need raw materials, cattle, or wool from South-West Africa;

"(3) That South Africa has not succeeded in 20 years of administration in developing South-West Africa, that, on the contrary, the Union has

throughout Africa to complete its monopoly by military and economic exploitation of the territories in the Union, and by the same means the attainment of a seat with the League of Nations is a monstrosity.

It is in fact, as far as Germany is concerned, expressed by Hitler for the German and other further constituents of annexationist desires, continuation of the entirely unscrupulous掠夺, and stronger and stronger pressure of oppression, and that in a general discussion of the German Colonial claim at the time of South Africa's claim to independence.

### *Project Discussed with Germans*

A correspondent of *Die Rote Armee*, who has just returned from Germany, and who writes that he had the opportunity of discussing the Colonial question with friends in business, political, and Service circles, states, however, that British reserves are on strategical grounds, unreservedly committed to the readiness to grant complete control of strategic points and that complete control of sovereignty is not required. The main outlines of a project, which, in his view, would receive sympathetic consideration by Germany,

chartered German companies under Government auspices is formed to exploit the resources of African territory and to supply goods, services, and development of that territory to Germany. It is assumed that the trade will be on a compensation basis, that British currency will be needed, and suitable arrangements will be made between British and German Banks as part of the scheme. This should satisfy the pressing economic claims of German interests, while a joint army train should be set up, Great Britain retaining absolute control of defence and police, such co-operation fully satisfying German claims to recognition as a government, and also provide for a confirmation of the British conception of rule of Native population.

Finally, as and when German interests demand, the administration is handed over to Germany, and Great Britain retaining complete control of previously agreed strategical points, this being part of a general military convention on oversea territories.

The whole scheme must be regarded as a whole and provide for a smooth transition within a reasonable time, to avoid bitterness due to delay and frustration, so much felt by Germans.

### *Dr. Goebbels' Enlightenment Campaign*

Yet there is no evidence of any abatement of Germany's insistence upon the retrocession of all her former colonies as a further mandate, but with complete sovereignty. That is a demand made with increasing frequency and emphasis through the columns of the controlled German Press, which is of course acting under orders in Germany.

When he opened the new "enlightenment campaign" on 12th evening before a crowd of 20,000 people in the Sportpalast in Berlin, Dr. Goebbels, Minister for Propaganda, did not deal directly with the Colonial question, as he had been expected to do, this abstention being interpreted by almost all German press correspondents in Germany as a definite indication that the *Bundestag* will shortly

to have a statement made before him by Hitler.

The Cobbels said that Germany had no Colonies, no natural resources and few raw materials. Yet during their stay there was no understanding as in the States of America, owing to Hitler's view how a man must live and earned only 30s. a week and can himself buy an Alford glass of beer or a bottle of wine had no foreign currency or sufficient money and less insulation from the rest of the world of margining. They said that the time was now to be abolished for we do.

The only little plan for increased self-sufficiency and for lasting substances had been forced on Germany through a series of events that had deprived us of what we had once had. Germans were willing to ensure the success of the plan even if it meant giving up power for a while. What they said they or debrates that made a man feel like a stupid, grotse. All they asked was to have days off and bread. And they were setting out to do this in a way in which it could not be denied, playing golf, tennis, cards. Germany was not the value of sorrows painted abroad, we have had quite a good time now. Mrs. Sharp said she would not meddle any interference in the affairs of the world. We have become a nation of soldiers.

#### Sound Attitudes of British Provincial Press

Many leading country newspapers in this country have during the past week issued leading articles on the German Colonial question.

Mr. H. G. Wells wrote:

"The Treaty of Versailles imposed very severe terms on the Germans; but who will doubt that even sterner terms would have been imposed on the Allies if the boot had been on the other foot? The German Colonies were part of the strength of Germany long on the standard; she lost the throw and we were left to fight for its share of the heritage ever since the dawn of time."

With the best will in the world our Empire Commonwealth could hardly afford at the present stage of world affairs to return to Germanic Colonial possessions that in one way or another have come under the British flag. The development of air services has changed the entire strategy of Imperial policy in Africa, and in some respects "Terra Nullius" is more important to the British Commonwealth as Heligoland to Germany or the Philippines to the United States, than these territories back to Germany merely for the sake of Herr Hitler's *hour* which would be sheer lunacy.

The *Lancaster Courier* wrote: "The time is those when Britain in the majority and remembering the last war, and quite unwilling to get into the same position again, cast themselves on the side that there will not be next war, regard the colonies of Germany as nothing other than an encroachment on a stable strategical position. We believe that if the power system can be maintained from demand to demand, each country's demand increasing its power to demand more. Even now they can point to indications in Germany that Nazi thought is moving in this direction. The German party is no longer content to demand the return of the former colonies. It is demanding all right, a share of the world proportioned to German population and power."

According to French reports, said the *French Ministry*, "the German offensive for Colonies will

be carried through not by force but through the use of that familiar instrument of totalitarian policy, unsettling propaganda, within the Colonies themselves. Large sums of money have been set aside for this purpose. The ultimate intention is this submarine war of fatigue and disruption to be intensified and carried on over an extended period."

Heller determined to avoid all honest negotiations, all attempts to settle outstanding difficulties on a proper basis of statesmanship, and simply go to the assistance of himself until the Dernbach-Powers say "Enough" and offer him peace on any half-baked terms.

He sees no method less likely to achieve the return of the colonies. "They would alienate the many sympathies the German people have in the colonies and would make British control more homogeneous against any aggression on the Black Sea. This would represent a tragic misapprehension of the whole temper of the British people."

What Germany demands is not a trusteeship but a free administration, leaving her absolutely free to do whatever she likes in the colonies with the Jews, and dealing with the powers to cut off all trade with her, and adopting measures she deemed necessary to protect the Native State there, allowing 100% Nazis. That is her ultimatum.

#### Sound Bank Permanent Committee

Sir Alfred Bailey, who is the man whom Great Britain still requires to be satisfied, Germany's Colonial claim is "sincere and reasonable" that Germany would enter the League on a progressive and gradual dismantling of all Colonial acquisitions which not be adapted for military purposes, and that there would be no dangerous adventures elsewhere, for example, in Eastern Europe.

The impression he said, apparently prevails in the totalitarian States that they have a monopoly of action and that passivity and surrender are the tools laid down by Providence for the guidance of democracies. A sense of impatience and abstraction from moral might carried too far and the patience of a Government, if too long practised, might be challenged by its own people. Great Britain had a tradition of giving orders to its own colonies when national interests are involved, and it would therefore be well for Germany not to press her Colonial claims in a way which might appear to threaten the aerial sea highways of the British Empire and compel us to recall the terms which Germany once sought to impose in the treaties of Brest Litovsk and Bucharest.

Colonel G. B. Turner wrote to *The Daily Telegraph and Morning Post*:

"Admiral Sir Henry Lowe seems to suggest that, 'as evil things befall us, we should hasten to satisfy Germany's demand for Colonies on the ground that she requires them for strategical purposes.' This is the true reason of course, has quite understandable never been put forward by Germany herself, and it is strange to say the less, that a British naval officer, who has held high command should voice such a claim."

The attempt to take things easy on Germany, for example, withdrawal from the Rhine land before the stipulated time, release from reparations payments, however trifling, but certainly not negligible, are regarded as a sign of weakness. It should be noted in words incapable of causing misunderstanding that no more concessions will be made.

# An Experiment Worthy of Emulation

## *Notable Success in Improving Circumstances in Kenya*

AT THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S Conference of Colonies at Carlton, Government has given the problem of education its attention for a review of practical measures for applying scientific knowledge to its improvement. An account of a practical experiment in the case of a small East African tribe in London received from Mr. S. Scott, former Director of Education in Kenya.

For several years now the general education of the natives has been unable to provide educational facilities for a Turukwa Province of 20,000 people all over the country, in scattered lists, and partly as agriculturists in areas which are difficult, or even impossible, to cultivate owing to desert, disease and insects. A native residing in one of these with considerable misgiving, the Department found that an education gave Mr. G. H. Chandy, a graduate in agriculture who had an educational career among the Kikamba and Masai, to tour the district for three months and study the general condition of the people in order to determine how the Department could assist them.

### *School started in depressing conditions*

It was so backward that they had no conceptions of what school was; they were ignorant of the ways of poor hygiene; the stock-less section of the tribe was continually suffering from hunger and owing to their sedentary life, were eating berries and roots and anything edible that could be found. Now all these tribesmen depended for their subsistence on two sources of milk, and when they failed they were faced with starvation. In periods of drought the stock-breeding sections were almost as badly off for food as the agriculturists.

The situation was grim. The most urgent need was to provide a great variety of crops, so that the risk of failure of one might be compensated by the success of others, possibly more resistant to drought. The Department opened a school for about 40 boys, the engagement of whose parents being that it would certainly be enough to meet its purpose from the day beginning. This definitely to teach the boys how to grow things suitable for the country in which they live.

It was not possible to start with boys of tender aged older boys being required to do the initial clearing, and to plant the cultivation on the large school gardens, which were the central feature.

### *Potatoes as Educational Propaganda*

In the main plot of one and a half acres were planted European potatoes, and tomatoes, carrots, cabbages, onions, and spinach, and a month later the fertile soil produced a bumper crop, the boys' first reaction being one of wonder. In so small a plot could produce so large an amount. The crop was, of course, entirely strange to them, so they were given the potato as a sort of school ration, and found them pleasant and very filling. When they set about clearing gardens of their own, with which they had been given permission when the school first opened, the agriculturists went to work with the numberless crop of appetizing foods from the school plot.

Fortunately, a meeting of the Native Affairs Council held about the time of the first

elderly inspected the school and sampled the produce, and their interest was immediately aroused. The school, as a place of some practice, utilized by the Native Council came to the conclusion that anything which helped to fill their stomachs was a good thing, whatever its name might be, indeed, it had been in their power to define a school meal, but it had not been done, whereupon the council said "Something must be done."

Something has been achieved. The school was giving the boys every elementary education in reading, writing, arithmetic, and, though lacking something of social cleanliness and hygienic understanding, learning and discipline in the reading schools. But the main purpose was to provide a group of young Suk who knew how to grow crops, different to those grown in their home areas.

### *The Problem of Farming*

What prospects were there that when they became their parents would allow them to put into practice the new-fangled knowledge they learned? It is not less more likely that the young men will be forgotten, and that the old ones will relapse into their former state of carelessness. That is the problem and the education of the Africans, the difficulty in securing any permanence of effectual results of work you do," commented Mr. Scott.

It is not enough to bring a few people to the school, lessons had to be taken to the people. Demonstration plots in the reserve were necessary, and the first step was to find someone to start one, so Mr. G. H. Chandy, the Agricultural Department sent a trained Native agricultural instructor, who naturally knew nothing of the Suk people or of their agriculture, but he was instructed.

In the first months he learned the language and familiarized himself with the local physical conditions. He soon after the school had been opened the European education classes and the Native instructor started the first demonstration plot, but the help he gave was pathetic. The land was open, spacious, of great means, no better to be taken to him. The people asked him if the land proved good, the government would take it from them, though he was repeatedly told that government's only purpose was to increase their food supply.

### *Demonstration Plots in the Reserve*

When the difficulty had been surmounted, the first plot of four acres was cleared with the help of the schoolboys whose homes were in the area, and amongst the local people. When the first crops were sown, the seeds were distributed; the people naturally accepted the seeds, which the majority ate. This was disconcerting, but as there were some who planted, it was felt that a beginning had at last been made.

One of the most promising schoolboys was selected for an intensive course of agricultural instruction, and in the following year it was possible to start six new plots in different parts of the reserve, which are now eight of these plots, one in each of six locations inhabited by the agricultural section of the people, the ex-schoolboys in charge of the plots being supervised by the Native agricultural instructor, and visited in the school holidays by the European education officer.

The plots have become established as places at which the people gather for meetings with the District Commissioner and the education officers, and in large numbers to receive seed, and advantage is taken of these meetings to drive home lessons of increased production and of variety in food, and to give practical illustrations of the dangers of deforestation and soil erosion. Demonstrations or measures against soil erosion are combined with demonstrations of additional food crops, by such means as stopping wash on plots by planting rows of sweet potatoes at intervals across them. The plots are not merely demonstration plots, but are also small distribution centres.

#### *Growth in a Few Years*

Up to the only crops grown in the area and eaten by the Suk were sorghum and millet grain, these are now grown, plus maize, white maize, ground-nuts, cassava, tomatoes, European potatoes, several varieties of beans and pulses, amaranth, yams, carrots, onions and tomatoes, and there are considerable cultivations of bananas and pawpaws.

In the near future not only will the needs of the people be met, but there will be a surplus for disposal. The pastoral Suk are absorbing the lessons of their agricultural neighbours, and in at least one section vegetable crops are being raised. Some of the enterprising schoolboys have done quite well for themselves by selling onions to Europeans in Kitale. The movement has spread even further afield, and a successful effort has been made to introduce bananas at Kaputiei 60 miles away, where a little out-school has been started at the request of the headman.

Meanwhile, the Suk school is developing on the agricultural side, and with the establishment last year of a small school here, it has been possible to teach the value of animal breeding, the importance of clean milking, and of the better care of cattle. The theoretical work done in agriculture is planned in close relation to the practical work in the school.

#### *Raising the Level of Intelligence*

Mr. Scott claims that the undertaking has brought to the people the benefits of a type of school suited to their particular needs, the improvement in their condition as producers of food being the first essential in the education of the tribe as a whole. If by education we mean not merely the training of intelligence and character, but also the acquisition of the means of livelihood and the raising of the general level of the life of the whole people.

There is a close and very real connexion between the improvements in general intelligence and the applications of intelligent measures to secure economic advantages in the field of production. The people have recently realised this connexion, and have shown their appreciation in a striking and practical manner. This they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves, as follows. Almost the whole of the produce of each plot has, at their request, gone to develop the work of the school, and to provide a suitable wages for the demonstration plots.

Can any general conclusions be drawn from this experiment as to the place of education in the development of native tribes?

Mr. Scott frankly admits that the first place survey by the Medical Department would have been more authoritative than a survey by an education officer, as it would have elicited more honest answers. He was, however, unable to do this, and he has suggested that the results to be gathered from the types of crops sown in the demonstration plots survey had been used as a rough guide.

Even now, it would be possible to establish a most valuable comparison from the point of view of nutrition. A further omission was the Agricultural Department, which was not an integral active participant in the scheme, though the agricultural officers did all they could to help by their advice and by the supply of seeds and other services of Native demonstrators.

But if the problems of nutrition were left to tackle really effectively, something was lacking in the co-ordination of the three services of agriculture, education and health, and in the importance of co-ordination the Secretary of State has insistently insisted. There did not exist at that time any competent central body to advise generally on measures to be taken for the development of the Native people. That defect has, Mr. Scott believes, been remedied, and it is reasonable to suppose that in the future such a central authority would consider the needs of a particular area, and indicate various steps to be taken by local or all-tribe departments together.

The solution of the nutritional problem appears to the layman to be the care of and the medical investigation, by Mr. Scott, employing medical resources of the Colonial Governments, by means of the available funds. In this the loss of funds cost has to be set against the results to the people themselves. Measures to be taken must therefore involve such expensive specialists and expert services as would again very cost "big" to lower the economic and, consequently, the nutritional level of the people.

#### *Avoiding Generalizations*

That danger is, unfortunately, only to be avoided by a wise use of the free or available resources, rather than by a reliance on inexpensive schemes. The ultimate solution of the nutritional problem, however, lies in the proper co-ordination of social services with one another, and with the service which make for economic development, and in the ability of the Governments to put at the disposal of these co-ordinating bodies the necessary funds to carry out their functions which may be mainly by the action of the Colonial Office.

#### *European killed at Nkana*

The killing of a European at Nkana in the Northern Rhodesian Copperbelt has led to meetings of protest by the Europeans and a deputation also led by the Governor Sir Hubert Young, who promised immediate inquiry.

The killing occurred on Saturday night. A Native employee of the company to whom he was attached, and the police, set about by the complaint, he was accused of stealing from him. He did so and was ordered to appear before the magistrate the following day, when he was found guilty and sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He appealed to the Native magistrate, who remitted the sentence to the police, saying that any Native could do the same.

The magistrate had to allow the appeal, as the deportation was that only the Native magistrate was legally entitled to sentence the members of the native population.

Europeans have said in England, following to the present of many unemployed natives, that the killing of the European at Nkana is the result of the lack of employment opportunities, and of the fact that the Europeans incorporate and dominate the copper belt into this Transvaal

*Those*

## The Rhodesian Campaign Dinner

VISITORS of the Rhodesian Presidential campaign of 1950-51 and a number of forces of the Royal Rhodesia Air Force from last Saturday for the dinner.

The dinner, which began at 8 p.m., was a stately affair under General Baden-Powell's chairmanship. The guests present marked the passage of nearly half a century since the days of active service and a flat foyer, where they met before dinner, a great company had exchanged yarns; there was no preference for sherry and gin and bitters instead of the modern cocktail as an *aperitif*. It was an interesting gathering ranging in rank and position from the Earl of Athlone to Cheltenham peers. Sir W. F. Franklin, former trooper in the Dragoon Guards, respondent in a quiet frock coat.

Speeches after dinner were informal, reminiscing and discursive. The Chairman, Lord Baden-Powell, chronologically the oldest veteran present, but paradoxically the youngest mentally and physically having proposed the Royal Roastis, Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis gave "The Founder of Rhodesia and Our Fallen Comrades," which was honoured in silence.

### Sir Weston Jarvis Looks Back

He spoke of the greatness of Cecil Rhodes, whose example had helped even Earl Grey, and was acknowledged as an inspiration by men in Australia who had never seen him. It was for coming generations to carry on the aims of the founder; it was always well to ask, "What would Rhodes have done in this?"

Dr. Jameson was, he said, "a wonderful man, unique, the most lovable character I have ever met. The more names he called you, and the more opprobrious the epithets, the more you loved him." He capped his oration with a story. He and some others having a claim against the Company were asked by Jameson to breakfast. They were met by the startling query, "Well, you are — thieves! what's the least you will take?" By the time breakfast was over the whole business had been happily settled.

Reposing the health of the chairman, alluded to simply as "B.P." — General Sir Alexander Godley summarised B.P.'s brilliant career from a boy at Charterhouse through his service in India, Afghanistan, South Africa and Aschanti, to its culmination as Inspector-General of Cavalry in the British Army, a peak of success that would have surpassed most men, instead of which B.P. started and carried on the great work of the Boy Scouts.

### "B.P." in Mafeking

The (speaker) first met B.P. some time in 1885. He is the same age now as he was then (cheers and laughter) and, like everyone else, he was impressed with his ubiquity and amazing energy. The long story of the "B.P. traps" would not be revealed. He (the speaker) found a colonel — Edward Cecil, in earnest conversation with the post master of Mafeking, the surcharged, because stamp is having come to an end. The suggestion was made, "Why not have stamps of our own?" "Right, but what shall we put on them?" "Why B.P.'s head, of course!" — so the postmaster said, but B.P. was entirely ignorant of the whole matter until, however, until too late, when the stamp had been issued.

Responding, the Chairman retorted, "I can't see much throughout my life. At that being the

time, B.P. had the idea of sending me to India, but I had no money, so he gave me a uniform, and I joined the Indian Army, but now that recruitment's stopped, I've got nothing to do, then I thought, 'We're living in the steam trainulators, or some things like that.' In a fortnight he sent me off again to South Africa, where he lived for many old friends. He has a son in Southern Rhodesia and a daughter in Northern Rhodesia, but, as hard as

he could be, he complimented Major T. J. May, the secretary, on his nine years' work for the Association, and presented him with a cigarette case and a cheque for £10; Major May suitably responding.

### Those Present

These present included:

Mr. H. G. Anderson, Brig.-General Sir Alexander Aspinwall, Lord Athlone, Mr. B. G. Atkinson, Mr. H. E. Bayley, Col. A. H. Bell, Capt. W. G. Baker, Mr. G. Bowen, Mr. C. C. Chidley, Mr. H. W. Gibbitt, The Chairman of the Field, Mr. D. Christopher, Major L. Cohen, Mr. P. H. Cross, Mr. F. Collier-Gates, Mr. E. E. Constable, Mr. S. Constable, Mr. F. Cross, Lieut.-Colonel W. S. Davidson-Houston, Mr. J. Dennis, Brig.-General R. G. Denzil, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. J. Evans,

Lieut.-Colonel C. G. F. Farver-Hoskin, Mr. B. E. Fenwick, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gustave Fiemer, Sir Frank Frankland, Mr. F. W. Franklin, Mr. W. R. Turner, Mr. B. R. Garlick, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Lieut.-Colonel C. A. Glenda, General Sir Alexander Godley, Mr. E. Goldring, Mr. J. E. Irvine, Colonel Sir Weston Jarvis, Lieut.-Colonel M. B. Jobson, Mr. W. King, Mr. R. H. Liddell-Dent, Lieut.-Colonel H. Jlewellyn, Mr. L. Liddow, Mr. C. W. Lyde, Mr. J. Mack, Mr. F. W. MacKenzie-Skues, Mr. W. A. Marshall, Lieut.-Colonel H. Marshall-Hole, Major T. J. May, Mr. A. Miller, Mr. S. H. Miller, Mr. J. A. Moffat, Capt. E. R. Napper, The Hon. S. M. Lannigan O'Keefe, Major B. B. Honey, Mr. E. T. Page, Mr. R. P. Parker, Lieut.-Colonel Baden-Powell, Mr. J. E. Rankin, Mr. G. Roney, Mr. J. T. Ryan, Mr. V. E. Simpson, Mr. W. H. Stader, Lieut.-Colonel R. Stanleton-Campbell, S. J. Stewart, Major G. G. Stockdale, Mr. H. Stratton, General Sir G. T. Tancred, Mr. G. R. Tapp, Mr. G. H. Taylor, Mr. J. E. Taylor, Commander E. C. Tyndale-Biscoe, Mr. W. E. Watford, Mr. H. H. Webb, Mr. T. H. Ward, Mr. F. Webb, Mr. R. E. Willbraham, Mr. K. R. A. Worobrowne, Mr. C. Worthington, Mr. B. F. Wright, Mr. J. M. Wyllie.

## Game Exhibition in Berlin

### Award to H.M. the King

The International Game Exhibition, comprising the largest collection of big game trophies ever brought together, was opened in Berlin last week by General Oberstleutnant Reich Minister Haider, past president of the Berlin being made all over the world to preserve, cultivate and to improve and perfect the various species. More than 10,000 heads are exhibited.

The trophy animals Section, organised largely by Mr. Eric Parker, editor of *The Field*, contains many big game trophies and photographs, for which international prizes were awarded, in addition to cash premiums, one of which went to the King for his pair of elephant tusks.

Among the pictures of East African beasts exhibited is one of a lion taken by Mr. A. Radclyffe-Dugdale, who won a gold medal for one of the fine black-and-white photographs in existence. Another was won by Captain R. J. D. Salmon, an Englishman, who, with Captain Salmon's son, Mr. John D. Salmon, shot the Duke of Connaught's lion in the Sudan, and the British team won a silver medal.

## Good Outlook in Kenya

### Recovery from the Slump Complete.

BRIEF telegraphic summary of Mr. Robert Brook-Popham's first public speech to the Legislative Council, which appeared in the last issue, has been followed by another by Mr. G. H. M. Scott, and the following additional points can now be given:

Recovery from slump conditions is now more or less complete; increase in the general economic outlook is hopeful, and further improvement in imports in the general trade was anticipated in 1938. The Colony's net revenue has risen by about £100,000 per annum during the last three years, and exports in July-August were £300,000 above those for the same period last year. In the estimated Railways surplus of £1,000,000 for 1937 will be considerably exceeded.

The road policy is to be that of concentrating on fewer roads of really good standard, with particular attention to districts not served by railways. The unbuilt Nairobi road is to be completed next January, the Kisumu-Kagangwe road has been completed, a more direct route from Mombasa to the Tanganjika border has been surveyed.

Building is to start on Nairobi's new General Hospital. The total cost will be £200,000, the Asian and African sections accounting for £120,000; at present work is to be confined to the permanent buildings of those sections. A new grader is to be built in Embabas.

A telephone service with South Africa will soon be provided and there is to be established in Dar es Salaam a school for the training of African and other personnel in postal, telegraph and telephone duties.

Stock restriction, including the prohibition of oats, is to be introduced on the Yatta Plateau.

Indians at school have increased by 47% in the last five years, and their employment is a problem of the future.

## The Voice of Commerce

### Resolutions of Associated Chambers.

LAST week we published extracts from the presidential address of Mr. George Nicol at the annual session in Nairobi of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa.

The resolutions unanimously adopted included an instruction to the Executive to continue to press for the union of the East African territories; approved the amalgamation of the Kenya-Uganda and Tanganyika railway systems; urged early adjustment of the anomalous position created by the recent revision of K.U.E.A.'s Nairobi in a way which affected the Victoria port and the Moshi and Arusha areas; and recommended that the Second Monday in October should henceforth be made a public holiday and the earliest day for Doves in substitution for June 1st, the King's Birthday.

*Development of Trade.*—The resolution submitted to the Joint Legislative Board stressed the importance of a joint development agreement for a single forward policy and expressed its view that it was an urgent and overriding objective of the Imperial Government to secure all possible potentialities of the territories for the purpose of securing a development sufficient to accelerate the material progress of Eastern Africa.

*Income Tax.*—The Government of Kenya is urged to abandon the collection of income tax in favour of an alternative Income Tax. Guidance to assist in this regard is available to the special tribunals sitting in Nairobi and in general to the public.

*Commercial Development.*—The Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa, which was formed to establish a central body for the representation of the commercial section, should be adequately represented on the proposed import licensing board of the Government of East Africa. Uganda and Kenya should make like noises to ensure that no unfair water-tariff is imposed.

*Main Trunk Roads.*—Resolved that a definite road policy for East Africa should be adopted and co-ordinated by the governments of the three territories.

*Stamp Duties.*—The Association deprecates the introduction into the Rhodesian stamp duty of a exchange rate to-day's usage, with reference to present duties on mail overland days.

Major A. E. Pocum has been elected this year President of the Association, with Mr. H. F. Barghouti his Vice-President. Mr. J. C. Tommell was re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Mr. A. B. Ginn secretary.

## Entertaining Overseas Troops

### Fine Souvenir of the Coronation.

All members of the Coronation Contingents from overseas are listed in the special souvenir brochure issued by the ~~members~~ trustees of the Overseas Troops Entertainment Fund, of which each is to receive a copy. So this finely illustrated record will long be treasured in the homes of Regular soldiers, settlers, Rhodesian pioneers, and of tribesmen from all parts of British Africa, to whom fell the honour of representing their units.

Field Marshal Lord Milne, Chairman of the Fund, presided over the first meeting of the managing trustees last week, and then at a luncheon to which representatives of the whole Empire had been invited. Those present with East African and Rhodesian interests were Admiral Bromley, Sir Alfred Codrington, Mr. Robertson Gilmour, Captain Gavin, Colonel Marshall Hole, Mr. R. S. Jocson, Mr. Lanigan O'Keefe, and Mrs. F. Wright.

The trustees said Lord Milne had decided that the money could best be spent in providing transport to enable the troops to accept the many offers of hospitality which awaited them. They had been taken to different parts of the country by the Naval Reviews and brought into personal contact with many people, thus cementing friendship between the Crown Colony and the Empire.

### Presentation to Captain Simson

A special tribute was due to Captain Donald Simson, the Deputy Chairman and organiser of the Fund, who with his staff had done most of the work, and it was his pleasure to ask Sir George Arthur to present a silver salver in recognition of his work.

Captain Simson, accepting the presentation, said he had been greatly helped by Captain Gowing, the Captain Johnson, his colleagues who, like himself, had found it a labour of love to work for the entertainment of the troops whose bearing had won a splendid testimony to the excellence of the training which His Majesty's forces were receiving throughout the Empire.

REPRESENTATIVES of the Colonial Forces were present at the unveiling of the Haig Memorial in Whitehall yesterday afternoon. Among them were Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Bentinck, Lieutenant O. G. Price of the Royal Marine Corps, Captain W. B. Williams, of the Southern Brigade, and Captain E. E. Walker, of the Royal Engineers.

## Reforestation Problems

### Editor of "Forest & Game" to the Editor.

SIR.—I have read with great interest Mrs. Wynn's article on the above subject. No forester has given any attention to the question of reforestation of lands which the forest has been destroyed, particularly where there has been soil erosion.

The question of the species to be planted is the easiest. It is plain that when forest destruction has increased a great deal it is impossible to re-establish immediately the indigenous species of trees. This is particularly true in case with the forests of the semi-tropical, which require a humid subtropical environment in which to develop. In a world ruled by man, it is only otherwise possible, innumerable species for re-planting denuded lands in the open.

In such cases it will be necessary either to plant temporary species in the hope of being able subsequently to re-establish the indigenous trees under their shade, or merely to protect them from fire and grazing. In order to allow the old vegetation to re-establish itself and then eventually to afford room for the introduction of more valuable indigenous trees. The latter process may prove to be costly, slow, and difficult, though it can be effective. Were the clearance to have been too keen, too complete. The introduction of indigenous species on degraded lands, would therefore seem to be a major task experiment before undertaking large-scale planting operations.

While admitting their economic value and the necessity for growing them in a proper place, Mrs. Wynn's suggestion of an indiscriminate planting of eucalypts in streams and the ground that they inhibit undergrowth and therefore afford little protection against erosion, and that eucalypts in particular drain the soil and tend to dry up springs and small streams if planted near them.

Comments to this effect were brought to the notice of the British Empire Forestry Conference of 1926 at South Africa, where the planting of catchment areas with fast-growing eucalypts and similar was held to have diminished the water supply. The question was immediately referred to a special committee of the conference, which while unable to reach any definite conclusion in the short time at its disposal suggested a comprehensive scientific investigation into the effects of tree-planting upon local water supplies. Meantime in order to lay out on the surface the Committee considered "advisable not to plant fast-growing exotics in the actual sources of streams and in the immediate neighbourhood of streams." In this case the protection of the natural vegetation was advocated. A policy of the long night was indicated in Kenya.

To erosion, wattles plantations in East Africa protection is secured at little cost by a system of brushwood ridges. When the crop is cut, this consists of brushwood in ridges about 6 feet apart, following the contours; these ridges are covered with stones under the new crop, and the subsequent washing away the surface soil, the stones protecting the roots. The risks attendant upon the use of exotic species, as the susceptibility of waters in particular, as she notes, render the use of much concern among foresters in Europe, although the risk in the case of eucalypt plantation is hardly so serious, their effect on the infiltration of rainfall, it is undoubtedly a

matter for investigation. And here there is a lesson held for study in the geological history of East Africa. But however desirable it may be to employ indigenous species, it is not possible, it would be unwise to rely entirely on trees merely because they are indigenous. The subtropical world in general, and the southern hemisphere in particular, is poor in the previous forest and available to man as the source of timber. The rank flora of Australia for having a previous history and adaptable to certain uses which have proved invaluable for timber and fuel, and also because it has prevented serious insect pests. There are no doubt more suitable species, we know less of them, but exotic species well adapted for these purposes should not be ruled out merely because they are not indigenous. In some instances the introduction in which native species have proved less effective against erosion than these introduced species, and the effect of different tree-grower rates on the effect of different tree-grower rates on the soil we know very little. In the case of the eucalypts, the draught action probably does not go much below the feeder roots.

On the general question of saving the natural forests, your correspondent must have the whole world in mind for all interested is the future welfare of Eastern Africa. In this regard the preservation of typical examples of primary forest is concerned. Their original state is a fact which we owe to posterity. The accessible regions such examples are becoming all too scarce. The British Empire Forestry Conference in 1925 passed a resolution bringing to the notice of Governments in the British Empire "the desirability of setting aside suitable areas of indigenous forests to be preserved in their primitive form." It is to be hoped that this will not remain a mere resolution.

Yours faithfully,  
R. S. BROOKS

## Ex-Africanus

### CHANG-SAYER

One of the outstanding personalities of South Africa, the man first proposed to write a record of his remarkable and eventful life. He was in his time one of the most daring, bold and uncompromising white frontier leaders. Subsequently he accompanied General Botha to the famous commando of the Amakosha, of which, as sole survivor, alive to-day, this account is valuable.

This book is virtually a history of South Africa during half a century and remains unique in that it has never been published about South African whites and personalities.

### Illustrated

*Pluto's Tale*

The Autobiography of one of the bravest and most resourceful men who followed the trail of Cecil Rhodes. The author's tale is an extraordinary thing, some might say, but these things are sometimes true and this writer, the Rev. H. C. St. John, is a man of the world.

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## OUR BOOKS

*The Big Adventure*

By ALFRED HUMPHREY

THE BARON AND GREZY. Baron Grezy is a tall, thin, dark-faced Baron, who has "lived his life in books." Alfred Humphrey's book, "The Big Adventure," is the story of his 13 years in Africa. He has shot many well-known lions in East Africa and the Congo, and has conducted safaris for famous persons from the then Prince of Wales to millionaire Americans and Sir Charles Gavan, the latter, "the first across Africa." The tale of many narrow escapes from lions, leopards, rhinoceroses, elephants, and other beasts, is not always the fortune of the big game hunter.

One of the closest shaves he ever had was "out for a camping trip in the country." Suddenly a brook burst out of a concealed ravine, and he had to shoot from the hip. The distance of raising the rifle to my eye at the instant was not six yards, and the bullet struck well in the very instant of attack. It passed through the mouth, a fresh proof that "you can't hit a bird with your bare hands."

The Baron has an amazing way of making pets of wild animals. Once, "a small antelope, caught a very young arrow shot into its neck, but was a wary animal."

"We were to have day and night, when night fell we went to bed, so the day was long enough for me to teach her, so I took her to my tent, and if I meant to leave her, some time in the night, and defiant than a watch-dog she guarded my tent with all a soldier's meditation and care. At the brightness of moon she rose ready to defend her newly acquired friend."

It was the same with a baby elephant, who followed me like a dog, and abounding on the floor by my bed; with a lion cub, "my bedfellow," in his sanctuary, he slept in it at night and crept under it by day when he told that his security was "very堪能" and with two chimpanzees.

The alleged "humanity" of elephants is wounded comrades receives a bad blow. Although always on the look-out for all, the Baron only failed to find one.

First the newcomer went slowly round his wounded comrade, a meditative inspection, and immediately afterwards gave him a push from behind, so that he rose to his feet again. Then the old Samaritan, with a deafening trumpeting, made a final attack on the wounded beast, so that he tumbled down again, whereupon the healer, still trumpeting, trotted round and disappeared in the forest.

It was able to observe the traces left by the Samaritan's work of charity, and they were truly terrible, shod from behind and had left ugly scars and the wounds in the flank were so large and deep that could not be healed into nothing. It is fairly certain that he could have survived the treatment he had received from the other elephant.

The volume is rather tame one, illustrated with a full-page plates, but the legends attached to these might have been better done. "Churcherson's Falls" needs no legend; Rhinos at Play" the driver really represents hippopotamus. "Three-horned rhinoceros" shows a most healthily amanagedly deformed horn, which the author of the caption should read. "Freak-horned rhinoceros" is also a good illustration.

*Earth and Geology*, written and edited by Professor S. A. Sande (Murby, £3 10s.) is a judicious exposition of the fundamental facts concerning the structure of the earth. The author has performed a valuable service in ameliorating the fantastic stories of Atlantis and other "lost continents."

*Strange to Relate*, by Thoburn Mowbray (Blackett, £1 10s.)—The Odysseys of one of the last survivors of the Great War, who has been from Canada to Canada, the West Indies, the African States, Egypt, Ceylon, Ethiopia's back, Australia and so home. His adventure was numbered and ate company with "the sword," his history—the "murder" of the Queen of the Nueri, the Sudan, smiting and so on, were out-of-date, and his Sudan hunting was far out of the ordinary, but readable. The author's small snapshots, clear and

gentle, "Over Africa," by Foster Lindemann (Gollancz, £1 10s.) The author, a son of one of Cecil Rhodes' brothers, has had a long experience of the Rhodesias, and his book is interesting if not conclusive. Stories of old Portuguese explorations of Lobequala, of the discovery of Zimbabwe mingle with comments, quite good comments, on the apparently dissection of the country, and the economic fusion of the two races, until the author thinks only a matter of time. In dealing with the political and social conditions in the Rhodesias he is less happy, many of his remarks caustic enough, striking the reader as pretty badmouthing.

*Three-wheeling Through Africa*, by J. C. Wilson (Jarrold, 12s 6d) is a most readable book, which recounts how "Jim" and "Flood" bought two motor-cycles with sidecars and set out to "three-wheel" from Lagos to Massaka. It was a great performance, approached and executed with light-heartedness and readiness to accept hundred-to-one odds against themselves, for the two adventurers knew nothing of Africa or its languages and one nothing about motor-cycles. The book, as intrinsically in style as the writer's attitude to all, is simple and experienced, gives a vivid picture of the journey and of the sections of African life across which it shot.

*Ex-Africa*, by Dr. Hans Saer (Bles, £5). No better idea of this book could be given than provided by the author in his summary. A book of early days in a South African farm, when the Basuto still came down to maraud and the *nachimba* was the greatest event of the year; of days in the North when obi-obji ruled the Matabele empire, and the *zulu* was little more than a memory of the Raid of the Matabele Rebellion, the *zulu*, the *zulu* was all, of Rhodes himself, whom none of the *zulu* without recognising greatness; of Jameson, and of pioneers, engineers, financiers, farmers, prospectors—men of every race, calling, and character. It is a great book, worthy of a great career, which included an editorship with Jameson over small box.

*Snow in the Sunburn*, by H. W. Tilman (Bell, £s. 6d.) An enigma, account of the author's introduction to Kenya after the War, and his meeting with Mr. F. E. Shipton of Mombasa, an elderly man of the world. A trained and armed montane, who had already been in the two men who started Nanda Devi in the Himalayas, and who could see "snow-mountain" 10,000 feet above the sunburn he conquered them, took to his wretched photographs he leaves the stay-at-home reader, uninterested, in this tremendous glaciers and snows of the sky that look like fire. This excited atmosphere is carried on a 1,000 miles across the land from Uganda to the West Coast, comes either as an animal or a man.

## Trouble Among the Chagga

### Coffee Growers' Association Takes Strike

By the time the Union had been applied for, the Chagga were beginning to be troubled by the difficulties of marketing their coffee. The Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union, whose economy and his report on the Union, "a fair, lucid and constructive document," satisfies the Government in so regarding them.

The African European opposition to Native coffee growing is briefly recorded in the political situation that developed owing to Government's hold-ups in the Native Planters' Association, as it then was, is summarized in the declaration the members and the virtual bankruptcy that threatened under the control of an African agent and an African secretary, "necessitating the appointment of an administrative officer to put matters straight" are clearly set out. In 1932 Mr. A. J. Parker, D.L.L., was appointed supervisor, whereupon a pasture staff was formed and in 1933 the association became a corporate body for the first time under the name of the Kilimanjaro Native Cooperative Union.

Under the "Cooperative Rule" By the time the Union had 125 members who owned nearly 31 million coffee trees in the district, it was handling a crop of 1,000 tons of coffee. The figures had become bad things, for which gave rise to trouble. All culminated this year in the marketing of thousands of tons of coffee which involves a technique that many European understand, and the price and the prices at times render the best business man, though well advised by competent agents and their managers, at thousands of members of the Union grow disgruntled and got out of date, dissatisfaction crystallizing on the occasion of the Chagga strike. That every Native farmer of coffee in the district must market his crop through K.N.C.U. and that no farmer delivers his crop at the places as the Union shall require.

In the days of the strike, owing to local sales by members and owing to transport, the market, says Mr. Bartholomew, an unclassified scramble and unsatisfactory marketing of the coffee resulting in the Chagga finding him for a manager and commission. The Union provided its members with transport at a small charge, gave him the great advantage of correct weighing and paid him cash at the receiving depots, but only by the direct and indirect profits of coffee received by the coffee trader, and as such they out of the market. The petty traders did not like this. Native committees who had been dismissed were peevish and the outside elements who for their own purposes wanted to export to local sale by individual native

#### Agitators Seize Their Opportunity

There was, then, a potentially disturbing element in being seen at the beginning of the Union's career. But at first all went well. The Chagga were proud of their Union and services were to be had against crops, or when final payment, or *zaki*. Membership increased. There were 100,000 trees in bearing over two millions and the crop to close on 800 tons.

Thus came the word, fall in the price of native coffees, not only as there no *zaki*, but there was a shortage, including interests of \$10,000. The attitude of the bemused Chagga growers quickly changed. While all went well, they were glad to claim a Union as their own show, but in bad times it was condemned as a Government institution foisted upon

them; and they began to demand that it was in duty to have their Union. This, Mr. Sorokin remarks, they have done, but have not yet learned how to operate marketing, so now what honest business is about they think they have to do.

The last point is that the distinguishing elements of the Chagga—class meetings, unfair propaganda, misguided eloquence, working audiences, etc., all were allowed to harden the Chagga heart, primarily so far as regards to control of the production of the Chagga, and to make him regard coffee.

Under this very rule which has gained for the Native coffee standard of quality tends to be lost in the world market, the loss of it would be fatal to the entire enterprise. Already the K.N.C.U. coffee has won a place in the American market while weighing, above all, a steady supply, the reverse of the case in a factory in Mombasa on the improvement of the quality of the K.N.C.U. coffee is amazingly good, and all this would be thrown away if the rules were abolished. The special offers of local buyers are regarded as most attractive, for whereas they might pay a good price for small lots, they could not buy the whole crop.

The Chagga have much to learn, the task of teaching them is not a difficult one, and a suggestion that the Native is still a step from destruction.

## Refugees from Ethiopia

### Their Plight on Reaching Kenya

ABOUT 6000 refugees from Ethiopia are now in Kenya, according to a statement made by Mr. Ormsby-Gore in the House of Commons last week. The Secretary of State said:

"The main influx took place between the latter part of June and the beginning of August, when several parties, coming from a low land up to about 6000 crossed the border in successive waves of about one thousand."

"The country had travelled long distances and had suffered very severe hardships. Many were sick and there were cases of smallpox. Other diseases were prevalent, though fatal cases were said to be very few. They had gone into which they had penetrated very remote and had, devoid of communications, been after many days scarcely and often only in isolated places separated considerable distances."

"They became immediately necessary arrangements for supplying them with food, water, and attention to their segregation (in their own camps) from the native population of the Colony, and their transfer to an area where it was possible to maintain them."

"Copies of vagrants were dispatched by helicopter from Addis Ababa and vaccination was carried out and some 4500 underweight children and the medical staff available at camp was increased to 100,000, which involved a 100 million tonnage of the aircraft. By such motor transport as was available as far as possible for the transportation the necessary food and clothing and convenience of these too ill or exhausted to travel by air countries."

"This suddenly sent large numbers of refugees, a grave problem, and one which, ultimately, will call for military and medical authorities and, I believe, the highly organized world organization for aid. Reductions of great stress in providing this refugees will implies not undermining their health."

"There is no foundation for the statement that the Government of Kenya and any action to assist these refugees in the Colony, though, of course, when presented with the problem, they took immediate steps to deal with it in accordance with the dictates of humanity. Owing to the situation of the country, these refugees are not in a position to engage in any substantial activity, even if they wanted to do so. It is not easy what the future of the refugees will be. They cannot, in consequence, in Kenya, and it would be impossible for them to maintain themselves."

## WHO'S WHO

377. Mr. William George  
Drummond Hay Nicoll

## Statements Worth Noting

"There was also strife among them which they should be accounted the weaker. And He said unto them . . . But I am among you as he said severally." *Luke xxii. 22.*

"Next year South African Airways will be covering 100,000 miles a week."

"A criticism is never out of place if delivered at the right time and well meant." *The *Washington Times-Herald**

"When the Victoria Falls bridge was opened in 1904 it was the highest bridge in the world." *The *British Empire Review**

"The British Cotton Growers' Association has been a faithful nurse to Uganda since '05." Sir Philip F. Mitchell speaking in March.

"I do not believe the cause of trade would be served if Britain gave away every colony." Winston Churchill speaking at Harlow, Essex.

"The Abyssinian annexation cost Italy not less than £150,000,000. The total trade of Abyssinia is worth about £2,000,000." *The Daily Express*

"As a protection against water supplies becoming from springs, a fort or castle has the highest value." Sir Frank J. Greville in his report on East Africa.

"Crocs keep to the deep pools and do not come into shallow water. A Native can stand with a stick and keep them off while operating." Mr. R. E. V. Denning in the *"Irish Times"*.

"The Colonial problem is regarded in Germany as part of a new orientation of European policy which has been initiated by Germany and Italy." *Die "Volkische Beobachter"*.

"At the present moment educated natives do not appear keen to take up agriculture as their calling, and prefer clerical, teaching and other literary employment." *Kenya Agricultural Report, 1936*.

"You must be faithful to the soul, mind of being peasants. Above all, you must move elsewhere if search of an easier life. Life is harder than yours." Signor Mussolini addressing farmers in Rome.

"Tobacco auctions in themselves cannot create a demand for your tobacco. It is necessary for growers to produce and regularly offer the type and quality of leaf required by the trade." Mr. B. C. H. Balfour, speaking in Limbe.

"In Tanganyika life costs next to nothing, land costs about a penny an acre. Living expenses are £1 a month for two people. Your most expensive servant costs you 3/- a month. On a fixed income of £200 a year, supplemented by what you make on your farm, you are comfortable. On £400 a year you are rich." Mr. Patrick Balfour, in "The *Times*".

"The only real belief of the Afanga (Nyasaland) is in witches and witchcraft, which explains why they were converted to Christianity in the early days. Seeing the fearsome nature of the early missionary, hearing him threaten hell fire to the disobedient, protected only by a little book, they decided that this was indeed indeed, and joined him." Dr. D. M. Turner, writing in the *Nyasa and Medical Report*.



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Few, if any, business men in East Africa can rival Mr. George Nicoll's record of carrying heavy responsibilities at an unusually early age. He was only 32 when he became managing director of the East African control of the great merchant house of Smith Mackenzie & Company, Vice-President of the Mombasa Chamber of Commerce, and in 1936 he was Vice-President of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of Eastern Africa and President for the following year. He is also a past President of the Mombasa Branch of the *Kenya Society*, and has for some time been a member of the Mombasa Chamber of Trade.

Leaving Makeni in 1917 to join the Royal Flying Corps, he served at Home and in France for two years, and in 1921 went to India to the staff of Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. Six years later he transferred to East Africa as a partner in Smith Mackenzie & Company of which his father, Mr. W. I. W. Nicoll, had been one of the earliest partners and when the company was reorganized in 1927 became Chairman of the new firm of East Africa. He is also a Director of the African Garage Company, Ltd., the African section of General Engineering Company, Ltd., and the African Shipping Company, Ltd.

A keen aviator, he was the first to own a private aeroplane in Mombasa, and he is also a qualified pilot, and they have three aircraft now in service in their

**The Soul of Britain.**—A love of the country and her people has inspired me through these difficult years more than any other motive. What has been nearest my heart is the welfare of our people, and more than that, the soul of our people. In these days, amidst the calamitable effects resulting from the war in Europe, when men are working in various countries after one and few restrain us from other places and their stability, it is the man owing to scientific discovery and the present trend of civilisation mankind tends more and more to be mechanised, experimented and directed; men should never lose sight of the essential dignity of the human individual soul.—*Lord Baden-Powell*

**Italy's Strategic Weakness.**—I have come to these people who have a very sinister view of Italian intentions, and, at the same time grossly exaggerate Italian power for purposes. The Italian strategical situation is, in the event of a major war, extraordinarily weak because she has three large armies in Sicily, Libya and Eritrea. These armies represent less a million hostages to fortune, and, but for a naval miracle, they could be instantly and irreversibly cut off. Some people express alarm at the number of troops in Libya, but the more men who went there the less likely is the Italian Government to carry its policy of peaceful bluff beyond the safety limit. Every soldier sent to Libya is one more guaranteed that we will not be tried foolishly.—*Lord Stratford*

**Palestine.**—British efforts to bring peace and order to Palestine have so far proved vain. Terrorism has again struck its peak in various parts of the country, and the dissolution of the Higher Arab Committee and the measures against the Grand Mufti have had little effect in bringing dividers to heel. The Mufti's escape across the mountains to another centre of agitation, and frontier publications have had to be taken by Syria, and Palestinian authorities to exert a strict curfew.

The protest against partition, the Muslim members in Ethiopia and Libya have an obstinate aspiration that cannot be disregarded. Whether or not that accounts of the Pan-Arabists will readily accept an idea which comes temporarily to hand, and if it does exist to their mind the Mossovin's newspaper, the *Porto Novo*, vigorously attacks the British for "monstrous" behaviour in Palestine. Germany has said this comes apparently from those who organised the terrible savages in Addis Ababa in 1935.

**Appeal for China.**—To collecties the East Asian Malaria Fund for China, the Chinese Society for the Association and the Conference of British Missionary Societies have formed a General Committee for China under the presidency of the British Ambassador. This fund is supported by some of the largest British business interests whose capital is endangered by the advance of Japan. About £10,000 has been collected. £5,000 has been cableed but owing to difficulty in obtaining in the Far East many of the drugs urgently required, most of the money is being spent in England. Meanwhile, a Anti-China Committee has been organised to inform the public of events in the Far East and their implications while at the same time collecting money for relief in China.

*The New Statesman and Nation*

**Russian Tanks in Spain.**—The Russian tanks I saw were of the 14-ton type with eight double wheels four on each side, and two bogie wheels at each end; the two tractor bands operate over these running wheels and bogies. When a road is available the tractor may be removed and the tank then becomes in effect an eight-wheeled armoured car. The Nationalists have stated that the Achilles heel of the Russian tank is the solid rubber tires on the wheels, since if these are destroyed the tractor becomes too slack to operate effectively. They also join a rewards-officer general and a month's leave to those who are adjudged most responsible for putting to task one of bottom.—*Brigadier-General P. N. C. Groves*, writing in *The Observer*.

**Diktators.**—In Germany and Italy dictators are known where a man can be maintained only by constant appeals to the nationalistic spirit of their peoples. They must have enemies against whom their energies can be directed. If enemies do not exist, they must be created. In both countries war is defended in principle by foolish and stupid philistines. In Germany

# Background

*Authoritative Views on Imperial and International Affairs*

**Mr. A. Achore.**—You will not succeed in restoring peace merely by talking about it. You must accept the view that in certain countries there is a profound conviction that the only thing that matters in international relations is force. Those countries think they have found the proper system of government, and they oppose ours because there is in it so much more, as they think, talk than action. Unless you have behind your remonstrance some tangible coercive power, I cannot believe you will ever succeed in restoring peace to the world. *Vivian*

**The Church in Germany.**—As we are not still to be permitted to protest publicly the Christian faith to be the power of God which has rightly blessed our nation, it is to be looked upon as an atheist rebellion. Let us all who have been Christians and have tried to help, remain such. There is no room to share the Christians' faith and their actions. We are in subtle danger. Christianity and Christian honour is obstructed and snatched. This state of affairs weighs heavily on the life and conscience of the Christian section of our nation and confidence in the promises which guaranteed the freedom of the Christian faith must be shattered unless a plain statement puts a stop to such conduct. *Lester*

*Protestant Church in Germany* by *Bert Hildebrand*

**Canon Shredder.**—I was surprised to find myself square in the greatest crisis of the world. I started to say what this church would be to us, of the people. Then I passed into a dream inside hundreds and hundreds of arms of people going up to the Lord. In their Lord with all their difficulties, trials and sorrows, if we can't offer people dreams in all hours of the night and day. Then this suddenly swept in, and as they passed.

Where are we going? And they said only one thing: This is our home, where we are going to learn to love the neighbour. This is the altar of our home, where all our peace lies. This is our home, this is our home. Our community is the church. Our community is the church. Our church is the church of the free and fearless in 1937.

*In this issue has been added a new section, "Society and State," which includes an Air section. Other developments will follow.*

# to the News

*Financial Parameter of the Week*

*Market Movements and Trends*

In a Sentence.—The Legion needs £800,000 to buy Major-General Sir Archibald, President of the Legion.

Honor of memory is the strongest moral sentiment that we have.—*Dean Inge*.

Why do the new papers regard only bad news as of interest?—*Lord Beaconsfield*.

Picture-goers cost the £3,000,000 a year to the Entertainments Duty.—*Major Proctor, M.P.*

Colds and influenza account for about 25% of absences from work in this country.—*Sir Kingsley Wood*.

Mass suggestion of working men and women of their emotional self-control and powers of initiative.—*Lord Baden-Powell*.

We offer co-operation to all, but we accept donations from none.—*Mr. Eden, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*.

A good memoir is a form of usefulness just as a bad memory is a symptom of indifference.—*Athenaeum*, in *The Sunday Times*.

Gold has not abdicated its chief function as the policeman of the politician.—*Mr. Havemeyer, M.P., South African Minister of Finance*.

It would require twice as many doctors in this country to enable the medical profession to carry out its duties efficiently.—*Dr. E. Farquhar-Buzard*.

I do not believe you will see in the next 20 years increases of speech on sea or land at all comparable with those of the last quarter of a century.—*Sir Francis Joseph*.

Fear-thought is futile worrying over what cannot be averted or will probably never happen; forethought is taking the best means to ward off perils or surmount them if they come.—*The Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P.*

The fact that the advertising value of films is about one dollar per foot shows the enormous assistance which American films must have been in the overseas markets in attracting orders for American goods.—*Mr. A. Munro, M.P.*

Petters, of the Confessional Church have called the Nazis "the children of devils and other opprobrious names." They appear to want preventing Nazis in Germany in order that they could increase the propagandist value of sterility.—*Dr. Goebbel*.

National Thinking.—Twenty-one years ago a new way of saving was invented. Begun in 1914 with the first post office savings Certificates as a War finance reinforcement, the movement has grown into a national institution far more popular and permanent than was ever dreamed at that time. It is based upon the fact that some 15,000,000 people in Great Britain can save in safe keeping nearly £1,400,000,000. *The Observer*.

**Trade Prospects.**—A great deal of talk about the improvement of our trade during recent years has come about through an increase in commodity prices. This, though, has increased purchasing power for those who produce them and it has been able to take our goods in greater quantities. There is no reason to anticipate any serious restriction in the movements of world trade. If there should be any substantial relaxation in the terms of trade we may look for a further expansion in our export trade.—*Mr. Oliver Stanley, M.P., President of the Board of Trade*.

**Trade with U.S.A.**—Many American imports for which better treatment is desired in this country are competitive with staple products of the Dominions, so the discussions with regard to them could not be pursued without reference to the Dominion Governments who, for concessions they might be asked to make in this matter, would expect corresponding concessions in the United States. At present Britain already buys so much from the U.S.A. that she cannot afford to buy more without adding to her balance of payments. She purchases in this country while, the import and re-export of the American people makes it almost impossible for Washington to offer concessions which would substantially increase the volume of imports from Great Britain. Great Britain buys from abroad, per head of the population, five times as much as the U.S.A. Purchasing from America since three and a half times as much as she sells to that country. More than 50% of the total farm exports of America go to the market in Great Britain.—*The Times*.

**Stock Exchange.**—Latest quotations of representative stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange afford an index to conditions in the main sections of the market.

Consols	76 1	0
Kent	120 7	6
Long. 3½%	109 2	6
Midland Bank	101 1	6
National	99 9	6
N.Land & Firs.	96 25	0
Phil. Drills	41 7	0
Portug. 3½%	102 2	6
Railways	110 1	0
Scots. Gas.	105 1	0
Tele. & Tel.	100 1	0
Water	105 1	0
Industrial	100 1	0
Brit. Amer. Tob.	101 1	0
Brit. Oxygen (F)	44 0	0
Brit. Railways (25%)	111 6	0
Courtairies (4%)	71 7	0
Dupont Rubber (F)	12 1	0
General Electric	31 18 9	0
Imperial Chemical	11 1	0
Iron: Tobin (F)	7 11 6	0
Int. Nickel Canada (F)	10 1	0
Prov. Cinematograph	3 0	0
Porter and Newall (F)	3 9	0
U.S. Steel (F)	10 1	0
United Aircraft	10 1	0
Unilever (F)	1 1 9	0
United States Steel	8 18 6	0
Wards (14%)	5 6	0
Woolworths (F)	10 0	0
<b>Marine and Oil</b>		
Macsonica (25%)	1 1	0
Anglo-Amer. Corp. (10%)	2 15	0
Anglo-American	2 15	0
Burmah Oil	1 1	0
Cons. Goldfields	3 1 9	0
Crown Mines (10%)	1 1 0	0
Des Beers Df. (50%)	1 1 0	0
E. Rand Con. (5%)	1 1 0	0
E. Rand Prop. (10%)	1 1 0	0
Gold Coast Sel. (5%)	1 1 0	0
Johannesburg	1 1 0	0
Moroccan Eagle	13	0
Rand Mines (5%)	8 70	0
Randfontein	9	0
Java Docks (100%)	38 10	0
Shear. M	4 15	0
Std. Nigal (100%)	10 17	0
West. Wits. (100%)	6 0	0
<b>Banks, Shipping, and Home</b>		
Barclays (D.C. & O.)	2 10	0
East. India & West. Ind.	10 20	0
London	15	0
<b>Overseas</b>		
Hongkong & Shanghai Bkt.	0	0
M.C.	30 10	0
Nat. Bank of India	10 20	0
Southern Rly. Ind.	20 20	0
Standard Bank of S.	14 17 6	0
Union-Castle 6½% Cons.	5	0
W.M.	10	0
Woolworths (F)	10	0
Yarmouth Docks	10	0
Lloyd's	10	0
London & Provincial	10	0
Midland Bank (F)	10	0
Prudential	10	0
Emirates (F)	10	0

**PERSONALIA**

Mr. Oss Johnson arrived in London last week by air from Kenya.

Mr. C. C. Bradley is active as Assistant Chief Constable, Northern Rhodesia.

Lieutenant Commander C. B. Hogan has been appointed acting Port Captain, Mombasa.

Lord and Lady Baden-Powell will leave England for the Rhodesias on November 25.

Dr. W. C. B. Harrison, M.C., has been transferred from Lusaka to Fort Jameson, Northern Rhodesia.

Mrs. J. Jardine, Governor-designate of Sierra Leone, and Mrs. Jardine left England last week for Freetown.

Mr. W. T. Howard-Flanders, Administrator-General, Northern Rhodesia, has been transferred to Nigeria.

By scoring 125 not out, a schoolboy named Hore has given a brilliant opening to the Bulawayo cricket season.

The Hon. Mrs. Wilson-Fox and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Wilson-Fox are on their way to Rhodesia via South Africa.

Mr. R. P. Armitage has been appointed District Commissioner for the Isiolo District, Northern Frontier District, Kenya.

Mrs. Mary Trickett, a nurse from the Brighton Sanatorium, is on her way to Salisbury to take up an appointment as a nursing sister.

Sir Spencer Davis, who served in Tanganyika some years ago and who is now Governor of St. Helena, has arrived here on leave.

Mr. E. R. Inglum, of Messrs. Findley, Durham and Brodie, who has business interests in East Africa, left England last week for Capetown.

Mr. Barrie Lyndon, the dramatist, has returned to England after a stay of six weeks in Kenya, where he has been collecting materials for his new play.

Mr. K. A. Bassett, formerly Commissioner of Police in Kenya, is now on leave pending retirement from the post of Inspector-General of the Palestine police.

The Hon. Mr. J. J. O'Keeffe, High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia, is to be the guest of honour at the Plymouth branch of the Day League to-morrow.

Colonel C. G. Stover, lecturer in the society for the Preservation of the fauna of Kenya, spoke on Monday night of his experiences in Kenya when stalled with a camera.

**HOME FOR ORPHANS**

Help the Orphans, Share the Children's Joy. Your experience can be your school. Your money can help the children. Please contact us.

Mr. G. M. Oliphant has been appointed Administrator-General and Civilian Receiver, Northern Rhodesia.

Sir Edward and Lady Rankine leave London to-day for New Zealand, where they hope to spend about two months.

H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester underwent a minor operation last week, necessitated by a minor ailment. An official announcement states that Her Royal Highness's general health is good and that she will take a month's rest.

Mr. Boyd Wilson, who formerly held a commission in the Northern Rhodesia Police, and more recently has been adjutant of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, has been transferred to the Provincial Administration, and posted to Kasama. Both he and his wife have been very popular in Lusaka.

Scottish Freemasons in East Africa and the Rhodesias will be interested to know that Brigadier-General Sir Norman Orr Ewing has been elected Grand Master, Mason of Scotland, in succession to the King, whose Duke of York was installed in Edinburgh last year, but resigned on his accession to the Throne.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., has accepted the London chairmanship of the Australian Canned Fruits Board, in succession to the late Lord Stranocarfon, and the chairmanship of the Empire Canners Council in London, a body established a short time ago to further the interest of all Empire fruit packers, including those in the United Kingdom.

Mr. D. Duncan has been elected President of the Kenya Lawn Tennis Association, with Messrs. R. C. M. Wood, R. D. England and V. J. Thompson as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. P. de V. Allen, I. Davies, G. L. H. Duxart, F. R. Fess and C. Moss have been elected Councillors, and Mr. B. J. Flint and Mr. H. Vialour Clark re-elected Hon. Treasurer and Hon. Secretary respectively.

Captain R. F. ("Samaki") Salmon and Mrs. Salmon sail from Genoa this week on their return to Britain. Before their departure for London they were commanded to Buckingham Palace by the King and Queen, to whom Captain Salmon had the honour of showing some of his latest films taken in Uganda, in which he was their white master. As the Duke and Duchess of York and the Monarchs visited East Africa.

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**WHITEWAYS**

**SHIRLEY COTTERERS**



A fund has been raised to establish a memorial to the late Sir James Currie and his work for civilization in the Sudan and for tropical agriculture generally. Nearly £1,000 has been collected by a committee formed under the chairmanship of Lord Derby, and further subscriptions will be welcomed from friends who wish to be associated with the memorial. It is the intention of the committee to offer annual prizes or medals to the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad; to the Farm College, Khartoum; and to Danvers College, Wiltshire.

## Obituary

Sir Samuel Instone, a director of Imperial Airways, died in London on Tuesday.

We regret to learn of the death at the age of 78 of Mr. J. F. Cunningham, who was secretary to the Uganda Administration before the War and later served in a similar capacity in Nyasaland.

Mr. Fernando Correia Valente, a pioneer of civil aviation in Portuguese East Africa, where he lived for many years, has been killed while on elephant hunting in the Lubito district near Lourenco Marques.

We regret to announce the death at sea on his way to South Africa of Mr. Colin Mackenzie, who served for many years with the Barra and Mashonaland Railways, of which he was traffic manager when he retired eight years ago.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett, Adviser to the Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who died suddenly in Cairo last week at the age of 56, had held many high appointments in the Indian Civil Service and in 1919 accompanied Sir Benjamin Robertson on his mission to East Africa for the Government of India.

Freemasons the world over will have learned with deep regret of the death in London last week of Sir Philip Colville Smith, who for 60 years had held the office of Grand Secretary of the United Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England and who retired only in September. He had undergone a serious operation in the Royal Masonic Hospital 18 months ago, and had never really recovered. In 1920 he visited the Rhodesias and East Africa, where he installed Sir J. G. Barth as the first District Grand Master of Eastern Africa. Possessed of a friendly and charming personality, Sir P. was one of the most popular figures in the Craft in which he was interested for so many years.

# KENYA

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## E. A. Group, London

ISROD, PEEL, WARR and other members of the Society for Higher Education in East Africa are continuing to stimulate the African Group of the Overseas League at the Royal Russell Inn on Wednesday, December 1. Lord Cranshaw, Chairman of the Group, will preside at applications for tickets, costing £1 for members and their guests, £1.5s for non-members. Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Honorary Secretary, East African Group, Overseas League, 1 Grosvenor House, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.1.

## Forthcoming Engagements

November 11—Dr. John Murray to address Education Committee, Royal Empire Society, on "Education in East Africa," 8 p.m.  
 November 13—Opening of Northern Model in London & Council.  
 November 16—Opening of New Zealand Legislative Council, 8 p.m., King's Memorial Fund Council Dinner, Grosvenor House.  
 November 20—Annual dinner of Uganda Society in Scotland, Overseas Club, 100, Princes Street, Edinburgh, 7.45 p.m.  
 December 1—East African Group, Over-Seas Luncheon, Holborn Restaurant, 12.30 p.m. Chief guest: Lord De La Warr and other members of Higher Education Commission. Lord Grantham to preside.  
 December 9—Empire Unity Campaign demonstration, Central Hall, Westminster. Chief Speaker: Mr. Neville Chamberlain. Chairman: Miss S. Amyery. Other speakers: Sir Henry Lazeus, C.M.G., M.P.; R. H. Cartland, M.P.

[Secretary of organisations are invited to make arrangements as far in advance as possible.]

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## EAST DOWNS

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# The Colonial Empire Marketing Board

SIR HENRY WILHELM, Governor of Uganda, who was present by invitation at last week's meeting of the East African Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, said he always welcomed the help and advice of such bodies as the Sections, and particularly present in regard to the control and regulation of marketing.

Business people, he knew, agreed that the present state of markets involved a measure of control, but the problem was how to achieve it and the precise degree of interference which would be justified. There must inevitably be selection between competing claims, and considerable care had to be shown in interfering with markets, less much harm be done. If, however, nothing was done, and bad produce was exported, there might come a time when there would be no markets to which to sell.

Sir Theodore Chambers, Chairman of the Uganda Company, mentioned that his company had been aiming less in the interests of British trade than of the development of Uganda in the interests of the Natives. "Those who had made contact with Sir Philip [sic] Gore were the right man in the right place. He was approachable—and approachable as a Governor was extremely valuable."

## Business Members of the Board

Sir Humphrey Leggett, chairman of the Section, referred to the discussions which had taken place among business men concerning the Colonial Empire Marketing Board. At the inaugural meeting of which Mrs. Ormsby Gore, Secretary of State for the Colonies, had answered directly or indirectly most of the questions brought to her notice from business quarters.

He had selected members of the Board mainly men of outstanding ability in business and politics here, and in appointing men from all political parties the Secretary of State has, I believe, endeavoured to take out of the politics as far as possible the Colonial development. We have thus the foundation of a policy which will not upset the policy of Imperial preference and if the Colonial Secretary has succeeded in obtaining the support of all political parties, I suggest it should be congratulated while it should congratulate ourselves on Colonial marketing problems having been taken outside politics.

Business men have criticised the constitution of the Board. At the beginning it was felt that representation of this or that colony, or of this or that particular product, many of which are sufficiently important to be represented by their leaders. The Secretary of State laid it down in his inaugural address that "You will not feel it is

bent upon you to try to impart instruction to say, tea and rubber companies or the tea and rubber markets." He might add coffee and sisal. Mr. Ormsby Gore continued: "I think you will find your principal work will lie in the field of less important products."

Later he indicated that the members should contemplate as a regular proceeding the creation of committees with power to co-opt anyone from outside who is willing to serve on them. Whether those co-opted members will be on a territorial or a commodity basis is not stated, but it may be a combination of both.

I have definite information that the Board is not meant to override anybody, any association, or any industry. It is not given powers of legislation; it has executive power only to control its own funds and representations from bodies such as Chamber of Commerce will be understood always be gladly considered.

## Too Early to Congratulate Ministers

Major Conrad Walsh said: "I congratulate you, Mr. Chairman, on having put up such a good case for the Board's indifference. Let us get down to facts. You consider we should congratulate the Secretary of State on his part? Chambers does not know what he has produced. He has seen it said that the Board will interfere with tea or rubber companies, but our air is very nervous. Added sisal companies, but the Secretary of State explicitly avoided mentioning them, and failed to mention sisal in the Sisal category. So either two commodities."

"There is a big difference between this Board and the old Empire Marketing Board. That had no executive function, this has. As far as we go, we may have inspectors in East Africa among producing companies. We may have inspectors and no inspectors, and whom there will be no appeal against quotas or regulations telling us where we are to sell our sisal, what price we must sell it at and what vessels we shall ship it by."

I think there is great danger in the principle of the Board. Among its members are no East African business men. My view is that it is too early to send bouquets to the Secretary of State. Mr. Wiggesworth supported Major Walsh, saying that the executive power granted to the Board took it outside Parliament and that anyone wishing to influence its action should then do so by means of Parliamentary questions.

## The Chairman's Reply

Sir Humphrey Leggett replied that that was not so. The Colonial Secretary was still responsible to the House of Commons.

We shall know more as time goes on. Meanwhile great care is being taken. The new Colonial Empire Marketing Board should be set up. I am confident that if we show a desire to co-operate we shall be unlikely to find the door shut.

"This Section is a venerable institution with the colonial office, and we have sometimes had to make arrangements for him. For instance, we obtained a loan from the Netherlands Indies and was almost the only one in the section. It can help us being needed products. There are free shipping quota, such as base on coffee sent to Holland, clearing charges, in the same countries. In some countries, however, because the shipping arrangements prevent payment."

This is an illustration of throwing the electric light into a dark room, any industry. We have to make a smaller statement. The Secretary of

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ite should be of service. Some were informed of the Board.

Mr. Dent, while in Uganda, had some time spent discussing the work by the Board on its various projects, and had a good handle on its operations.

Major Walsh, the Captain of the presented pass to Mr. Dent, was somewhat apologetic, which he explained was because the Board's members were not yet fully congratulated about the success they could show, so had not at the time of his visit made speech to the audience, and had only a little time to speak to the Board's members.

Mr. Wiglesworth ~~agreed~~ and Mr. Nixon of Messrs. Wiglesworth and Co. also endorsed his remarks.

#### *Second Delegation Takes No Action*

Mr. Gidey said: "I have always had the greatest respect for Mr. Chirwa. For your expressions of opinion, but had I listened to you without knowing you, I should have felt that you had some big purpose in pressuring toward these congratulations. (Laughter.) They have become very small from the volume of business of a merchant, because written out across this subject is the sentence: 'You are unable to look after your own business.'

"A lot of this kind may incur enormous expenses, with grade officials claiming big salaries, the enemies we merchants stand for in the way of desecration of business movement in our area, is likely to be tremendously interferred with. Recently we heard unsatisfactory instances of governments trying to monopolize commodities in our countries. While we admire your enthusiasm, and though we believe in your honesty, we do feel it premature to award this beautiful thing as a element of the dimensions in marketing Colonial produce." (Applause.)

Sir Harold MacMichael suggested that he objected to interference in business as much as others, but he felt that more notice of Standard should be taken than the action suggested. Nevertheless, he would fall in with the suggested recommendation.

#### *Trade with Native Areas*

He reported that Sir Harold MacMichael, Governor of Tanganyika, had seen some East African traders in the presence of Mr. A. de V. Leigh, Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, and that Sir Harold had suggested that there was evidence of neglect of this and go among the trading community.

The subject had been referred to the Association of Chambers of Commerce of Eastern Africa and to the East African Safari Chamber, which had called a permanent forum investigation into the earnings of Natives in the East Province, after which they would communicate the views of members.

Harold MacMichael said that the Natives were not spending their earnings sufficiently, and were saving money, which might adversely affect their desire to produce the same quantity of crops in future. The Dar es Salaam Chamber considered that the Governor must have been misinformed.

Asked for his views on the situation generally, Sir T. H. Mitchell said that during his service in Africa he had watched the progress of the Native in each stage from the independent to the state, and that he was a poor man then, and on to the position when he became reasonably well situated. The first thing that moved him was the necessity to pay his Government tax.

#### *Natives appreciate quality*

It is surprising added Sir T. H. Mitchell, how Africans have begun in a considerable degree to appreciate quality. You can scarcely give away Japanese bicycles in Uganda, the Natives will not have them, having found that it pays to pay three or four times the price for a British cycle.

In trade directions I have been impressed with the enormous quantity of very ancient stock—some of it of the kind I saw when I was a cadet 25 years ago. There is a deficiency somewhere.

There is, I feel insufficient study made of the market at first-hand by people who control the goods to be imported. There is an increasing want of better quality goods, and it is a market well worth following up. This is undoubtedly a subject which should receive more attention, and certainly in a country like Uganda the visitors have no dealing business more. The local manufacturers and from this country are brisk and substantial, so do not know if their representatives are studying the market and I do not know to what extent the Government can help, but I will do my best to help in whatever way I can."

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## Questions in Parliament

### "The Times" and Ex-German Colonies

The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE SEASIDE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if in the House of Commons last week he would make it clear beyond doubt that H.M. Government could under no circumstances contemplate any cession to Germany of territory which Great Britain has so far exercised political control over. Viscount Cranborne: "I have nothing to say to previous statements on this subject made on behalf of H.M. Government."

Mr. Adams: "Will the noble lord see that a copy of that reassuring speech by the offices of *The Times* and other pro-Nazi organs?"

A few days ago Colonel Wedgwood asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether he was aware that the German and Italian Governments were attempting to induce the West Coast African Colonies to give up their territories to Germany, and whether he could give an assurance that no British territory would be transferred to Germany "in any case without the clear consent of the native population."

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I have nothing to add to the statement that have already been made on this subject."

Colonel Wedgwood: "May I ask whether, in view of the pro-German and pro-Italian attitude of the Secretaries of State, the makers of law at the Foreign Office and the Home Office, that the Foreign Office and the Home Office have not got the right answers." Mr. Adams: "No answer was given."

### Native Labour in Kenya

Mr. Ammon asked the殖民地 Secretary whether he was aware that a Bill had been introduced into Kenya providing for a system of penalties for servants, and proposing that fines and in several cases imprisonment would be inflicted upon employees for breaches of their civil engagements, and that the proposed penalties, in total to one half-time month's wages, one month's imprisonment; and whether he proposed to take action in the matter.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that the Bill was mainly a consolidation of the existing law and its amendments. The provisions relating to penal sanctions, concerning both labour and race, were substantially unchanged, except that some penalties had been reduced, and fines in some cases increased, in accordance to the amendment.

Mr. Ammon: "Are we to have the Bill amended practically to prohibit slaves from the natives? and that there will be no increase unless they performed a certain number of hours per day?"

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I am inclined that the Bill does not consolidate old legislation with some mitigation in favour of natives."

Mr. Ammon suggested that the Bill as it stands introduced a new feature, namely, the right to demand compensation for a certain number of days per year, in default of which the master may pursue a servant if he is heavy, ill, or absent."

Mr. Ammon: "Under the system of compensation as now obtained in the past so many days of service may be deducted in the event of sickness or absence. This is a well-established principle, and no new principle has been introduced."

Mr. Creech Jones asked if the Bill increased the number of days of compulsory labour from 180 to 210.

Mr. Ormsby Gore: "I certainly as the hon. gentleman knows, have been very difficult in the Colonies, and attempts have been made to come to terms to view systematically with the problem."

### The White Highlands

Did the instructions to the committee investigating the demarcation of the White Highlands of Kenya include a recommendation that they might be offered to the Indians as well as to the Europeans? Mr. Ammon.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he was not aware that such a committee had been appointed.

Is an Order in Council to be made in respect of the European Highland? and will he propose to submit an Order at an early date after consultation with the Government of Kenya? Mr. Creech Jones.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he proposed to submit an Order at an early date after consultation with the Government of Kenya. The Order would be to the effect that the area of land within the areas of the White Highlands and the Black Highlands, which would be demarcated together, the former inhabited by Indians, would shortly be demarcated. It is not

the intention of the Government to propose to do so at the present time, as the Indian population of the Highlands is small, and the natives who had a legal claim in the area.

Mr. Ormsby Gore said he could not fully answer such a question, but asked the member to raise them again.

Mr. Banfield asked the purpose of the reduction in the number of judges of the Native Courts in Kenya.

The SECRETARY OF STATE said that he had arranged the change in the Native Courts in order to make that body more responsible in working and note useful advice for confidential association with unofficial members of Executive Council did not work by vote or division, and the criterion was not bound to accept the advice of a majority.

### Income Tax for Uganda and Tanganyika

Asked whether it was proposed to introduce income tax in Uganda and Tanganyika, Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he had invited the Government of those territories to consider favourably and report to him on the introduction of such a tax in their territories. When Mr. Creech Jones asked if it would apply to Native, Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he could not imagine that there would be any discrimination.

Replying, Mr. Creech Jones, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the recommendation of the Committee on Higher Education in East Africa should be considered by the Advisory Committee on Education in the Colonies and Dependencies of the East African Dependencies.

In view of the probability that the department of African languages of the London School of Oriental Studies would have to close down, the consideration of the financial resources would take place in view of public funds to the scientific study of Africa belonging to countries in the British Empire.

Mr. Ormsby Gore replied that he was considering having the governments of Africa Dependencies make annual contributions for the maintenance of the institution. He added that the School already received substantial assistance through the teaching bursary payable to the University of London.

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## Garnets and Ilmenite

PRIEST work under Dr. F. D. Drury, Director of Geological Survey, was conducted over 2,250 square miles of Nyasaland in 1936, extending from Chromite to Fort Maitland. Though scientifically interesting, the results were of no great commercial value.

Gold was found in small amounts here and there, but nowhere of any significance; mica promised returns only in flakes of high prices; and the only surprising discovery was one of massive garnet in the Simenbo Valley, north east of Malimba, in southern Nyasa. The garnet was seen in blocks up to a size of 5 by 1 by 1 yard over an area of 1,000 square yards. This may well have been known to exist in appreciable quantity in Nyasa, but had not sufficient material at present a market value could not be placed upon it.

The Impehla estate report on samples brought down from the East African mines showed the following composition: 3.5% iron, 3.5% cobalt, 10.5% titanium dioxide, and the following sand analysis: 48.4% samples represent materials suitable for the manufacture of titanium pigments, and the mineral deserves in commercial grading.

### Malaya and Rhodesia

Bearably high production figures are being shown by the Takismpan mine, near Essewane, Southern Rhodesia. During September, 12 tons treated in the ton stamp mill yielded 505 oz. fine gold, or an average of 4.2 oz. per ton. In the previous month 505 oz. of fine gold were fed into the mill from 7 tons. New machinery and plant have now been installed.

## Latest Progress Reports

**Rankie Colliery** - October Coal sales, 77,111 tons.  
Longer Reef - October 15,000 tons crushed; yield 14.8 oz. gold per ton.

**Rhodesian Corporation** - Output from Freeling mining October crushed 5,000 tons profit £1,058.  
**Bushbeck Mines** - During October 1,100 tons were milled, 1,000 cubic ft. of gas produced.

**Kimberley** - Robert venture 4,000 million carats milled in 1937, having total output 1,300 million carats since 1934.

**Wostormps** - The Wostormps Company's Mill - 100 crushed from reefs and debris 1,000 tons; 2,750 tons; 3,000 tons; 3,000 tons; 3,000 tons; 3,000 tons; 3,000 tons.

Reduced to 1,000 tons of 20% Debenham. Total output, 562 ft. 1,000 tons. No general rise from W. G. Davison.

to 1,000 tons of 20% dwt over 20%.

**Globe & Witton** - Output from the 100-ton plant increased steadily, from 100 tons to 1,000 tons.

On the 1st October 1937, 1,000 tons were milled.

Output, however, even 38 ft. 1,000 tons.

On the 1st November 1937, 1,000 tons were milled with the following decrease in dwt.

**Witwerder Consolidated** - Report for the quarter ended September 30 states 1,000 tons milled, 1,000 tons sold, 11,260 oz. estimated value including platinum, 1,000 oz. gold, 40,000 working price.

"Development footage totalled 1,854 ft., compared with 1,207 ft. for the previous quarter. On this advance 1,000 ft. was sampled, on which 1,452 ft. proved to have an average value of 50 dwt. On the 20th June the incline winze from the shaft level was advanced up to the bottom, namely on and on the reef. 1,000 ft. was sampled, averaging 8.8 dwt, over 54 in."

### Territorial Outputs

Gold exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi during the first seven months of the year totalled 1,215 kilograms of fine gold. The monthly average of 1,024 kilograms compared with 3,000 kg. a month of 1936 kilograms for the whole of 1936.

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## Mining Personalia

Mr. H. St. L. Gremell, Chairman of East African Goldfields, arrived home by air from Dar es Salaam on Sunday.

Brigadier-General H. J. Shears who arrived East Africa some time ago, and who is on the board of Kenya Development Ltd., has joined the boards of the Carlton and Victoria Hotels.

Mr. A. Chester Beatty, chairman of the Rhodesian Selection Trust and three companies operating in Northern Rhodesia, has purchased the former Freemasons' Hospital in London, with the intention of presenting it to the Royal Cancer Hospital, the governors of which intend to establish there a Royal Cancer Hospital Research Institute. Mr. Beatty, in addition to the purchase of the building will re-equip the radio therapeutic equipment with the modern high-voltage X-ray apparatus and other equipment. The cost will be £100,000.

### Sherwood

The accounts of the Sherwood Star Gold Mining Company for the year ended June 30, 1937, show a profit of £1,250,000. Total assets at June 30, 1937, include £15,000 for depreciation, £10,000 for mining sub-organisation and bonuses, and £2,000 allotted to general reserve, leaving £1,207,000 in capital account. During the year 300 tons were shipped, the figures on June 30 were converted at £1000 per ton and have a value of 14 dwt. a ton, compared with 525 dwt. or a ton on June 30, 1936.

Commodities of the kind of South Africa would have interested the Rhodesians in the payment of a final dividend, however, a share of 13½% on the Ordinary shares, making £1.04 a share (32%) for the year, and adding the special jubilee dividend of 12½% paid last March. For the ensuing year the total dividend was set at £1.04.

### Kigezi

The Kigezi district of Uganda has attracted a lot of attention lately owing to the discovery of large areas of true "high-grade gold," writes Mr. Leonard C. Brown, A.M.G.S., Geologist, Geol. and Min. Surv. U.K.

The area appears to consist of a golden zone extending from the northern end of the Kigezi Plateau southward along the Congo. Quite rich patches of alluvial and creviced gold have been found there, mainly by individuals and private prospectors, and output is steadily increasing.

This district also is distinguished by the fact that it has produced the largest gold budget on record for the country of 13 oz. Kigezi miners do not consider their geographical position. Nakalele, the nearest trading centre, is about 10 miles by road from Kigezi.

### Heavy Purchases

Considerable purchases of gold have been made in this country during the past year, mostly in the form of French Smelters' slugs at £1,000 per ounce, latest reports now. Saturday, for example, during the last half the price was £1,000 per ounce, or 50c over the dollar parity; the figure is now down over the dollar parity since March of last year. This is a direct contrast to the position which existed when the gold scare caused the market five months ago, for then sellers were putting up the metal at discount of 70c. The impression certainly exists in some quarters that America is anxious to raise its price as much as 100 dollars, but there appears to be no warrant for any such likelihood.

### COMPANY MEETINGS

## Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd.

### Promising Developments At Depth

An ordinary general meeting of Wanderer Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., was held in London last week.

Mr. D. Christopher, C.B.E., Chairman of the company, who presided, said the new profit was £102,838 compared with £100,134 for the previous year. These profits, though such a low-grade ore had only been possible by large expenditure on plant after most careful investigation by their metallurgists, together with the cooperation and the close supervision of the manager and staff, kept working costs down. The management congratulated on the extremely low operating costs, the cost deducted per ton milled, a reduction of 1d. compared with last year; the £10,000 included

£1,000 for the September quarter, which was considered encouraging, and the percentage of recoveries had considerably improved. Between January and August, the percentage of recoveries was 28%, while for the previous nine months the figure was 25%, while for the quarter ending September 30 it was 28%, and showed an average value of 30 dwt.

### Improved Outlook

A encouraging feature of the development in the Wankie section was the extension of the 2A ore shoot and banded into the banded limestone, where a considerable amount of payable ore had been proved, indicating a high probability of depth. The general underground situation in the Wankie section had materially improved.

Last year it indicated that development in the Ashton section was too good and rapid that in view of the resistance of the ore channels it was considered that further extension in depth had a reasonable chance of intersecting a more favourable zone for the occurrence of reefs. Now, after extensive work has been realised, a large number of good ore values having been met with on the 10th level, which is 100 ft. away from the long wall, an average width of 11 ft. It was reported that the stoping here was costing ore to the rate of £100 per ton in excess of the average grade of the Ashton section. In July 1936, 302 ft. of development was carried out, of which 140 ft. were冒采, averaging 6 dwt. whilst 162 ft. north of the 10th level was closed a further 40 ft. averaging 5 dwt. This is body extended to the 11th and 12th level and had been met with on the 10th level, where the low values were lower still.

These developments in Ashton section were distinctly pleasing, the increase in the 10th level, Miller, the acting consulting engineer, stated in his report: "The intensive development carried out during the year has given highly encouraging results. In particular, it has set both the Wanderer and Ashton sections thereby considerably enhancing the prospects of locating new ore bodies at depth." Mr. Carlton Smith, chief consulting engineer, when receiving an endorsement of that view,

### Ore Reserves Exceed 1,000,000 Tons

He calculated the reserves of ore which amounted to 1,000 tons of an average value of 10 dwt. that was available at the time of taking the figures limit of 1000 dwt. plus 1000 tonnes of 1000 to 1200 dwt. per month, the ore reserve represented the maximum of the milling requirements. This was every man's expectation that when the ore reserves again increased at the end of December, it would show a further increase in the tonnage, and that the developments have been very encouraging, and indeed the sections had retained in the high values, the development blocked out a reasonably proportion of lower grade areas, so that the average value of the ore to be treated has been rising. Now, stated, seeing the suggestion made that the plan of mining as far as a tonnage as possible and without any cash payment of 1 dwt. per ton, it is difficult to change that policy, especially as the present position is to believe the present distribution of profits should be reasonably maintained; in which case the present return is approximately maintained, in which case the profit to be maintained. With gold as 100 dwt. per ounce, and 32 dwt. at the Wanderer, the returns are £100 per ton and 24½ dwt. respectively, which will be equal to £10.00 per ton milled, or £100 per ton profit.

The representations were unanimously adopted, and a dividend of 10s. per share for the year was

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# Gold Areas of East Africa

## Pioneer Work in the Lupa Area

The second annual general meeting of Gold Areas of East Africa, Ltd., was held in London last week. Mr. G. S. Joelson, Chairman of the company, presiding.

He stated that the company had acquired the capital of African Minerals, Ltd., which Mr. Moraitis, a qualified mining engineer with exceptional experience of the work in various parts of the world, had done such preliminary work of a most encouraging character in the Lupa goldfield of Tanganyika.

The company was the first to tackle scientifically and seriously the problem of alluvial and eluvial gold-winning in the Territory, some of the leading mining authorities in which had been particularly favourable about its initial work. The directors were therefore glad to be associated with a large body of pioneer work of this character, which, if the figures bore out the promise of the experience to date, ought to bring into the mining life of Tanganyika a new element of importance from the standpoint, and ought to assure a promising future for African Minerals, Ltd.

The plan was to harness the most modern mechanical equipment to gold-winning and recovery in both the dry and the wet seasons, new ground being worked in the dry weather by means of air blowers operated by small motors. In June Mr. Moraitis had ordered two old-type blowers at work, now 20 of a much improved type were engaged on production and some half dozen more were promised, so that he hoped greatly to increase that number before the New Year.

Messrs. Mitchell Cotts, & Co., Ltd., the company's general commercial agents, had been extremely helpful, generously contributing to Mr. Foster, a member of their board, and that of Gold Areas, spending considerable time on the affairs of the latter company without remuneration, while he was living in East Africa, and permitting their director's residence in East Africa to do much work for the company, including visiting the Juba.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was carried by Mr. Broster, who paid a warm tribute to Mr. Moraitis, whose energy, vision, and confidence were a great asset to the company.

Mr. Broster had answered questions and it was voted unanimously adopted, and Mr. Proter was re-elected as chairman, the motion being proposed and seconded by Mr. Chalmers and Sir Edward Chambers, who bore a close resemblance to each other as a colleague of the late Mr. Chambers, who after visiting Ceylon and India, hoped to be able to fly down to the Lupa in February, spoke of the enterprise upon which African Minerals, Ltd., had embarked as certainly the most attractive of some hundred mining propositions in East Africa and the Rhodesia field. The directors had agreed in 1936 and 1937 to take up a large amount of shares in completing the Lupa scheme, and their acquisition of the controlling interest would therefore be a substantial, Mr. Moraitis with all the mechanical equipment necessary, but rapid expansion of the organisation was now feasible, and there seemed every reason for entertainments, and there seemed every reason for optimistic hopes. The managing director was clearly exceptionally competent in alluvial and eluvial mining, and the reflected audience.

The meeting concluded with votes of thanks to the Chairman and Directors, moved by Dr. Chalmersworth, seconded by Mr. Eric Welch, and supported by Sir Richard Rankine, all of whom considered that the continuing existence of the company, after its disappointing experience in Kakepega, was due to the determination of the directors, who, recognising the most rigid economy, had left unexplored no opportunities of finding another suitable opening, upon which, when found, they had embarked with vigour.

## LATEST LONDON SHARE PRICES

	Last week	This week
Bushwick Mines (10s.)	5s. 9d.	5s. 6d.
Cam. & Motor (2s. 6d.)	6s. 2d.	6s. 3d.
Canf. Consolidated (8s.)	12s. 6d.	12s. 3d.
Globe and Phoenix (5s.)	28s. 0d.	28s. 0d.
Gold Fields Rhodesian (10s.)	11s. 4d.	11s. 0d.
Kagera Mines, Ltd. (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 0d.
Kavirondo Gold Mines (10s.)	1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Kenya (10s.)	5s. 5d.	5s. 0d.
Kenya Consolidated (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
Tanganyika Gold Mining Syndicate (5s.)	7s. 3d.	7s. 3d.
Tanganyika (10s.)	19s. 6d.	18s. 3d.
Toronto Australian & Genl. (2s. 6d.)	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
London and Rhodesian (5s.)	5s. 3d.	5s. 4d.
Chichanga Cons. (20s.)	31s. 3d.	28s. 9d.
Rezende (1s.)	15s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
Rhodesia Broken Hill (5s.)	4s. 9d.	4s. 3d.
Rhodesia Katanga (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesia Minerals Concession (2s. 6d.)	2s. 0d.	1s. 4d.
Rhodesian Anglo-American (10s.)	24s. 0d.	20s. 9d.
Rhodesian Corporation (5s.)	4s. 10d.	5s. 0d.
Rhodesian Selection Trust (5s.)	17s. 9d.	15s. 0d.
Rhokana (5s.)	610 1s. 6d.	50 10s. 0d.
Röan Antelope (5s.)	17s. 9d.	17s. 9d.
Rosterman (5s.)	3s. 9d.	3s. 6d.
Sherwood Stars (5s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 9d.
Tanami Gold (1s.)	7d.	7d.
Tanganyika Central Gold (3s. 6d.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Tanganyika Concessions (41)	10s. 0d.	9s. 4d.
Thistle-Etna (5s.)	8s. 7d.	8s. 7d.
Union and Rhodesia (5s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Wankie Colliery (10s.)	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Zambesia Exploring (41)	11s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

### GENERAL

British E. A. Corporation	0d.	(6d.)
British South Africa (15s.)	30s. 3d.	30s. 3d.
Central Line Sisal	8s. 9d.	8s. 9d.
Consolidated Sisal (41)	9s. 9d.	10s. 6d.
East African Steamship (10s.)	5s. 0d.	5s. 0d.
Mozambique (10s.)	4s. 6d.	4s. 7d.
Port of Beira (41)	16s. 6d.	16s. 6d.
Rhodesia Railways	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Sisal Estates (5s.)	6s. 10d.	6s. 6d.
Sudan Plantations (New) (5s.)	19s. 6d.	19s. 6d.
	41s. 0d.	41s. 0d.

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# Trans-Zambezia Railway

## Mr. Libert Oury's Address

THE seventh annual general meeting of the Trans-Zambezia Railway Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at the registered office of the company, 5, Thames House, Queen Street, Blackfriars, E.C. 4.

Mr. Libert Oury, C.B.E., the Chairman, having dealt with the report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1936, said:

"You have received copies of the directors' report and accounts, and with your permission I will read them as read."

The balance sheet shows that further 6% guaranteed first mortgage debentures amounting to £18,000 have been issued; these were issued to the Nyasaland Government as consideration for advances made for the provision of additional rolling stock and for the carrying out of improvements and betterments of the line. On the other hand, £35,500 of these debentures were redeemed during the year, leaving outstanding £104,500.

### Improved Working Results

Turning to the revenue account, you will see that the figures, as stated in the directors' report, for the first time include a full year's working of the Southern Approach to the Zambezi Bridge, so that they are not strictly comparable with those shown in previous accounts. As you know, interest on the income bonds, of which there have been issued £343,000, is payable out of the net earnings of the Southern Approach, and these, for the year under review, enabled the sum of £5,131 0s. 3d. to be paid as interest on these bonds.

Including the working of the Southern Approach, the receipts for the year ended December 31, 1936, amounted to £49,991, as compared with £130,004 for the previous year, whilst the working expenses were £99,174, or 66.1% of the gross receipts, as compared with £96,538, or 99.64% of the gross receipts for the previous year. The surplus of receipts over working expenses, therefore, (of which £5,131 0s. 3d. have just mentioned, applied to the payment of interest on the income bonds) as compared with £39,666 for 1935.

The total tonnage carried during the year was 81,085 tons, of which 18,997 was general merchandise, 6,266 sugar, 7,591 tobacco, 4,259 tea, 3,631 cotton, 5,572 construction material and 9,682 sleepers, pax and timber, as compared with 64,454 tons during the previous year, of which 16,004 was general merchandise, 6,555 sugar, 5,844 tobacco, 3,448 tea, 4,749 cotton, 5,091 construction material and 3,959 sleepers, pax and timber.

### Prospects of Nyasaland

The results, speaking generally, thus show an improvement on the preceding year. At our meeting last year, in commenting on the results for 1935, which were better than those for 1934, I said that the improvement, although encouraging, was not in my opinion in consonance with the possibilities of development. This was the result of the improvement in the construction effected by the completion of the construction of the Zambezi Bridge and of the extension of the Railways to Lake Nyasa. I still think that the completion of the latter released the opportunities within its reach. The circumstances are the present, but there are, I think, indications of a picture about to be quickened. It has been proposed that iron floors shall be used for the new offered for

should attract new visitors to the area and increase demands.

The tea industry, although the production figures indicate a certain prospect of expansion, may be anticipated from new acreage already planted which have yet to come into bearing. Considerable interest is being taken in the production of new crops, such as maize and millet, and so on. With regard to cotton, although there has been a temporary check owing to bad weather, it was anticipated that given normal weather conditions next year there would be a considerable increase of production, but this may be affected by the general fall in cotton prices.

What I think may well be a turning point in the development of Nyasaland is the mission of the Colonial Office to send a Commission to inquire into Nyasaland. As Commissioners to make an inquiry, they have appointed Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and his terms of reference are wide and include: I am glad to say, the examination of the question of the further development of the country so as to improve the social and economic conditions in Nyasaland and to lead to a greater productivity of its sources of revenue.

I have very great hope that when the Commissioner has seen for himself the agricultural resources and potentialities of Nyasaland and the railway transport facilities now available, he will be able to make such recommendations as will ensure the planned and systematic development of production without which Nyasaland can not obtain the benefit of the additional Railway works and extensions on which so much money has been spent.

### Development in Mozambique Territory

In the territory of the Companhia de Moçambique the production of cotton shows moderate but steady progress, and I understand that three of the established companies there are proposing to increase their acreage under cotton. The Shell Company's bulk oil installation in Beira has been in use since the beginning of this year and already plans for the erection of further storage tanks are under consideration. Traffic through the port of Beira has also largely increased and an additional deep-water wharf is now being built. The air services between England and the Far East, following the new route along the coast, and Beira is one of the ports of call. Negotiations are still proceeding for the construction of a railway line connecting Tete with the existing line from Beira to Nyasaland.

In conclusion, I should like on behalf of my colleagues and myself to express our appreciation of the valuable and friendly assistance which the Companhia de Moçambique continue to give us, and I should like also to put on record our recognition of the services rendered by our general manager, Mr. Duncan, and our officials in Africa and by Mr. Carey and his staff in London." The report and accounts were adopted, unanimously.

### Final Report

General Estates announce that the output from the company's estates during October was 243 tons.

Brusha Plantation Ltd. announce that the output for October and November 1937 was 100 tons, totalling 84 tons of which 10 were in grain.

Farm Management Ltd. announce that output for October and November 1937 was 2,222 tons for the first, tonnage of the current financial year.

Dye Plantations Ltd. state that the current yield and output for the month of November 1937 was 1,000 tons.

Outgate Estates Ltd. announce that output for the month of November 1937 was 1,000 tons.

## News Items in Brief

## Of Commercial Concern

The new aerodrome in Kampala was officially opened last week.

A serious water shortage is reported from Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia.

The Standard Bank of South Africa has contributed £105 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of distress in Cape.

Every stream in Southern Rhodesia must be considered as infected with bilharzia, said Dr. Gumprecht in a Beit lecture on "Health."

The first stage of Khartoum-Cairo trunk telephone service was inaugurated recently, when calls were initiated between Khartoum and Atbara.

The Mayor of Nairobi, Councillor J. Mortimer, has appealed to the public to subscribe the "odd shillings and Cents" in their banking accounts to the King George V Memorial Fund.

It has been suggested in Southern Rhodesia that in order to attract wider attention to the Zimbabweans' postage stamps should be issued bearing pictures of the Great Wall or the acropolis.

Engineers have arrived in Beira to supervise the construction of the new wharf. They are preparing a ground plan for the regulation of the necessary plant and the accommodation of the building material.

The cotton conference is shortly to be opened at Kampala. Delegates from all the East African territories will be present as well as Mr. F. J. Parnell, representative of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation in South Africa.

Of 10,577 carcasses, of which 26,405 of sheep and  
lambs, and 664 of pigs, a total of 1,084 oxen,  
sheep, and goats, and 1,000 were condemned  
for human food in the city during 1931.  
The continuous capacity of condemnation of the sheep  
and lambs was 1,000.

In spite of the most stringent economy and the donation of £2 from the Municipality, the account of Mr. Livingston Library showed a deficit of over £45 on June 30. Application has been made to the Municipality for an additional £25, thus restoring the original contribution of £50.

Shenton Thomas, former Governor of Nyangaland and now High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States, has conveyed to the Imperial Government the wish of his Federal Council to present six squadrons of service aircraft, for use in Malaya, a total cost not exceeding £205,000.

# RHEUMATISM

#### **Questions Every Farmer Should Ask Himself**

The answer is that when you constantly connect in this body, you will become one with it through all its parts. You will feel your presence over-leadenance, you can be aware of your limbs, the background, the environment, your past, other people, the present, the future, the past, the present and the future.

Dr. Wm. Kline and Blodget Davis are especially recommended to treat sick children. Wm. Kline, M.D., and son, Dr. Wm. Kline, Jr., are the best physicians in the city.

**WITT'S KIDNEY PILLS**

THE END

The rate is being gradually reduced in Salmon Bay. The amount of Chedabucto and Sydenham Airways will also be increased from £10,000 to £15,000.

Imports into New Zealand during the period January-August totalled £19,203, compared with £126, during the corresponding period of last

the Indian force, which has amounted to  
Gros Ventre, in the first four months of the year,  
an amount of \$75,845 over the correspond-  
ing figure last year.

Domestic exports from Tanganyika during the first eight months of this year totalled £2,383,654 compared with £2,401,000 during the corresponding period\* of last year. Imports were valued at £2,437,594 against £2,768,094.

At a general meeting of Messrs. Mitchell, Cott and Co., Ltd., last week the resolution was carried to increase the capital to £100,000 by the creation of 1,200,000 new ordinary shares of 5s. each, to enable the company to complete the purchase of the share of the share capital of Fraser & Chalmers (S.A.) Ltd. which was passed unanimously.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda during the first seven months of this year were nearly £1,500,000 higher than the corresponding period of last year. From January to July they totalled £4,688,577 against £3,335,500 in the corresponding period last year. Exports from the two countries during the first eight months of this year totalled £7,950,364 compared with £6,317,616 during the corresponding period of 1936.

# **SUDAN**

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KAMPO  
MOBASA  
SUDAN  
JUBA to  
KHARTOUM 2

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The fare by road service between Nimule, on the Uganda border (the connecting point with the Kenya and Uganda Railways), and Juba is £E 5.

Full particulars from  
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## Central Line Sisal Estates

Following a report of a central line Sisal Estates Ltd., estates that profit from May 22, 1936, when the company was incorporated, to June 30, 1937, amounted to £1,404, from which £2,650 is reserved for taxation. The company proposes to pay a maiden dividend of 10/-, absorbing £4,875, and to set aside £2,867 for preliminary expenses, leaving £1,000 to be carried forward.

The company's assets to 21,000 acres, of which 16,000 are in East Africa, 757 in N.W. Rhodesia, 2,602 in N.E. Rhodesia, and 1,300 in sisal land. The deferring of output compared with the actual output may be attributed to unforeseen difficulties in the given Estate. An insufficient water supply has been a shortcoming at Kiwege, but difficulties in Nokwane, Ngwane, and Mbire have been put down to irregular estate touring, incomplete water supply, and faulty irrigation improvements. Cost of production per acre, after allowing for depreciation, was £13. 10/- per ton, and the selling price recorded £10/- per ton, for all areas.

The total area under cultivation is 16,371 hectares, 12,500 being of mature sisal, 1,000 immature, and 2,800 under development. Since June, 1936, 1,000 of the remaining 500 hectares comprising Venda estate have been acquired.

### The Lord Mayor's Show

For the first time, Southern Rhodesia had its own tableau, at the Lord Mayor's procession through London on December 1. The wagon, drawn by eight horses, was decorated on the panels with typical Rhodesian scenes, and depicted a tobacco plantation with Native labourers and a white overseer. Dummy packets representing some of the well-known brands of tobacco and cigarettes were displayed on the canopy.

### Income Tax in S. Rhodesia

The Income Tax Consolidation Bill, now before the Southern Rhodesian Legislative Assembly, is designed to apply the tax to incomes in countries outside the Colony. Speaking on the subject, in introducing the Bill, Mr. J. H. Smith, Minister of Finance, said that at present considerable sums were invested in South Africa by people living in Southern Rhodesia, but it was felt that local residents should duly take a share in investment in local industries. Mr. W. G. Madgwick, Minister of Justice, said that the only income now taxed in Southern Rhodesia was internal income, but the proposal will get exemption from tax on a big income by a careful placing of investments over several countries, which was considered to avoid the possibility of double taxation on incomes derived from South Africa.

### Imperial Airways

Imperial Airways Ltd. announced in their annual report to March 31 that the profit before gear amortiation £1,164,444, and after adding £7,487 recovered by reason of claims not attributable to the year, and £6,117 brought forward, and deducting additional directors' fees at £5,500, there is an available balance of £231,839. £20,000, is to be carried to taxation reserve, £95,000 to contingencies reserve, £45,126 will be needed for aircraft and airfield equipment, Ordinary shares of 7% and a bonus of 2%, and the carry-forward will be £64,713. Last year's net profit was £149,751. The company's fleet comprises four-engined aircraft.

<b>N.V. VERENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEVAART</b> <b>HOLLAND-AFRIKA LIJN</b> <small>PASSENGERS - CARGO</small> <b>CAP'S SERVICE</b> CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, DURBAN, LORENZO MARQUES, BEIRA ALGORAMA, PORT ST. VINCENT Nov. 17th Nov. 16th Nov. 21st <small>Closing date one day before the day of departure.</small>	<b>MATSCHIEU</b> <b>SUEZ SERVICE</b> MARSAILLES, PORT SAID, SUWEI, PORT SUDAN, ADEN, MOMBASA, TANGA, DAR ES SALAAM, PORT BALI, PORT AMBON, MELBOURNE, KLEIN ZEILBERGENG, MELBOURNE, DURBAN AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, AMPHAMPAT, APETONG, MASAI Nov. 17th Nov. 16th Nov. 21st <small>Closing date one day before the day of departure.</small>
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**Market Prices and Notes**

**Aloes.** - Slow. Tanzanian 6ss. up 70s.  
**Betwee.** - Quiet. Seller quoted 10s. per shipment. Dar. 1s.  
**Saltam.** - 11s. 6d. (1935).  
**Bitter.** - Kenya. 1s. 6d. (1935).  
**Castor Seed.** - Quiet. London stocks, 10s. 6d. (1936).  
**Chillies.** - 10s. 6d. (1936). Importation off. spot supplies still. Sales have taken place at c.i.f. Sudan market steady; business has been done at 4s. to 4s. 6d. 6ds. for Oct.-Nov. shipments. (1936) 4s. 6d. 6s. 6d. (1935).  
**Cloves.** - Quiet. 10s. fair business. Buyers 8s. 6d. to New York. 1s. 6d. (1935).  
**Madagascar.** - 6s. 6d. (1935).  
**Coffee.** - At last week's auctions there was an irregular demand for East Africa descriptions, prices for some being easier.  
**Kenya (new crop).** -  
 A grade..... 1s. 6d. od. to 1s. 5s. 6d.  
 B grade..... 1s. 6d. od. to 6s. od.  
 C grade..... 1s. 6d. od. to 2s. 6d.  
 Peaberry..... 1s. 6d. od. to 6s. od.  
**Tanganyika (new crop).** -  
 A 1/2 grade fairly good..... 76s. od.  
 greenish..... 83s. od.  
 London graded:-  
 First sizes..... 65s. od.  
 Second sizes..... 58s. od.  
 Third sizes..... 58s. od.  
 Peaberry..... 80s. od.  
**Mombasa.** -  
 London cleared:-  
 First sizes..... 73s. od. to 10s. 7s. 6d.  
 Second sizes..... 60s. od. to 1s. 3s. 6d.  
 Third sizes..... 53s. od. to 8s. 6d.  
 Peaberry..... 65s. od. to 70s. 6d.  
**Arusha.** -  
 "B" grade..... 58s. od.  
 "C" grade..... 53s. 6d.  
 Peaberry..... 62s. 6d.  
**London stocks:** East African, 4s. 6s. 6d. (1936) 39,506t.  
 The official coffee course in Santos and Rio de Janeiro has been closed owing to the serious conditions prevailing in the coffee market. Meantime the Brazilian Government has reduced the coffee export tax of 45 milreis per bag by 75%.  
**Opium.** - Standard, cash £36 3s. 6d. to £36 6s. 6d. three months, £36 11s. 6d. to £36 12s. 6d. (1936) £36 4s. 6d. (1935) £35 ss. opium. East Africa F.M.S. now valued at 1s. 6d. per ton c.i.f. (1936) £15 7s. 6d. (1935) £13 5s.

The need to reduce cotton acreages throughout America was emphasized by the Secretary of Agriculture in New York last week when he said that cotton planters would have to reduce their annual acreage by 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 acres in order to maintain a balanced supply.  
 American authorities estimate that the world cotton supply for next season will amount to 50,800,000 bales, of which 200,000 bales will be from American

states. Consumption in the U.S.A. is expected to be less than the record quantity of last year, but it is anticipated that other parts of the world will use more acreage in 1938 owing to the general favorable price relationship and the growth of cotton during the first nine months. This year's cotton tax is intended to amount to £17,522,000. (1936) £16,000,000.  
**Flax Seeds.** - Steady. White, yellow and red linseed valued at £4 15s. per ton, or ship £5 30s. £5 7s. 6d. (1935) £4 1s. 6d. (1936) £4 2s. 8d. (1935) £4 1s. 6d. (1935).  
**Gum.** - Steady. Copromandel (machined) to Rotterdam/Hamburg about £12 11s. 3d. nominal. November, £12 11s. 3d.; December, £12 7s. 6d.; January (new), £12 7s. 6d.; February, £12 7s. 6d. Business done in Copromandel (machined) February index at £12 5s. and £12 11s. 3d. & £12 Rotterdam/Hamburg. (1936) £14 12s. 6d. (1935) £14 5s. (1935).

**Hides.** - Weak. Mombasa 20/35% 12 lbs and up 8s. 6d. (1936) 8s. 6d. 12 lbs and up 8s. 6d. (1935).  
**Leather.** - Kenya. 20/- Japanese. £6 6s. 10s. per ton.  
**Sinistil.** - Quiet. White, yellow, nominally worth £4 15s. 10s.

**Tea.** -  
**Natal.** - Quiet. Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, Nov.-Jan. and Dec.-Feb., £12 11s. 3d. sellers; Jan.-March, £12 7s. 6d. sellers; No. 2, Dec.-Feb., £22 15s. sellers; No. 3 Dec.-Feb., £22 value c.i.f. one port. (1936) (No. 1 £26 10s. No. 2, £25 10s. No. 3, £25 10s) (1935) £26 15s.  
 Kenya and Uganda exported 1,805 and 150 tons respectively during September.  
 Tanganyika exported 8,203 tons of sisal during October, of which 2,207 tons were sent to Belgium, and 2,193 tons to the U.K., 1,358 tons to America, and 1,279 tons to Germany.

**Soya Beans.** - Quiet. Manchurian about 20 tons nominal. November (new), £8 15s.; December, £8 15s. 9d. per ton.

**Tin.** - Prices show little change. Kenya, 14 57s. per lb. (1936); E.A. 10d. Kenya B.C. 1s. 1d. (1935) 11d.

**Tin.** - Standard cash, £181 35s. to £181 10s. (1936) £240 5s. (1935) £220 8s. 6d.



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7,000  
SUPPLIED  
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and South Africa

Aspinwall, Major H.  
Anderson, Major & Mrs.  
Bauer, Miss H.  
Battanius, Mr. & Mrs.  
Becher, Mrs. G.  
Bene, Mrs. J.  
Bir, Mr. C.  
Bruce, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Burket, Mr.  
Clay, Mr. & Mrs. H.  
Dallas, Mr.  
Fletcher, Mr. & Mrs.  
Forell, Miss.  
Foss, Mr. & Mrs. I.  
Frommel, Mr. C.  
Gammon, Mrs. M. S.  
Goss, Miss E.  
Gossage, Major A. F.  
Greenste, Mr. S.  
Hall, Miss E.  
Hause, Miss E.  
Hausen, Mr. & Mrs. A.  
Heinrich, Mr. & Mrs.

Hill, Miss L.  
Hill, Miss  
Hodge, Miss F.  
Bölland, Miss V.  
Helm, Mr. A.  
Hopper, Mr. G. F. R.  
Howard, Mr. V. S.  
Hovner, Mr.  
Keppler-Befhel, Major  
Klinge, Mr. W.  
Knowles, Miss  
Koch, Miss R.  
Lindquist, Mrs. M.  
Lindquist, Miss  
Loring, Miss M.  
Lockhead, Mrs. E.  
Long, Mr. & Mrs. B.  
Martensiens, Mr. B.  
McCrae, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Murphy, Mr. & Mrs. C.  
Neumann, Mr. A.  
Nottbohm, Miss I.  
Oates, Mr. G.  
Olsen, Mrs.  
Ortmann, Mr.  
Peel, Mr. R.  
Ransom, Mrs. P.  
Richardson, Mr. & M.

which is one word and for the following no stoppers.

Röger, Mr.  
Roy, Mrs. C.  
Salomon, Mr.  
Schlutz, Mrs.  
Schwartz, Mr.  
Schwentatky, Mr.  
Simon, Miss M.  
Smith, Miss M.  
Stimming, Mr. J.  
Strangways, Mr. & Mrs.  
Steudal, Miss A.  
Webster, Miss N.  
Wigram, Mr. & Mrs.  
Winter, Mr. & Mrs.  
S. Wöhl, Mr. & Mrs. D.  
Wothi, Miss U.  
Yoder, Miss P.

Tanguay

Bauer, Mrs. E.  
Becker, Mr & Mrs. H.  
Bruhn, Miss K.  
Dietrich, Mr. K.  
Herridge, Mr. & Mrs.  
Kaiser, Mrs. H.  
Lundgren, Mr. C.  
Muller, Miss C.  
Reder, Sister M.  
Ringhardt, Mr. & Mrs.  
Rohde, Mrs. M.  
Schuster, Mr. H.  
Seymour, Miss P.  
Seymour, Miss P.  
Stahl, Miss E.  
Walther, Mrs. U.  
Weber, Miss E.  
Wagner, Mr. W.

*Yours Sataam.*

Becker, Dr. A.  
Heiss, Mrs. E.  
Howard, Miss R.  
Johnson, Miss H.  
Kramer, Mr. & Mrs. P.  
Lüders, Dr. H.  
Nordberg, Mr. B. F.  
Köhe, Mrs. E.  
Schräder, Mr. F.  
Simon, Mrs. E.  
Walther, Mr. F. A.

### *Mozambique.*

Krist, Mr. W.  
F.,  
Beira.  
Clarke, Mr. M.  
Gibson, Mr.  
George,  
Gates,  
S. S.  
Taylor

W. B.

F. *Bera.*  
Clarke Mrs.  
Gibson  
George  
G.  
S.  
Taylor

#### **THEIR PASSENGERS**

On water passengers on  
Mackie for Kharoan, Nolmud, included  
Lampton Stobbs and Mr. H. W. Lawrence.  
Passengers due to leave to-morrow include  
F. E. and Mrs. J. B. Battabia, Captain  
Golding, and Mr. H. W. Lawrence.  
Delayed passengers who arrived on December  
12 included Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hart from Bremen,  
and Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Jones from New York.  
Other passengers en route to  
Kharoan were Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gerry,  
Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Upson.

**TONIGHT THE EAST MEET**

11. M. Kenya - British Dependencies: Trade and Information Office, Nairobi, 1941, giving the following details of rainfall in the territories during the year indicated:

Kenya	Period ended October	Chemerai	0-70 incl.
Eldama, 0-03; Elgeyo, 0-04; Fort Hall, 0-04; Fort Portal, 0-03; Gilgil, 0-41; Kachia, 0-03; Kisumu, 0-33; Kiambu, 0-41; Kitale, 0-32; Kinangop, 0-59; Kiapeng, 0-41; Kiteet, 0-42; Kipalo, 0-41; Koti, 0-41; Kinkareti, 0-41; Lusumbi, 0-41; Matete, 0-41; Machakos, 0-58; Lamu, 0-54; Maralal, 0-41; Meru, 0-41; Mau Mau, 0-52; Mackinnon's Road, 0-41; Nakuru, 0-41; Nakuru, 0-51; Menengai, 0-30; Nairobi, 0-40; Nyeri, 0-46; Ol Malo, 0-51; Moiben, 0-28; Molo, 0-28; Mombasa, 0-05; Muheroni, 0-41; Nairobi, 2-55; Naivasha, 2-03; Nakuru, 0-09; Nandi, 0-41; Nanyuki, 0-25; Ngong, 0-20; Njoro, 0-20; Nyeri, 0-55 incl.			

*Tananyika*: (1) *Extended October 14-15*: Amanzi, 11:31; Arusha, 2:13; Bagamoyo, 3:11; Bihamanyi, 1:52; Buhoro, 2:05; Dar es Salaam, 1:40; Dodoma, 0:45; Entingi, 0:02; Kigoma, 1:01; Kilosa, 1:42; Kitwa, 0:24; Mbeya, 0:02; Lyansungu, 2:47; Mahenge, 1:43; Mongalla, 0:01; Moshi, 1:40; Mpwapwa, 0:15; Musoma, 0:33; Mwanza, 1:08; Ngorongoro Crater, 1:48; Tabora, 0:01.

Ngomoni, 11-91; Old Shinyanga, 0-13; Taboobura, 0-20;  
Tanga, 0-84; Tukuyu, 4-06; and Uketere, 0-53 inches.  
*Kenya* (*Week ended October 23*)—Buduburam, 0-01 inch;  
Entebbe, 1-83; Fort Portal, 2-60; Hoima, 2-02; Jinja, 1-23;  
Kabale, 0-63; Kololo, 1-34; Lira, 0-48; Masaka, 0-01;  
Masindi, 0-68; Mbale, 0-38; Mbarara, 0-87; Mubende, 0-01;  
Namasagali, 0-75; Soroti, 0-63; and Tororo, 1-82 inches.  
*Nyasaland* (*Week ended October 23*)—Glenorchy, 0-20;  
inch; Laudeford, 1-82; Limbili, 3-33 inches; and Zoa, 0-21.

News & Show Advertisers

Eight railway materials of interest to estate owners in Africa and the Rhodesias are to be exhibited at the Public Works, Road and Transport Exhibition by Messrs. Albert Hudson, Ltd., whose products are already marketed throughout the territories. The exhibition is to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, from November 15 to 20.

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*The Courtyard*  
THE FAMOUS RENDEZVOUS  
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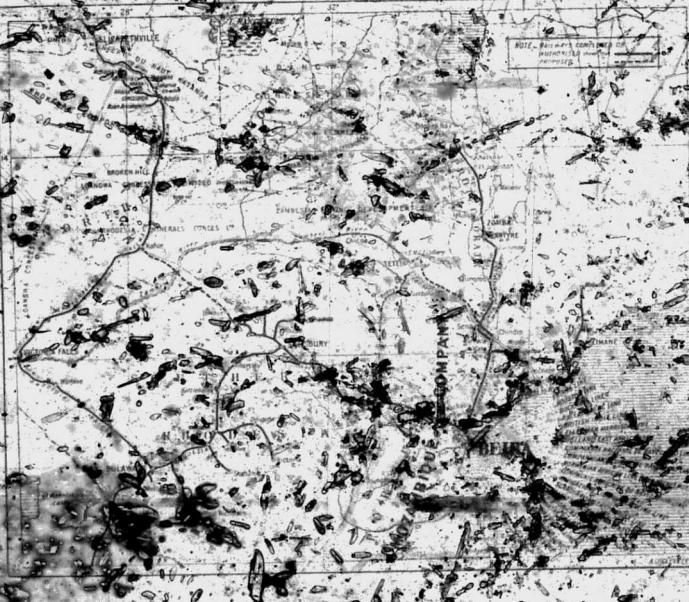
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Beira is not only the outlet of the mineral wealth of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, but also the two Rhodesias, Karanga, Zambezi Valley, and even the Cape Colony, are connected with the port by the impregnable express train of the Upper Main, North and Rhodesia River Steamship Company, which runs daily to and from Beira, in the most comfortable and modern surroundings.

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M.190  
Durham Castle  
Balmoral Castle  
Waverley Castle  
Gloucester Castle  
Edinburgh Castle  
Athlone Castle

M.191

W.192

R'dam

Nov. 8

Nov. 9

Nov. 13

Nov. 19

Nov. 25

Nov. 30

Nov. 12

Nov. 16

Nov. 20

Nov. 24

Nov. 28

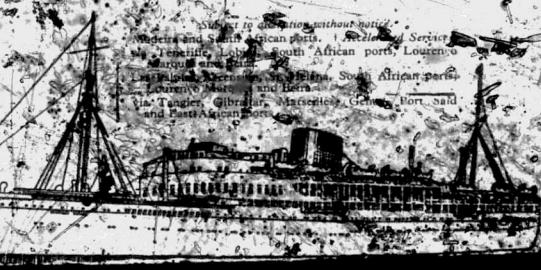
Dec. 3

Dec. 7

Dec. 11

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